

THE CARPENTER

Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

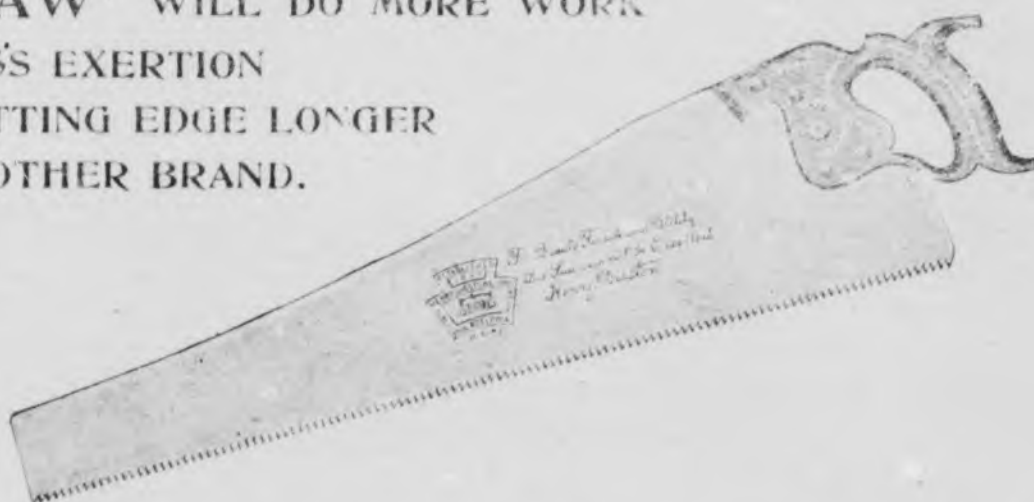
VOL. XXI, No. 1.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1901.

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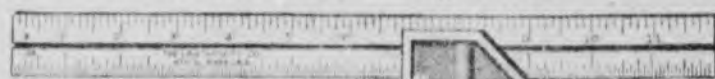


At the end of one of the
most prosperous years in the
history of our business, we
wish to extend cordial greet-
ings to every reader of The
Carpenter. Our greatly in-
creased trade during the past
year proves several things conclusively. It
proves that advertising an honest article
pays; that Union advertising pays better
than any other; that the Keystone Union
Made line of Overalls and Pants is in
greater favor with Union men.

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Yours sincerely,
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This is our famous combination
square which comprises in one tool
rule, level, plumb, try square, mitre
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No. 23

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The only American Saw Manufacturers to have ever received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition.



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Cut shows box folded to pack in chest.
When folded up it is 2 1/4 in. thick, 7 1/2 in. wide.



Cut shows box open for use.

They are made of three thicknesses of wood glued together—one, 1/8 in., and two, 1-16 in., making 3/8 in. thick, and are hinged together with steel hinges, fastened with copper rivets entirely, no nails or screws being used, and are neatly stained cherry color and varnished.

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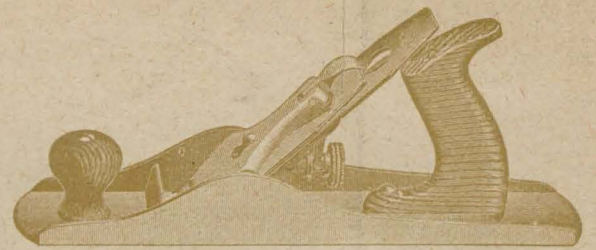
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The square is made of No. 1 grade only. Is a black finish with white figures and warranted not to rust.

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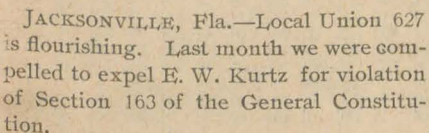
NICHOLLS & WHEELER SQUARE CO.,

Ottumwa, Iowa.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1901.

{ Fifty Cents Per Year.
{ Single Copies, 5 Cts.



ATLANTA, Ga.—Good prospects for work here this spring, but at present business is dull and almost at a standstill. Carpenters should stay away from this city because of this fact and on account of intended trade movements.

DuBois, Pa.—The new union has started under the most favorable and encouraging auspices. We have now over 40 members on our roll and we expect that every carpenter will soon be counted in our ranks. Local Union 580 is here to stay.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—The members of Local Union 171 send seasonable greetings to the brothers everywhere. Our meetings are well attended and new members are being received regularly. We are all striving hard to get the city thoroughly organized for the coming spring.

RICHMOND, Va.—New members at every meeting. The brothers here are zealous and active in the cause. The new officers of Local Union 388 have been elected and installed. All members reported at work. The two unions are steadily strengthening their ranks.

PEKIN, Ill.—At a recent meeting of Local Union 644, nine new members were initiated and several Peoria brothers aided the Local in the work. The lack of material, both in brick, iron and wood, is causing a good many of the men to be idle at present. However, the outlook is favorable and the boys are not discouraged.

FORT DODGE, Iowa.—Mr. C. W. Ackerman, the well-known contractor and builder here, is giving us valuable assistance and encouragement. All his men are members of Local Union 284, and he will not employ men who are outside the union. At all our meetings, this and next month, we expect large additions to our ranks. We are starting the new year

OTTAWA, Can.—Local Union 674 is making rapid headway, and the membership has now gone considerably beyond the century mark, in the space of less than three months since its organization. New members have been initiated in

groups of 18 and 22 at one of our regular meetings last month. The Allied Trades and Labor Associations of this city prepared a platform embodying their demands for municipal reforms, and nearly all the candidates up for election on 7th inst. pledged themselves as being in accord with all its planks. The wage-workers have won many important and valuable concessions within the past two years and are quite hopeful of winning more.

BARNESVILLE, Ohio.—The new Union here is progressing very satisfactorily, and we hope to accomplish something this spring in the way of reduction of hours and other needful reforms. Local Union 686 will keep the craft posted when all the plans are perfected.

WINSTED, Conn.—Our members are all making active preparations for a movement to secure the nine-hour day on and after 1st of April next. The contractors will receive timely notification and we do not anticipate any trouble. Local Union 583 is gradually strengthening its ranks.

BEAUMONT, Texas. The members of Local Union 392 are having trouble with some of the contractors, and all carpenters should keep away from this section, at least until the difficulty has been adjusted. Our members are standing solidly together and we will come out all right in the end.

OTTAWA, Can.—Local Union 674 has appointed a committee to prepare a new schedule of wages to be submitted to the contractors for the coming season, and we expect to be able to make an agreement to better our conditions and compel the recognition of Union principles. No trouble is looked for.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—Last spring Local Union 455 asked the bosses for an increase of 25 cents per day, which they promised to pay, but failed to keep their promise. This time we have given them three months' notice, and have made demands which will make the standard rate of wages \$2.25 and an eight-hour day. We are well organized.

NORWICH, Conn.—Preparations are being made to bring about a conference between Local Union 137 and the contractors of this city, to consider the inauguration of the eight-hour day on the 1st of May next. The Union has nearly doubled its membership in the last few months. The employers are favorably inclined towards our organization.

NORTH VERNON, Ind.—The following trade rules have been approved by a majority of the members of Local Union 117:

Ten hours shall constitute a day's work ; time and half for all overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, wages to be scaled at 17½ and 20 cents per hour, and wages shall be paid in full every Saturday evening. The new schedule will be enforced early in the spring.

ATLANTA, Ga.—We intend to begin a detailed movement this spring and we hope to thoroughly and permanently establish the eight-hour day. The members are actively engaged in strengthening their ranks, and in a short time the various Local Unions will be considerably increased in numbers. We send seasonable greeting to every loyal member of the Brotherhood.

HOUSTON, Texas.—Local Union 114 is moving along on pleasant lines, although several of the bosses have laid off their entire force until the end of the month. There was quite a rush of work, but it has fallen off. We are preparing for the eight-hour movement and a minimum rate of \$3.00 per day, on and after April 1st next. It would be well for all carpenters to stay away from Houston until the spring, as there are many idle men here at present.

MARION, Ind.—A demand has been made upon the contractors and builders here for an eight-hour day, 30 cents per hour, overtime to be rated as time and half and Sunday work to be paid for as double time. To take effect on April 1st of this year. Local Union 365 is in splendid condition and the movement will be unanimously supported. It is expected that the demands will be generally conceded.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis. — The following agreement has been prepared and unanimously adopted by Local Union 657 for presentation to the contractors and builders of this city and vicinity: Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and half, and Sundays and holidays as double time. The minimum scale of wages for skilled carpenters shall be 25 cents, and for unskilled 20 cents per hour. No member of the Brotherhood to be compelled to work on Labor Day. There shall be a regular pay day at least every two weeks, and this agreement shall be in effect from May 1, 1901, to May 1, 1902. Local Union 657 is flourishing.

Special Notice.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 12, 1901.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Please notify all brothers to keep away from Galveston, as the town is full of idle men at present and the situation is rapidly becoming worse.

Yours fraternally,
A. H. LOCHEED, R. S.

Six New Unions Organized During the Past Month.

452. Houston, Texas (Mill).
514. Hiteman, Ia.
580. Du Bois, Pa.
669. Makanda, Ill.
671. New Baden, Ill.
705. Lorain, Ohio.
706. Sullivan, Ind.
708. W. Newton, Mass.
709. Shenandoah, Pa.
710. Long Beach, Cal.
711. Mt. Carm. Pa.
713. Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.

A Brief Summary of the General Principles
on the Amendments from the
Scranton Convention.

The resolutions providing for salaries for the General President and General Treasurer were defeated, also the new duties for the latter officer. The creation of the new office of G. T. was not sustained. The duties and powers of the G. S.-T. as now prescribed in the constitution were endorsed by the general vote. Furthermore, the general headquarters are to remain in Philadelphia and will not be removed to Indianapolis, Ind.

The idea of a roll-book of membership at General Headquarters, an increased capita tax, increased monthly dues and extra pay from the members to support THE CARPENTER were all defeated. It was agreed by amending Section 64 that the admission of ship joiners would be allowable. The pension law or superannuated law was also agreed to, and a large number of very essential details in perfecting our laws were adopted.

Result of the General Vote on Resolutions and Amendments Submitted by the Scranton Convention.

The General Executive Board has been in session at this office from January 7, 1901, until January 25, 1901, attending to official business of the organization. Contrary to all precedents, but with a view to satisfy all Local Unions and members, the G. E. B. decided to recount the general vote on resolutions and amendments which had been submitted to the Local Unions from the Scranton Convention which had been tabulated and computed at the General Office. After a thorough and careful recount, the B. now announces the result as follows: the pages which follow:

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AMENDMENTS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Unions	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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3	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110
4	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110
5	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110
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9	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110
10	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110
11	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110
12	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110
13	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110
14	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110
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22	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110

[illegible]

Resolutions

AMENDMENTS

[illegible]

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Unions	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
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183	27	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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226	0	26	4	22	0	26	2	24	1	21	4	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
227	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
228	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
229	1	22	1	21	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22
230	22	0	24	0	23	0	21	0	24	0	22	0	23	0	26	0	23	0	24	0	26	0
231	27	0	33	0	37	0	31	0	33	0	31	0	33	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0
232	21	0	21	0	21	0	19	2	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
233	23	0	20	0	22	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0
234	14	0	13	1	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
235	0	11	11	0	8	1	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
237	15	0	12	0	13	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0
238	16	0	19	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
239	24	2	28	1	22	1	30	0	25	1	30	1	1	29	16	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
240	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
241	29	1	29	1	28	2	27	3	29	1	29	1	29	1	29	1	29	1	29	1	29	1
245	10	2	15	0	13	2	12	2	13	1	13	1	3	5	9	6	5	11	11	11	11	11
246	3	13	18	3	18	3	2	8	25	3	25	3	3	8	3	5	2	7	28	1	2	14
247	37	0	39	0	30	0	32	0	37	0	31	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0
248	10	0	4	3	5	0	9	0	10	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
249	23	2	24	1	19	6	22	3	24	1	24	1	24	1	23	2	24	1	23	2	20	4
251	0	18	15	3	18	0	17	1	18	0	12	6	4	18	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22
252	0	20	20	1	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254	29	0	29	0	27	0	29	0	28	0	27	0	29	0	27	0	29	0	27	0	29	0
256	0	17	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
257	29	4	49	3	46	0	52	0	46	0	41	0	60	2	17	17	0	17	0	17	0	17
258	0	58	14	20	50	0	58	0	58	0	61	0	60	2	17	17	0	17	0	17	0	17
259	28	1	17	8	19	2	28	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
260	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
262	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
264	0	12	12	0	12	0	5	7	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
265	0	35	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33
267	1	12	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
269	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0
270	0	13	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
272	2	10	12	0	12	0	11	1	12	0	10	2	8	4	0	12	1	11	1	10	1	11
273	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
274	25	0	26	0	25	0	28	0	30	0	32	0	30	0	29	0	22	0	28	0	22	0
275	8	0	10	0	9	0	6	8	0	7	0	6	0	8	0	1	9	0	8	0	1	9
276	17	0	19	0	18	0	18	0	14	0	18	0	21	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0
277	0	27	27	0	28	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	31	0	29	0	28	0	29	0
278	22	0	22	0	15	1	19	0	18	3	13	0	17	1	19	0	18	0	17	1	18	0
280	10	0	10	0	9	1	5	5	8	2	9	1	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
2																						

Resolutions

AMENDMENTS

[illegible]

AMENDMENTS

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Unions	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	
364	0	20	9	11	20	0	18	2	5	15	20	0	19	20	0	12	8	20	0	20	0	19	
365	26	23	23	4	19	0	1	1	21	22	22	0	26	26	0	25	2	19	0	21	3	23	
366	19	23	24	1	20	0	1	1	25	24	24	0	19	25	0	20	0	24	0	25	0	13	
367	15	22	17	2	18	0	1	1	18	1	1	0	15	1	1	1	1	18	1	18	1	0	
368	7	1	1	1	6	0	3	8	19	0	0	0	7	2	2	2	2	6	1	8	1	0	
371	74	74	0	0	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	74	0	74	0	0	
374	167	50	221	24	190	33	188	44	197	28	198	27	230	28	187	27	174	42	171	36	193	29	
375	0	23	23	0	20	0	21	0	23	0	23	0	21	2	23	0	21	2	23	0	21	2	
379	10	6	0	19	0	19	0	15	0	20	0	0	55	0	55	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	
381	55	0	57	0	56	0	56	0	56	0	56	0	55	0	55	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	
382	21	0	20	0	19	0	19	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	21	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	
384	16	2	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
386	35	1	31	4	12	25	28	2	35	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	
387	23	0	20	0	15	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	14	0	14	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
388	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	
389	9	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
390	125	4	126	3	115	12	118	10	119	6	120	4	122	6	110	0	120	6	118	8	119	11	
391	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	
395	3	23	25	1	5	21	32	3	32	3	32	3	32	3	32	3	32	3	32	3	32	3	
396	6	1	9	0	7	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	5	1	5	1	6	3	1	8	1	6	
397	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	
399	14	0	15	0	11	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	
401	0	19	0	19	0	11	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	16	0	16	0	16	
402	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	
404	12	0	13	0	10	2	1	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	
407	3	2	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	
408	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	
409	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	
413	17	1	10	3	12	9	5	10	14	14	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	
414	13	1	10	3	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	
419	70	0	68	3	69	0	67	3	69	0	69	0	64	4	69	0	64	0	60	9	60	9	
422	0	9	9	0	1	8	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	
423	45	3	43	36	2	42	0	44	50	50	0	49	0	32	0	33	0	62	0	38	0	38	0
424	2	1	5	1	2	11	0	9	1	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	6	0	6	0
427	39	0	39	1	7	45	46	0	50	0	51	0	52	0	54	0	54	0	53	1	54	0	
428	0	12	12	0	11	0	11	11	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
429	34	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	
430	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	
431	2	38	35	5	35	5	35	5	35	5	35	5	35	5	35	5	35	5	35	5	35	5	
432	14	4	10	9	16	2	13	1	12	1	10	0	9	2	8	2	9	1	10	0	10	0	
433	0	13	4	5	12	0	13	0	14	0	6	6	8	1	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	
434	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	
436	0	6	16	0	14	2	15	1	16	0	16	0	14	2	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	
438	0	4	5	0	5	0	7	0	6	0	6	0	4	1	5	0	6	0	5	0	6	0	
439	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	
440	10	2	15	0	10	0	12	1	15	2	17	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	
441	19	0	16	0	14	0	18	0	17	0	17	0	14	3	11	0	12	0	13	1	10	0	
442	6	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	
443	5	18	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0
444	2	31	2	31	29	4	12	21	33	0	33	0	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2
446	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	
447	22	0	23	0	22	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0
448	13	1	14	0	15	0	14	13	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0
451	1	65	6	60	7	59	66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0	66	0	
453	27	1	33	0	37	0	31	0	27	0	28	0	28	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	
455	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
458	25	0	23	0	15	6	20	0	24	0	17	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
459	12	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	
460	13	0	12	0	12	0	9	1	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	
463	0	14	13	1	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	
465	5	2	9	2	1	8	6	1	10	1	11	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	
467	3	47	49	0	47	2	50	0	47	2	45	2	38	7	43	5	48	0	46	2	45	4	
468	46	0	28	5	41	0	43	0	48	0	48	0	44	0	46	0	45	0	46	0	46	0	
470	32	5	2	34	3	34	0	37	32	5	3	34	32	5	32	5	32	5	32	5	32	5	
471	8	3	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
472	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	
473	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	
474	10	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
475	13	0	25	0	31	0	29	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	
476	45	2	71	0	137	0	84	0	61	0	65	0	41	0	40	0	21	0	37	3	32	10	
477	12	0	14	0	11	2	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	
478	181	1	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	
479	11	0	9	0	10	0	9	1	8	0	10	0	9	0	10	0	9	1	8	0	10	0	
481	8	13	19	2	3	21	22	1	18	1	22	1	11	12	5	15	2	14	4	15	4	10	0
482	22	23	40	4	42	2	41	3	41	1	39	3	41	1	40	2	40	1	40	2	35	7	
483	26	0	25	1	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	
486	15	3	3	19	2	10	13	9	19	2	16	3											

AMENDMENTS

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Unions	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
634	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
687	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
716	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
726	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUMMARY.

AMENDMENTS.

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
For	9209	10828	10866	11761	11804	11532	11285	10854	10529	10881	11402	11358	11674	10531	8636	10879	11760	11174	11310	10779	10180	9343
Against	3569	2172	1598	983	980	1014	1366	1328	1467	1282	1057	928	859	1773	3975	1765	753	1032	730	1276	1783	3271

A. C. CATTERMULL,

Chairman G. E. B.

J. R. MILLER,

Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:

P. J. MCGUIRE,

Gen. Secretary-Treasurer.

A School for Cabinet Making.

Reports clearly show that Germany easy takes the lead in the matter by annually appropriating large sums of money for instruction in almost every art and industry. It is generally recognized that the commercial progress throughout any country depends largely upon the condition of technical education. Besides the many schools for agriculture and commerce, the system of special schools for other purposes is wonderfully complete. The tailors, the painters, the shoemakers, the bakers, the smiths, the brewers, the butchers—each trade has its schools for theoretical and practical training. The American consul at Bremen says that he recently discovered at Magdeburg a school that roused his interest to an unusual degree. Though familiar with educational work in Germany, and also with technical schools, he says that he has never yet seen such an institution. This school was found by a citizen of Magde-

burg—a plain mechanic, a cabinet maker but a genius at his trade. After having been prosperous in business, he wished to aid young men apprenticed to the trade of furniture making in his native town. Under Prussian laws youths who, after having passed through the public schools, intend to learn a trade are required to continue attending a school for some nights and for two hours on Sunday. Such schools are called "Fortbildungs-Schulen," a term signifying a school where the education is to be continued. The founder of the cabinet-making school had, through his own long experience, become convinced that such schools could not accomplish this purpose satisfactorily, because boys at the age of from fourteen to seventeen, after being hard at work all day long, cannot be in a condition, either physically or mentally, to attend school for hours with any benefit to themselves. He therefore conceived the idea of establishing the school referred to. To accomplish his object, however, he needed the

assistance of the Magdeburg Union in the line of cabinet-making, sculpturing and woodcarving, and their co-operation was granted to him to the fullest extent. All the head mechanics of the cabinet-makers, though most of them are men without any means, and therefore can ill afford to lose their time, agreed to send each of their apprentices to this school for a whole forenoon in every week, and also take turns in assisting in the work of teaching. The consul adds: "I believe it is impossible to conceive of anything more practical than the teaching in these classes, of which there are three, as it is a three years' course. No question is put, no fact explained, no definition given, and no drawing made but has some bearing upon either the materials, or the tools, or the purposes of the combined trades mentioned above. Great stress is laid upon freehand drawing, as this is to give the young men not only all the technical knowledge needed, but also to train the eye and the mind in designing

every part of the various styles of furniture as well as artistic decorations in woodcarving and inlaid woodwork." The attention of the Government, both municipal and national, is now being called to the importance of this work, and it is hoped that the institution will soon be placed on a sounder financial basis. It is anticipated that this school, if properly supported and wisely conducted, will, in course of time, build up in Magde

THE CARPENTER.

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P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.BIENNIAL REPORT TO THE
GENERAL CONVENTION.

From General Secretary-Treasurer.

FOR THE TWO YEARS FROM JULY 1,
1898, TO JULY 1, 1900.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*To the Officers and Delegates Assembled
in the Eleventh General Convention
of the United Brotherhood of Carpen-
ters and Joiners of America:*

FELLOW WORKMEN: Again we meet in Convention and at a time fraught with greatest interest to the welfare, progress and perpetuity of this organization. Since the New York Convention, two years ago, we have had a wondrous increase in membership, and a marvelous growth in Local Unions. At the same time their influence and control over trade affairs have been more marked and potential.

To hold this membership, and to retain its power, to extend our influence and promote the interests of the Journeymen Carpenters and Joiners, is our mission here.

It is a work worthy of our most devoted and unselfish efforts, and calls for the best legislation at the hands of this Convention. No local, sectional or petty feelings should govern our deliberations. In trade unionism we can find our highest ideal. It unites all the oppressed toilers of every tongue and clime, binds the workers of various creeds and faith, all nationalities and color, in one glorious fraternity of organized effort against heartless greed, political rapacity and industrial slavery.

An Object Lesson in Trade Unionism.

Here we are in the Keystone State of the Union, and at a time when the world is astounded that the coal miners after every effort at arbitration had been denied, as a last resort must quit employment and strike, to command consideration of their manly request for fair treatment. In no State of the Union is there more galling tyranny, more corporation oppression nor more abject political servitude than here in Pennsylvania. Little children of tender years, in violation of the State law, are incarcerated in the gloom of the dark-some mines.

Men and women waste their years in irksome toil for meagre pay in factory, shop and mine, while palaces rear their stately heads and the blackening shadows of Labor's hovels darken the hillside and cast their placid gloom in the alleys and by-streets of our cities. Other States have their full measure of wrong and injustice to the working people, but in none is there more refined industrial robbery, more artistic political jobbery than in the Keystone State.

Still it was not always so in this State, nor did economic oppression stalk abroad in the land as it does to-day. There was a time in this State when labor was well re-

munerated and highly honored, when there was a spirit of political independence and a larger field of opportunity with a horizon of advancement. Heads of families then did not fear for the future of their children. Individual incentive was accelerated by happy homes, life was made glad some by cheery hopes with loftier thoughts of still better conditions.

Then it was that trade organization among the miners was almost complete. They had their own representatives very largely in official positions in city, county and State. But in a dark hour the rancor of religious and national bigotry sundered their ranks. The once powerful organization of miners melted away and corporation rule and all its attendant evils assumed a direful power over them as it does in other occupations.

More than a quarter of a century has passed, and to-day this struggle of the miners brings to us a lesson of forceful moment. Much as they have done of late years by repeated movements, fragmentary and spasmodic, at last they have organized on a broad basis to try and regain that which was lost to them for want of preservation of their organization long ago.

The entire industrial history of the working classes is replete in the ups and downs of their organizations from the days of the Ancient Guilds to those of the Modern Trade Unions. One unbroken, continued effort for their own emancipation—one undying, impulsive effort for their liberation—marks the milestones of human history and goads us all to continue the struggle.

Our Growth and Composition.

We meet now in Convention under more auspicious circumstances than we did in New York two years ago. We have a larger membership, more Local Unions and a greater number of eight-hour cities. The rate of wages has been advanced in a large number of cities and more of our Unions have strict control of trade rules in their cities and towns.

By a liberal policy we have brought back many ex-members to our ranks, and we have gained the support and encouragement of many contractors and builders formerly hostile to us.

Two years ago, in the report to the New York Convention, we had only 428 Local Unions and 31,508 members in good standing, and on July 1st of this year we had 679 Locals and 68,463 members paying tax to the General Office. This shows more than a two-fold increase in membership and a healthy net increase of 251 Locals, though at present writing of this report we have 718 Local Unions in good standing.

Here below is a tabular statement of our annual standing from year to year:

Years.	Charters Granted.	Charters Surrendered.	Net Gain of Unions.
1881	..	..	..
1882	13	2	11
1883	11	8	3
1884	21	..	21
1885	50	17	33
1886	104	7	97
1887	129	..	129
1888	178	45	133
1889	163	75	88
1890	227	57	170
1891	215	114	101
1892	147	132	15
1893	104	201	*97
1894	56	211	*155
1895	37	139	*102
1896	78	97	*19
1897	46	79	*33
1898	63	42	21
1899	..	..	..
1900	323	72	251

Years.	No. of Unions in Good Standing.	Members in Good Standing.	Increase in Membership.
1881	12	2,042	..
1882	23	3,730	1,788
1883	26	3,293	*481
1884	47	4,364	1,077
1885	80	5,789	1,425
1886	177	21,423	17,059
1887	306	25,466	4,073
1888	439	28,416	2,950
1889	527	31,495	3,078
1890	697	53,709	22,275
1891	798	56,937	3,168
1892	813	51,313	*5,624
1893	716	54,121	2,808
1894	561	33,917	*20,204
1895	459	25,152	*8,765
1896	440	29,691	4,539
1897	407	28,269	1,422
1898	428	31,508	3,239
1899	..	..	..
1900	679	68,463	36,955

*Loss.

Of the 679 Unions on our rolls July 1st, we had 40 working in the German language, 6 French, 2 Bohemian, 2 Jewish, 1 Scandinavian and 1 Latin. In distinctive trade branches we had 9 Mill Men's Unions, 6 Stair Builders' Unions, 1 of Car Builders and 1 of Floor Layers. In the Southern States we have 16 Unions of colored carpenters.

Trade Movements and Their Results.

Two years ago we had only 105 cities working eight hours a day; now we have 186 cities and towns under the eight-hour rule. The tendency is to still further increase the number, and our efforts must be directed to that end that before long we will have neither a ten-hour city nor even a nine-hour city anywhere in the carpenter trade. While struggling in that direction we should never lose sight of the fact that our efforts after all in reducing the hours of labor and increasing wages are simply supplemental to the still greater movements of all branches of labor to claim and have the full results of their toil.

At no time in our history has the United Brotherhood had a larger number of trade movements than in the early spring and summer of this year; 214 cities under our jurisdiction, involving over 36,000 members, were on strike at various periods up until this very month. Of these, 113 were for the eight-hour day, 85 for the nine-hour rule and the balance for enforcement of trade rules. Of these 214 movements, only 6 were defeated, 17 were compromised and 191 successful.

The bitterest struggle of all was the lockout of the building trades of Chicago, beginning February 3d, which has now lasted nearly eight months and is still in progress. It involved several thousand of our members and has been nobly supported by the liberal donations and the fraternal encouragement of our Local Unions. That struggle and the stand our Unions made in Scranton last year, and which the latter still maintain in opposition to the Builders' Exchange, plainly proves our members have fighting qualities not to be despised. Were the contractors and builders only as ready as our men have been to meet on a fair basis, strikes and lockouts would not occur.

Financial Affairs.

The total receipts of the General Office for the two years ending June 30, 1899, are \$219,311.52, and the total expenses \$206,781.04. At last Biennial Report July 1, 1898, there was a balance on hand of \$18,738.21. Now on July 1, 1900, there was a balance of \$30,268.69 on hand. This cash balance, however, has been considerably reduced since July 1st by donations made by the G. E. B. at their July meeting to assist Local Unions on strike and in worthy trade movements.

Expenditures for Strikes and
Lockouts.

1886-1888	\$10,311 00
1888-1890	75,497 00
1890-1892	71,336 00
1892-1894	53,437 00
1894-1896	15,015 00
1896-1898	8,697 00
1898-1900	38,615 00
Total	\$272,908 00

Detailed Expenses for Strikes and
Lockouts.

From July 1, 1898, to July 1, 1900.	
To Philadelphia, Pa.	\$300 00
Pittsburg, Pa.	150 00
Scranton, Pa.	7,050 00
New York, N. Y.	4,023 00
Brooklyn, N. Y.	500 00
Albany, N. Y.	1,200 00
Troy, N. Y.	1,000 00
Yonkers, N. Y.	450 00
New Rochelle, N. Y.	300 00
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	500 00
Stapleton, N. Y.	300 00
Newark, N. J.	1,700 00
Paterson, N. J.	600 00
Passaic, N. J.	328 00
Orange, N. J.	200 00
Long Branch, N. J.	150 00
Marion, Ind.	500 00
Chicago, Ill.	12,820 00
East St. Louis, Ill.	400 00
Springfield, Ill.	200 00
Quincy, Ill.	10 00
St. Louis, Mo.	2,000 00
Kansas City, Mo.	1,000 00
Milwaukee, Wis.	150 00
Denver, Col.	384 00
Galveston, Texas	2,000 00
San Francisco, Cal.	300 00
Winnipeg, Man.	100 00
Total	\$38,615 00

Yours fraternally,

P. J. McGuire,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Onward Christian Soldiers.

The Anglo-Saxon Christians, with Gatling gun and sword,
In serried ranks are pushing on the gospel of the Lord;
On Africa's shores they press the foe in war's terrific scenes,
And merrily the hunt goes on throughout the Philippines.

What though the Boers are Christians, the Filipinos, too!
It is a Christian act to shoot a fellow creature through,
The bombs with dynamite surcharged their deadly missiles fling,
And gaily on their fatal work the dum-dum bullets sing.

The dead and mangled bodies, the wounded and the sick,
Are multiplied on every hand, on every field are thick;
"O gracious Lord," the prayer goes up, "to us give victory swift!"
The chaplains on opposing sides the same petitions lift.

The mahdis and the sirdars along the great Sudan
Are learning at the cannon's mouth the brotherhood of man;
The holy spirit guides aloft the shrieking shot and shell
And Christian people shout with joy at thousands blown to hell.

The pulpit bless the victor arms and praise the bloody work,
As after an Armenian raid rejoiced the pious Turk.
The Christian press applauds the use of bayonet and knife,
For how can social order last without the strenuous life?

The outworn, threadless precept, to lift the poor and weak,
The fallacy that this great earth is for the saintly meek,
Have both gone out of fashion, the world is for the strong;
That might shall be the lord of right is now the Christian song.

The Jesus that we reverence is not the lowly man
Who trod in poverty and rags where Jordan's waters ran,
Our Saviour is an admiral upon the quarter-deck,
Or else a general uniformed, an army at his beck.

How natural that a change should come in nineteen hundred years,
And Bibles take a place behind the bullets and the beers!
We need a new Messiah to lead the latest way,
And gospel version well revised to show us how to pray.

Then onward, Christian soldier, through fields of crimson gore,
Behold the trade advantages beyond the open door!
The profits on our ledgers outweigh the heathen loss;
Set thou the glorious stars and stripes above the ancient cross.

—William Lloyd Garrison.

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of the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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[All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.]

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What Organized Labor Expects From The Future.

A dinner was given on the last night of the old year, at Arlington Hall, New York, under the auspices of the workingmen of the city, and was called "labor's" greeting of the Twentieth Century." It was projected by the committee of 100, which was organized to call a convention on January 14 in Cooper Union to establish in New York city a federation or council of delegates from labor and reform societies which shall demand that legislators frame the will of the people on matters of the tenement house problem, sweat shop system, etc.

The following were the names of the speakers and toasts on the occasion:

Ernest H. Crosby, toastmaster; "The Triumph of Labor," John Swinton; "The New Federation," A. J. Boulton; "Industrial Peace," Bishop Potter; "The Hours of Labor," George E. McNeil; "The Right to Live," Henry George, Jr.; "The Ideal of Citizenship," R. Fulton Cutting; "Legislation," John Ford; "The People's Unity," Joseph Barondis; "The City of New York," Bird S. Coler; "Labor's Need," Michael A. Fitzgerald, and a "Century Poem" by Edward Markham.

Controller Coler said in the course of his speech:

The workmen can accomplish anything they undertake if they will make their tool the ballot instead of boycott. They have already worked wonders for the betterment of their own material conditions, and they are just beginning to realize their power. If the intelligent laboring men of this city will unite in the service of the general welfare and remain united they will constitute the greatest moral and physical power for good that ever existed in the municipality. That they have not done so is largely because they don't stand together long enough.

Workingmen can, by united, intelligent and persistent effort, secure more parks and play grounds, better schools, more free libraries, more public baths.

There should be no fight between capital and labor, and there will be none when the real brotherhood of man is established, but while we work towards the ideal existence and relation, labor must learn and sharpen its wits, or it will struggle against heavy odds in every contest for rights and benefits. Capital can com-

mand the keenest intelligence, the best education and employ all the tricks of law and politics.

The following poem was read by Edward Markham:

We stand here at the end of mighty years,
And a great wonder rushes on the heart,
While cities rose and blossomed into dust,
While shadowy lines of kings were blown
to air,
What was the purpose brooding on the world,
Through the large leisure of the centuries?
And what the end—failure or victory?

Lo! Man has laid his sceptre on the stars,
And sent his spell upon the continents.
The heavens confess their secrets, and the
stones,
Silent as God, publish their mystery.
Man calls the lightnings from their secret
place

To crumple up the spaces of the world,
And snatch the jewels from the flying hours.
The wild white smoking horses of the sea
Are startled by his thunders. The world-
powers
Crowd round to be the lackeys of the King.

His hand has torn the veil of the Great Law,
The law that was made before the worlds—
before

That far first whisper on the ancient deep;
The law that swings Arcturus on the north,
And hurls the soul of man upon the way.
But what avail, O builders of the world,
Unless ye build a safety for the soul?
Man has put harness on leviathan
And hooks on his incorrigible jaws;
And yet the perils of the street remain.
Out of the whirlwind of the cities rise
Lean hunger and the worm of misery,
The heart-break and the cry of mortal tears.
But hark, the bugles blowing on the peaks;

And hark, a murmur as of many feet;
The cry of captains, the divine alarm!
Look the last son of time comes hurrying on,
The strong young Titan of democracy!
With swinging steps he takes the open road,
In love with the winds that beat his hairy
breast;

Baring his sunburnt strength to all the world;
He casts his eyes around with Jovian glance—
Searches the tracks of old tradition, scans
With rebel heart the books of pedigree;
Peers into the face of Privilege, and cries,
Why are you halting in the path of man?
Is it your shoulder bears the human load?
Do you draw down the rains of the sweet
heaven,

And keep the green things growing? * * *

Back to hell!
We know at last the future is secure;
God is descending from Eternity,
And all things, good and evil, build the road.
Yes, down in the thick of things, the men of
greed

Are thumping the inhospitable clay.
By wondrous toils the men without the dream,
Led onward by a something unawares,
Are laying the foundation of a dream,
The kingdom of fraternity foretold.

What Is Slavery.

'Tis to work and have such pay
As just keeps life, from day to day,
In your limbs, as in a cell,
For the tyrant's use to dwell;

'Tis to be a slave in soul
And to hold no strong control
Over your own will, but be
All that others make of ye.

So that ye for them are made,
Loom and plow and sword and spade,
With or without your own will, bent
To their defence and nourishment.

'Tis to see your children weak
With their mothers pine and peak,
When the winter's winds are bleak—
They are dying whilst I speak;

'Tis to hunger for such diet
As the rich man in his riot
Casts to the fat dogs that lie
Surfeiting beneath his eye;

And at length, when you complain,
With a murmur weak and vain,
'Tis to see the tyrant crew
Ride over your wives and you.

Men of labor, heirs of glory,
Heroes of unwritten story,
Nurslings of one mighty mother,
Hopes of her and one another,
Rise like lions after slumber
In unvanquishable number;
Shake your chains to earth like dew
Which, in sleep, has fallen on you!
Ye are many, they are few.

—Shelley.

The Aristocracy of the Workshop.

To define aristocracy we must refer to a species or form of government in which the supreme power is vested in a privileged order; or to the nobility or chief persons in a state. An aristocrat is one who favors such a condition of things and practice that kind of power, and is of a proud and haughty bearing and carriage. Aristocratically, to ape the habits and principles of aristocracy. It is removed but a small degree from autocracy, but to be an autocrat is to be invested with independent power and accountable to no one for his actions.

Democracy is a form of government in which there are no special privileges, and where the supreme power is vested in the people. A democratic government is one constructed upon the principle of popular government, one favoring popular rights.

Where property, or possession, is unequally divided and a great proportion centres in a few hands; the political power is divided in the same way and the government is aristocratic. Where property, or possession, is equally divided among the members of a society, political power is also equally divided, and the government is in substance democratic.

As far as there may be said to exist a real aristocracy, it coincides to a considerable degree with the nominal one, since the hereditary nobles are among the largest proprietors in an aristocratic kingdom. The establishment of hereditary ranks, titles and magistracies is attributed to the necessity of protecting certain individuals, distinguished by birth, wealth and honors, from the jealousies of the people. Wealth or possession is the real essence of aristocracy, and itself affords security to rank and titles. It is clear, therefore, that rank and titles could not have been established for the protection of wealth. Aristocracy is not found alone in rank and titles, but is constituted in the concentration of large estates or possessions in a few hands, and the connection of political power with the possession of them. Aristocracy cut little or no figure in the settlement or colonization of this country, yet the spirit was not entirely subdued among a considerable class, who continued their allegiance to King George, and was confined principally to those loyally inclined. But the spirit of freedom and equality of rights spread, as if of benign influence, and the graciousness which prompted it proved the value of its wholesome quality. The revolt of the people was a species of resentment against aristocratic rule and domination, and a government was founded upon the broad principles of liberty and equality of rights, with special privileges for none. This was democracy in its purest form, and under its teachings and practice the government found sustenance and support through its earlier struggles, and for many years into the progress of its first century of existence.—True there were many scattered instances of pride and haughtiness, not always confined to those of accumulated wealth, but of a class holding high opinion of self, with contempt for others—those of arrogant and imperious bearing; scornful, proud.

Not, however, until the period of large accumulations of wealth in the hands of the few against the meager savings of the many, did the true spirit of aristocracy assert its presence and domination. It did not confine itself to the haughtiness and imperiousness of the spirit in which it was bred, but followed up the old line of its earlier cult, and swayed what influence it possessed in favor of political power. If not sufficient in proportionate numbers to gain the domi-

nancy it deserved, it still had behind it the power of wealth sufficient, even among the many, to change intentions from good to bad.

So much for analysis. This only demonstrates the working of a system of viciousness regulated by the money and landed wealth of its possessors. But there is another species of aristocracy which finds its birth and spirit in possession, not of wealth, but of position, power and authority. This authority may be brief, and many times of questionable acquisition, but it is none the less arrogant, haughty and exacting in its exercise. It is found in the mercantile world, the factory and workshop, and though of doubtful continuation in its place, it is none the less vicious, corrupt in principle and lacking in purity of purpose; leading to depravation and the invalidation of agreement and understanding.

All this thing is wrong. It is not only contrary to the spirit of pure trade unionism, but is immeasurably unfair and demoralizing in the extreme. Trade unionism is democracy in the truest sense—"equal rights for all, special privileges for none." Competency and faithfulness to duty assigned should be all the demands made upon an otherwise fully qualified union member, and the stigma of aristocratic preference so widely apparent should be stamped upon with an indignation that will wipe it from the record of otherwise clean, fair conduct of business.—L. S. Langdale in *Typographical Journal*.

Labor News of the World.

THE miners of the northern coal field of Colorado have struck for an increase of wages of 10 cents a ton.

THE Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, in New York, has granted an increase of wages to its trainmen.

THE biggest match factory in the world is the Vulcan match factory, at Tidaholm, Sweden. It employs over 1,200 men, and manufactures daily 900,000 boxes of matches.

IN Berlin sign painting is added to the list of trades practiced by women. Women sign painters undergo a regular apprenticeship, which includes gymnastic training, so that they may not lose their nerve when standing on a ladder or scaffolding. They wear the gray linen frock and cap which are the house painter's badge as well as his defence against paint.

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During the month ending December 31, 1900.
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Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$121 80	140—\$6 80	300—\$15 20	448—10 40				
2—74 80	151—24 15	301—28 20	449—43 50				
3—13 00	152—9 20	302—21 20	450—3 40				
4—66 32	153—9 20	303—9 60	451—16 70				
5—49 80	154—12 75	304—18 40	452—10 00				
6—17 75	155—23 40	305—13 00	453—37 20				
7—187 80	156—2 80	306—87 75	454—24 05				
8—122 10	157—14 60	307—3 40	455—3 80				
9—57 60	158—3 60	308—207 20	456—8 40				
10—131 60	159—9 00	310—4 40	457—55 00				
11—60 15	162—12 05	311—18 15	458—6 60				
12—61 60	163—6 00	312—12 00	459—10 20				
13—32 55	164—11 60	314—7 60	460—7 60				
14—7 70	165—48 60	315—2 60	461—3 60				
15—15 20	166—17 20	316—15 60	462—9 20				
16—54 70	167—48 00	318—53 60	464—35 00				
17—3 20	168—18 60	319—2 80	465—22 40				
18—5 60	169—31 40	320—3 80	466—3 80				
19—76 80	170—4 20	321—13 25	467—10 00				
20—9 00	171—25 60	322—38 35	468—27 35				
21—151 80	172—8 40	323—3 00	470—42 15				
22—38 20	173—4 50	324—5 00	471—36 35				
23—24 00	174—35 20	325—27 60	472—3 60				
24—44 00	175—28 30	326—8 40	473—14 20				
25—38 60	176—27 40	327—19 20	474—3 80				
26—22 80	177—37 20	328—16 40	475—2 50				
27—14 40	178—6 00	330—1 80	476—74 10				
28—13 80	179—21 60	331—71 30	477—8 60				
29—59 00	180—8 40	332—12 50	478—44 80				
30—45 80	181—72 60	333—11 20	481—20 40				
31—2 00	182—10 95	334—11 05	482—16 60				
32—18 80	183—57 05	335—5 20	483—84 00				
33—8 60	185—11 80	336—7 40	484—5 40				
34—62 80	186—30 00	337—4 00	485—4 20				
35—3 40	187—9 70	338—41 30	486—31 25				
36—7 00	188—9 85	342—6 00	487—13 90				
37—16 00	190—31 75	343—5 00	489—9 80				
38—5 40	191—11 80	345—6 60	490—21 00				
39—6 15	192—4 00	346—7 40	491—19 50				
40—24 00	193—25 05	347—6 80	492—59 40				
41—12 00	194—17 00	348—13 40	493—30 75				
42—12 20	195—7 00	349—29 95	494—32 80				
43—46 45	196—26 40	350—15 60	497—31 15				
44—35 00	197—17 20	351—15 60	498—8 00				
45—12 80	198—79 45	352—12 20	499—10 80				
46—13 80	199—32 50	353—13 55	500—8 40				
47—70 80	200—67 80	354—13 10	500—8 40				
48—37 20	203—15 20	355—50 00	502—17 80				
49—106 80	204—2 80	356—6 20	503—16 80				
50—19 40	205—7 00	357—6 20	504—10 20				
51—5 00	206—12 55	358—4 40	505—3 80				
52—92 30	207—13 50	359—21 20	507—10 60				
53—21 00	208—2 00	360—11 80	510—10 05				
54—15 00	209—29 00	361—40 00	511—10 00				
55—60 05	210—16 05	362—22 60	512—4 80				
56—30 30	211—83 60	363—8 80	513—41 50				
57—23 20	214—18 80	364—17 80	514—10 00				
58—9 00	215—8 70	365—24 65	515—92 35				
59—7 60	216—4 60	367—9 60	516—6 20				
60—7 40	217—17 40	368—6 00	517—23 60				
61—7 40	218—23 80	369—14 20	518—11 00				
62—103 25	219—14 75	370—3 40	519—2 60				
63—103 25	221—10 00	371—4 50	521—21 30				
64—20 40	222—13 15	372—4 80	522—35 20				
65—121 20	223—22 80	373—6 40	523—6 40				
66—7 20	225—50 37	374—50 50	524—2 25				
67—31 60	226—10 35	375—275 65	525—6 60				
68—41 40	227—12 20	376—5 50	526—43 80				
69—26 20	228—12 40	377—18 20	527—6 25				
70—6 80	229—40 80	378—15 50	528—8 20				
71—5 20	230—14 55	379—19 50	529—6 80				
72—10 60	231—20 00	381—22 65	530—7 60				
73—12 75	232—10 60	382—15 60	531—15 50				
74—25 30	233—58 65	384—34 00	532—20 00				
75—122 60	234—5 40	385—6 80	533—3 00				
76—7 40	235—12 00	386—16 95	537—6 00				
77—24 40	236—6 40	387—16 95	538—10 75				
78—37 30	237—11 80	388—36 80	539—14 40				
79—14 00	238—19 00	389—29 60	541—29 00				
80—19 40	239—30 45	391—15 40	542—5 40				
81—46 55	242—20 20	392—29 85	543—16 20				
82—4 75	243—2 40	393—14 20	544—9 00				
83—103 65	244—4 80	394—21 40	545—9 40				
84—18 55	245—12 00	395—30 70	546—10 10				
85—48 60	246—18 40	396—19 90	547—36 00				
86—13 60	247—20 40	397—3 20	548—17 00				
87—8 60	248—8 00	398—6 00	549—8 00				
88—2 40	249—13 55	399—17 75	550—67 95				
89—103 95	250—6 40	400—8 20	552—12 50				
90—65 55	251—14 15	401—22 00	553—10 80				
91—52 10	252—8 40	402—14 75	554—15 20				
92—30 60	253—12 75	403—8 60	555—10 00				
93—20 40	255—10 40	404—5 20	556—8 60				
94—65 60	257—72 20	406—8 00	557—11 40				
95—58 00	258—18 30	409—18 00	559—10 80				
96—53 60	259—4 40	410—9 60	560—9 05				
97—37 50	260—31 60	411—5 80	561—20 60				
98—11 50	262—13 00	412—5 20	562—7 20				
99—65 40	263—2 80	413—12 80	563—24 20				
100—44 55	265—13 75	414—9 00	564—17 80				
101—15 80	266—13 60	415—3 40	565—5 80				
102—10 80	267—6 75	416—33 50	566—7 40				
103—41 15	268—27 60	417—8 00	567—28 60				
104—39 90	269—9 00	418—8 55	568—6 40				
105—14 65	270—10 40	420—10 00	569—9 80				
106—11 80	271—9 20	421—5 40	570—7 80				
107—24 80	272—4 40	422—3 00	571—13 40				
108—7 60	273—21 00	423—50 50	572—6 50				
109—14 00	274—31 40	424—8 40	573—3 60				
110—69 05	276—43 40	425—25 20	574—13 00				
111—25 20	277—206 40	426—39 00	576—5 40				
112—20 65	278—13 20	427—62 20	577—2 60				
113—5 70	279—35 60	428—10 20	578—4 80				
114—19 50	280—3 95	429—54 85	580—10 00				
115—11 80	281—2 75	430—25 80	581—15 10				
116—138 05	283—9 60	431—29 80	582—4 00				
117—100 60	284—6 00	432—24 55	583—8 00				
118—14 15	285—18 40	433—25 50	585—7 80				
119—51 80	286—31 85	434—3 20	586—21 40				
120—22 40	287—3 00	435—5 50	587—6 60				
121—23 40	288—28 40	436—9 40	589—19 50				
122—20 40	289—30 20	437—6 00	592—30 10				
123—9 20	290—11 10	438—20 80	593—26 00				
124—16 80	291—24 10	439—5 40	594—7 00				
125—70 87	293—8 80	440—56 40	595—12 40				
126—2 40	294—4 10	441—22 65	597—4 60				
127—48 05	295—7 10	442—5 15	598—5 00				
128—10 60	296—44 30	443—12 50	599—8 60				
129—80 60	297—8 40	444—26 00	601—6 90				
130—13 20	298—4 20	445—5 20	604—7 80				
131—27 50	299—19 80	447—25 40	605—4 60				

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
907—\$7 05	638—\$6 00	667—\$27 85	696—\$43 25				
609—2 00	639—20 00	668—6 40	698—10 20				
610—7 00	640—5 40	669—10 00	700—4 25				
611—8 90	641—6 80	670—8 00	701—2 50				
612—7 40	642—15 65	671—10 00	702—10 00				
613—30 60	643—2 75	672—10 80	703—9 30				
614—5 20	644—8 14	673—21 50	704—19 15				
616—7 60	645—3 00	674—11 40	705—10 00				
617—5 00	646—6 00	676—8 80	707—16 00				
618—6 60	647—7 00	677—6 10	712—15 70				
620—7 60	649—5 40	678—7 20	714—13 95				
621—24 00	650—3 60	679—5 80	715—58 75				
622—15 20	651—12 90	680—6 60	716—23 90				
624—24 60	652—22 90	681—4 00	717—26 60				
625—14 00	653—5 00	682—2 00	723—14 85				
627—34 85	655—11 20	683—8 40	726—18 40				
628—15 60	656—21 20	685—1 75	731—26 30				
629—7 20	657—18 95	686—3 00	739—15 20				
630—4 80	659—16 00	687—9 45	746—6 00				
631—5 40	661—14 00	688—4 50	750—66 00				
632—7 60	662—2 80	689—6 25	757—10 00				
633—15 20	663—6 00	690—10 00	767—12 00				
634—7 20	664—9 60	691—1 00	785—3 80				
635—6 00	665—5 80	692—8 00	786—4 40				
637—13 90	666—6 20	693—3 00					

Total Amount Received . . . \$13,897 83

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$14,249 27
“ Advertisers	181 87

Why We Unite.

We unite because we must. It is not a matter of sentiment or charity; it is one of business. True, the blood tingles on beholding the brutalities of our industrial chaos, but while this is an incentive, it is not the foundation of our trade unionism. We are trade unionists because there is no other agency that will secure for us good wages, a short workday, partial independence in the present, and some time, we hope, complete.

No other agency! A bold statement. Can we prove it?

Problem: To secure the product of our labor.

Not a school of economic thought, and there are many, but acknowledges the necessity of union to attain as well as union to hold when attained. One individual cannot lift ten hundred weight; ten individuals can do so with ease. History avouches it. All evidence and experience make the claim of unity axiomatic.

In this instance, then, a union of what? Of all classes? Landlords, bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, merchants, wage-workers, such as make up a political party? No; the first two exploit us—we cannot unite with them. The third is a tool of patronage, on sale: he will "tear a passion to rags" for pelf—him, too, we must exclude. The fourth and fifth, fellow-sufferers of ours, with them we would combine against the first; but they will not. They think they can get more by keeping us, their patrons, down.

Are we left, then, to unite with our fellow-wage-workers?

But wait! We overlook the professions—ministers, physicians, scholars, editors. Capable men! Intelligent, conversant, select! But, with creditable exceptions, lukewarm followers; not leaders. Men of bottled opinions.

So—wage-workers! And they? Robbed, deceived, damned! Scoffed at, shot at, jailed! Unanimous, of course! Men of similar ideas, purposes and means? Hardly. Rather, men of vastly different ideas, purposes and means, to be similarized in action. Men—progressive, tardy, commanding, resisting, liberal, dogmatic, heretical, orthodox, selfish, radical, conservative. Opinions, all shades. A union of "all sorts and conditions of men."

Manifestly it is impossible to unite these on any composite program. As well talk of an equilibrium of faculties, as Andrews puts it, despite the law of individuality. Impossible in any event but for—self-interest. The powerful lever of mutual want, the product of their labor. There is no diversity of opinion on this. To secure it they will combine on certain methods within certain limits. Such methods must necessarily be simple, and the limits narrow, but not incapable of expansion. They will not be as narrow as the narrowest, or as broad as the broadest. They will be average, with an upward tendency, due to the education which must follow exchange of ideas and contact. The standard will be continually advanced by the dishonest yielding to the honest, in deference to that natural law, the sense of right; the enlightened will elevate the ignorant; the bark of the radical answered by the growl of the conservative, will modify both; the arbitrary, the resisting heretic and orthodox, will temporize, agree to disagree on cherished views and work on common ground. Any attempt to overstep this limit by force will result in lukewarmness, will break the bond of union. Conscience will go on strike.

(It is safe to say that had it been possible to enforce all the resolutions adopted by the trade union we would have "all sorts and conditions" of organizations. As

it is, the individual is partly contented by his protest.)

The maximum of organization, of "universal variety in unity," can only be secured by the minimum of coercion, and no matter what the organization may be, it can accomplish but little without numerical strength. The mass will rule despite tangents. Such is the liberty of society. That is not progress which breaks from the mass because of its tardiness. It may be magnificent, courageous, but it is not war. Sooner or later the retreat must be made. The folly of such is apexed when they attack the masses of their fellow-sufferers, as do some anarchists, State socialists and others. The most they can do is to disrupt, defeat union, and then later, when wiser and exploded, get off the union track, or back into the fold and teach, if their foolhardiness has not discounted their usefulness. This ability to break should only be exercised when coercion is attempted.

So, then we must have union which must be numerically strong, which must be of average desire, and which will be educational, flexible and hence progressive. Such is the highest form of organization that man can achieve, built upon common ground, along which its pathway may be traced, and such is the—Trade Union.

We will secure the product of our labor by the progressive trade union.

Trade unions are progressive? Yes; both progressive and slow. Slow because they have the mass to educate, and progressive because of their education. During the past decade the trade union has found "common ground" upon many new ideas. Whether they are all correct or not we will not now discuss. Suffice it to say, they evidence flexibility, expansion and the progressive tendency. Such are: nationalization of what are thought to be inevitable monopolies, mines, railroads, telegraph, telephones, municipalization of street cars, light, water; abolition of land monopoly; abolition of money monopoly; direct legislation, Australian ballot, and others. All of these has the trade union endorsed and advocated, showing conclusively its limits are not fixed, and that it is ready—must adopt that which is acceptable to its members. Its present aims and methods are well known; it will adopt others just as soon as the education it so widely disseminates levels down the hills and fills up the gap in the minds of its members. Its possibilities are bounded only by lack of knowledge and the non-unionist. No criticism of the trade union can be made that does not apply to the whole working class. When the time arrives that results can be achieved by new methods, they will not be new to the trade union.

And this is why we unite.

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Some Reasons for the Phenomenal Growth of Local Union No. 7.

Editor CARPENTER:

Some months ago our business agent, Brother Blakefield, said that you wanted for publication some explanation as to what might be the causes for the sudden growth and prosperity of our union, and I have concluded to point out what seems to me to have been some of the potent factors in bringing our union, in the short space of six years, from the state of weakness, in which it was forced to beg carpenters to become members at fifty cents initiation fee, to its present commanding position wherein non-union carpenters are willing to pay twenty-five dollars for the privilege of membership in it.

We've got lots of Swedes and Norwegians with us. Here we have Olson, Carlson, Johnson, Hanson, Peterson, Anderson, Erickson, Lindquist, Nordquist, Nalquist, Palmquist, etc., etc.

Now the distinguishing characteristic of our Scandinavian brother is his insatiable appetite for work. To "gilly-yob" is the height of his ambition. His tireless energy is only equaled by his dogged persistence in what he undertakes to do. The word "fail" is not in his dictionary. He can't be whipped, for if he should be whipped half to death he wouldn't know it.

Now, the American in his mental make-up is lacking in these sterling qualities that mark the Scandinavian, but on the other hand he possesses certain mental endowments in which his Norse brother is deficient. A closer analysis along these lines will show how the strength and weakness of the two national characters mutually complement each other and have united to form one perfect harmonious whole. From these data I draw the conclusion that the collective mental constitution of our union is far superior to what it would be if our membership was entirely of a single nationality.

In government a trade union is a pure democracy, its motto being equal rights to all, special privileges to none. In our union it would seem that this principle is sometimes carried to excess. In all discussions there is a free forum. All are invited, urged to express themselves freely. Now, this sometimes leads to abuse, to waste of time in aimless talk, but it has been thought better to bear this inflection than to risk giving any one grounds for thinking his right to express his opinion has been abridged. This policy of encouraging all members to a free expression of opinion has borne excellent fruit. It has removed all grounds the suspicious-minded might have for thinking the union was run by a clique. But the great service it has rendered us is that it has been a school. Being accorded full liberty to make speeches finally taught our members that it would be a good thing to have something to say, and this in turn brought them face to face with the necessity of increasing their stock of knowledge, so they went to studying, reading and thinking. And it has come about through this trade-union schooling that quite a number of our members have become fitted to fill positions of trust and usefulness in society.

Faithful, self-sacrificing service on the part of our leaders is and has been a potent factor in securing success. Without these tireless efforts in behalf of the laboring masses our union never would have been. And the saddest thing about

it is that the masses don't appreciate what has been done for them.

The possession of good common sense by our members, together with a willingness to learn, have contributed largely to the progress we have made. This is illustrated in the increased knowledge of parliamentary law and usage we have to-day as compared with what we possessed in the beginning. Ignorance of this when we were growing made it easy for sore heads and labor fakes to bring in dissensions and complications that would paralyze the union for months, but now the general intelligence of our membership sustains the president when he rules all such things out of order.

Our union is, in common with trade unions generally inclined to be conservative—too conservative I think. In this connection allow me to call attention to what one of England's greatest labor leaders said about us. It was either Tom Mann or John Burns, who, in speaking of American trade unionists, said they were stupid. Now it is likely that some of us might get angry and make a big fuss at being called a stupid set. But would it be wise for us to do so? Had we not better try to find out what reason he had for calling us stupid? We might in this way find out something that would be very useful to us. We might, for instance, learn that our failure to employ political methods to gain our ends was regarded by one of the truest and brightest of British labor leaders as an evidence of stupidity.

But still, notwithstanding our conservatism, there is in our union the leaven of a progressive spirit. One manifestation of that spirit was peculiarly gratifying to the writer of this article. For some time, ever since I became deeply interested in the trade union movement, the query has always been before my mind, "Are trade-union methods pure and simple, the best we can get to accomplish the ends we have in view?" In trying to find an answer to that query, I have fallen upon a method, which, if not a perfect substitute for, will certainly prove to be a splendid auxiliary to, present trade-union methods.

This method embraces the principles of co-operation and industrial organization. Much thought upon the grand possibilities, the adoption of these principles by organized labor would open to us, have convinced me that such a movement is the great need of the hour, so I asked our union to appoint a committee on co-operation, which was done. This committee was intended to promote the propaganda of the principles of co-operation and industrial organization among trade unionists. It has found the study of these principles intensely interesting to opening up, as it does, inspiring glimpses into the promised land of industrial liberty. We find that these principles can be applied by the wage-workers here and now for their own special benefit, and so we have reached the startling conclusion that the workers by using these principles are bound to win in their fight with capital, for they have simply taken into their own hands the very weapons the capitalists have so far used against them. The committee feels sure that the adoption by trade unionists of the simple but scientific method of warfare outlined above will insure them an easy victory over their oppressors and give to them industrial liberty. It is also desired by the committee that the union carpenters both in their unions and outside of them take an active part in spreading a knowledge of this method. To facilitate this work, information concerning it will be furnished through the columns of THE CARPENTER or otherwise, if desired.

A. HARVEY.

Local Union No. 7.

Labor Conditions in France.

Hon. John C. Covert, United States Consul at Lyons, France, writing on the condition of labor in that country, says: Employers and employees in France, including all classes of labor, are organized into societies called "syndicates," the more important of the first-class having large and well-appointed headquarters, with from two to eight officers to look after their business. In Lyons and in many other cities, the municipality provides a building called *la bourse de travail*, or labor exchange, in which the workmen hold their more important meetings. It comprises one large hall and a number of small rooms in which meetings are held nightly, often seven and eight at a time.

As the different trades that co-operate in building are about the same the world over, I take that trade in Lyons, the second city in France, to illustrate the rates of wages in this country. There is much activity in building here. Many streets are on lines laid four hundred years ago, and modern convenience and health require a continual tearing down and reconstruction. This is everywhere in progress, since electric tramways are relieving the congested quarters of the old city.

The employers' syndicate of Lyons comprises 625 members. Its object, as stated in its last report, is:

To further the interests of builders, to study and propose improvements in buildings, to secure the employment of the best material, to give opinions upon questions relating to the work of building; to decide, with the aid of experts, all disputes relating to the execution or the interpretation of contracts; the fixing of prices; and, if deemed advisable, to establish yearly, with the aid of whomsoever it may concern, a list of prices for building work; to study, devise and employ every method to advance the interests of its members.

This syndicate was organized in 1862. Since that date twenty-three strikes have occurred among employees in the building trades, all of which it has settled. No outside parties—not even the Government Board of Arbitration *le Conseil des Prud'hommes*—have ever been permitted to interfere in the adjustment of labor troubles in the building trades. They have been settled, with but little friction or expense, between a committee of the strikers themselves and representatives of the employers' syndicate.

In the statement of principles of the syndicate, it is set forth that one object is to enforce all agreements between employers and employees, and that it will not recognize or support any member who seeks to violate a contract once entered into with his employees.

The syndicate is often asked to investigate and to report upon disputes arising between building contractors and men or companies for whom they are doing work, or between furnishers of materials. Nearly five thousand cases have been sent to it by the courts, with the request that it render a decision upon a point in litigation, or that it appoint a committee to investigate and agree upon the technical details of some question, and to report the same to a court of record. This compromise by arbitration is provided for by Section 1003 of the code. Although the parties bind themselves to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, they can and do appeal from it. From 1863 to 1899, 7,310 cases were tried before the syndicate, and of that number 542 were appealed to a court, on the complaint that one of the experts had not fairly reported the facts within his knowledge. These cases are all settled in a very short time and at small expense.

The society has a reserve fund derived from monthly dues and fees imposed for hearing cases, from which prizes are given yearly to students in architecture and other pursuits pertaining to building.

In connection with a committee appointed by the workmen, the society fixed the wages of all persons employed in the building trades. The secretary, M. Alfred Fond, gave me the following schedule of wages per hour in Lyons at the present time:

	Cents.
Carpenters	13½
Masons	12
Locksmiths	11
Plasterers and painters	12
Plumbers	11 to 12
Stone cutters	11 to 12
Chimney builders	11 to 12
Layers of mosaic paving	12
Laborers	9

The fact that the syndicate, in conjunction with representatives of the trades, fixes the rates of wages does not prevent strikes. Officers of the syndicate inform me that when a schedule of wages is fixed it is expected to last only until the workmen think they can exact better figures from their employers.

It is through this syndicate that the price for constructing a building is fixed. A committee named by the syndicate agrees upon what will be charged, according to cost of material and current rate of wages of carpenters, stone cutters, masons, etc. The findings of this committee are revised by a committee appointed by the city council, consisting of members of the builders' syndicate, architects, contractors and landlords. No builder ever charges higher than the prices thus fixed. They sometimes charge less.

In the June number of the *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail*, a national labor organ, mention is made of a number of strikes among carpenters and metal workers, where the wages were only 60 and 70 cents per day. At Casteljalous, Department of Lot-et-Garonne, the carpenters struck for 62½ cents per day in summer and 54 cents in winter. At the same time the carpenters of Havre struck for 14½ cents per hour, instead of 11½ cents which they were receiving.

The conductors on the electric tramways are paid 83, 92½ and 96 cents and \$1.19 per day of ten hours work, according to the number of years they have been in the service. A careful watch is kept over them. At every track crossing where passengers are accustomed to enter or change cars, a "controller" is stationed. He counts the passengers as they go in through the one entrance, and sees that the conductor rings them all up before the car starts. He punches all the transfers, to prevent the conductors from passing transfers to each other, turning them in as having come from passengers, and dividing the proceeds—a habit said to have been formerly very much in vogue. These controllers are paid \$26.50 per month to begin with, \$28.50 per month after fourteen months' service, and \$30 per month after three years' service, for ten hours' work. The motormen are paid 87½ cents per day to begin with, and \$1.18 at the end of one year. They expect in time to receive as high as \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day of ten hours and a half.

The under prefect of Thiers, Department of Puy-de-Dome, reported last week that 30,000 people are employed in the cutlery works in that neighborhood. Three hundred persons own small establishments, in which they work, helped by from one to four persons, often members of the family, all engaged in piece work. The report says that in the manufacture of a pocket knife, 22 workmen are em-

ployed for the handle and blade, 18 for a table knife, 9 for scissors and 6 for razors. The stone upon which the blades are ground makes from 300 to 500 revolutions per minute, each workman paying for the power. Including women and children 2,000 persons are engaged in knife grinding. A good workman makes from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day, out of which he pays about \$74 per year for his rent, power, use of wheel, etc. An ordinary workman earns from 85 cents to \$1 per day; the adjuster or fitter, from 30 to 40 cents. He is generally a small farmer and works in his home. The grinder is out of work in winter when the river is frozen and in summer when it is dry, or when any accident happens to the machinery.

A committee of cutlery workers in Thiers, who recently asked for a raise in wages, were told that the market for their product had undergone a decided shrinkage during the last ten years, especially for exportation; that the excess of production over consumption had glutted the market; that there was an increase in the cost of raw material and an augmented output in competing countries on account of improved means of manufacture.

Men employed by the Government in the ranks of the civil service are not much better paid, but they are often ex-soldiers with no trade, and are easily satisfied with steady employment, even at low wages. The firemen in Lyons, who give all their time to their duties, are paid \$270 per year; the auxiliary corps \$44 per year and \$1 for an extra service of twenty-four hours three or four times per year. They are occasionally called on to serve extra from 8 p. m. to 5 a. m., for which they are paid 30 cents.

The policemen, generally young, able-bodied men, receive from \$22 to \$30 per month according to their time of service. Only a few receive over \$25 per month. The policeman's wife can earn from \$3 to \$4 per month making corsets, cravats, or in embroidery work. In 1896, according to the latest official figures I have, there were 416,000 employees in the civil service in France, and their average wages were \$287.50 per year.

While wages are much lower here than in the United States, the cost of living is higher, if the quality and quantity of food be considered. The American workman eats about twice or three times as much as the Frenchman. The prices of fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, and all prime necessities of life are higher here. Ordinary white sugar costs from 11 to 12½ cents per pound. An inferior article of coffee costs 33 cents per pound, a good article from 60 to 90 cents. Tea costs from 50 cents to \$1.20. The tariff duty is 5 cents per pound on sugar, 13.96 cents on coffee and 18.25 cents on tea. Fish ranges from 20 to 60 cents per pound. Beef, mutton, veal and pork cost from 20 to 30 cents a pound. Everything sells in the butcher's shop—bones from 2 to 4 cents per pound, the latter figure including marrow. Liver brings 20 cents.

The finer silks, velvets, broadcloths and clothing made to order cost from 25 to 50 per cent. less here than in the United States; for ready made goods the prices are about the same. Cotton goods, sheeting, shirting, ginghams and calicoes are generally cheaper and of better make in the United States than in France. The same is true of house furniture. The reason given me for the difference in the price of furniture is that ours is made by machinery, and that of France by hand. If people live more cheaply here than in the United States, it is because they do not live as well, and have not the means to live better.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

LOCAL UNION No. 541, Washington, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, our esteemed brother, ISAAC MANKEY; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved wife and children; also be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy of the same be presented to the family, and that they be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

J. C. HOLDER,
A. B. MEANS,
J. H. O'HARRAH. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 546, Olean, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother A. L. COTTON, who departed this life October 13, 1900.

WHEREAS, Local Union 546 feels the loss of a faithful brother and an earnest promoter of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of our Union be draped for thirty days in memory of our deceased brother, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the wife of our brother; also, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. M. LAMPER,
G. L. BEMIS,
BURT MEAD. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 386, Dorchester, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to take from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, FRANK W. CLARK; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Clark in his sad affliction, and pray God to ease the aching void caused by her death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the afflicted one and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. F. CAMPBELL,
JOHN A. STEWART,
JAMES E. EATON. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 177, Springfield, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst, with scarcely a moment's warning, our esteemed brother, PATRICK J. DRISCOLL, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; knowing that the loss to them of a kind husband and father, and to us of a true brother and good citizen, whose voice was ever raised in support of the principles which we profess, can never be replaced; and further be it

Resolved, That as a tribute to his memory, our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the grief-stricken family; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this Union.

WM. P. WALSH,
G. W. BRUCE,
J. A. BERGGREN. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 277, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to summon from our midst our late brother and co-worker, JAMES DEY; be it

Resolved, That the most sincere sympathy of this U. B. be, and is hereby tendered to his family and relatives in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this Local Union, No. 277, be draped for a period of fifteen days out of respect to the memory of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be placed on the minutes, and a copy forwarded to his son, Mr. Edgar E. Dey, signed on behalf of the Local.

THOMAS LARRIMORE,
W. J. FORD,
J. J. KERR. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 581, Herrin, Ill.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved wife of Brother HIRAM FOWLER; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union tenders its sincere sympathy to Brother Fowler, and that in memory of the departed our charter be draped for thirty days; and further, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in our journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy presented to Brother Fowler, and a copy spread upon the minutes of the Union.

F. M. RUSSELL,
C. D. MACKAY,
CHARLES STOVER. } Committee.

Get Some Tools.

A workman without tools is virtually a cipher. Like a cipher, he must depend upon his neighbor for value, for standing alone, he is worthless. Mechanics do not need as many tools now as they did in the days of all hand work. Machinery has changed all that, but machinery will never allow a mechanic to dispense with his monkey-wrench, hammer and box full of small tools.

A mechanic needs no better recommendation than a good chest of tools, well worn and in shape. They tell more plainly than any written "character" what the man is. He may tell you one thing, and yet be another; but a look into his tool chest betrays him. A man who has worked long enough at certain work to be able to call himself skilled therein should have acquired all the tools necessary, and a man who claims many years' experience, yet can show but few inferior tools, should be looked at closely before his statements are received.

Many a young man is working at the trade who has not acquired a fair set of tools. The best way for such men is to buy one tool every week, or more if their wages will permit. Another way is to lay aside so much money from each week's wages for books, papers and tools. Divide equally between books and tools, make a list of what is needed, then purchase the first on the list, as soon as the allotted cash amounts to the requisite sum.

But a very few years of this practice will be necessary before the young man has a good kit of tools and a nice little library. Another thing, too, he will have. He will have a habit of saving a little money, and the habit will outlast his tools.—*National Builder.*



Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

451. BESSEMER—W. E. Bennis.
70. BIRMINGHAM—F. G. Howard, Linnville Hotel.
670. BLOCKTON—Jas. H. Deason.
623. BREWTON—E. J. Brewton.
271. GADSDEN—V. R. Morgan.
296. ENSLEY—A. W. Muckenfess.
312. MONTGOMERY—R. H. Bozman, 24 Plum st., Highland Park.
353. "—(Col.) C. H. Meadows, 14 Cerry.
89. MOBILE—H. V. Davis, 852 Elmira st.
92. "—(Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.
422. NORTH BIRMINGHAM—W. S. Cooper.
508. PHENIX—Z. T. Graddy, 1211 18th st., Columbus, Ga.
615. PRATT CITY—Charles F. Wilson.
410. SELMA—(Col.) J. W. Williams, 908 Phillip st.
472. "—S. D. Johnson, 15 Water st.
666. WYLAN—E. Turmon.

ARKANSAS.

86. FORT SMITH—T. C. Gardner, 1622 Boulevard st.
319. HUNTINGTON—Jno. Bach.
530. LITTLE ROCK—H. H. Young, 203 E. 10th st.
690. "—J. F. Crow.
366. MENA—A. B. Sears.
576. PINE BLUFF—D. M. O'Neal, 819 W. 15th st.
675. "—(Col.) T. M. Wilson.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—Geo. G. Kneppler, 1515 South st.
701. FRESNO—James J. Scott.
710. LONG BEACH—F. H. Robinson.
322. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler, Box 281.
426. "—Geo. E. Brewer, Box 680.
36. OAKLAND—Geo. H. Johnson, Alden, P. O.
550. "—(Mill) Chas. Wallburg, 1825 LeRoy Ave., Berkeley.
668. PALO ALTO—Chas. Spatz.
235. RIVERSIDE—Charles Hamilton, 519 9th st.
586. SACRAMENTO—Edw. Rolff, Box 41, J st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary Dist. Council, W. I. Kidd, 915 1/2 Market.
22. "—N. L. Wandell, 1133 1/2 Mission st., Sta. B.
95. "—(Latin) G. Muzzah, 516 Green st.
301. "—(Ger.) M. Juge, 405 Ellsworth st.
423. "—(Mill) J. G. Fallon, 381 Duncan st.
483. "—Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
616. "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 345 Clementina.
316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, 490 8th st.
262. "—(Mill) Ed. White, Box 876, Santa Clara.
162. SAN MATEO—L. Huyck.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 194.
266. STOCKTON—O. Mazuretti, 314 E. Church st.
180. VALLEJO—Wm. M. Boyd, 138 Ill st.

CANADA.

498. BRANTFORD, ONT.—J. H. Ness, 180 Park ave.
600. BRCKVILLE, ONT.—John Marlon, Jr., Box 371.
645. COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Frank Thrift.
514. FERNIE, B. C.—Thos. B. McIlmoyle.
529. GREENWOOD, B. C.—A. J. A. Portras, Box 231.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249. KINGSTON, ONT.—L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) G. Audet, 204 Rivard st.
524. NELSON, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 202.
713. NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—C. J. Webber.
671. OTTAWA, ONT.—Robert Stewart, Care of Mason, Gordon & Co.
626. OWEN SOUND ONT.—Jas. Gardner.
672. PETERBURG, ONT.—R. F. McGregor, 509 Water st.
618. PHOENIX, B. C.—W. S. Allen.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—F. Mercier.
38. ST. CATERINES—Jas. Hindson, Henry st.
108. ST. HYACINTHE—F. Messier, 60 Notre Dame.
560. STRATFORD, ONT.—A. K. Riley.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. S. Falconer, Box 231.
559. WATERLOO—Jacob Fenner, Berlin.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. J. Moore, 636 McDermott ave.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—F. J. Anderson, 735 Walnut st.
480. CANON CITY—Seth Shepard, 103 Chestnut st.
417. COLORADO CITY—F. G. Robb, Jr., Box 35.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—D. R. Blood.
17. Fountain st.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of Dist. Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 301, Victor.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—David McBride, 210 Crystal st.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475. FLORENCE—H. L. Randall.
244. GRAND JUNCTION—C. J. Wadman, Box 872.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, P. O. Box 5.
496. LEADVILLE—D. Nunn, 213 W. 4th st.
681. LOVELAND—O. E. Stout.
362. PUEBLO—S. M. Davidson.
597. ROCKY FORD—M. H. Adams.
267. TELLURIDE—Charles C. Leary.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—M. L. Kane, 121 George st.
127. DERRY—John A. Thomas, Shelton, Conn.
195. GREENWICH—F. W. Herbert, 25 Davenport ave.
43. HARTFORD—Geo. E. Miskil, 237 Lawrence.
97. NEW BRITAIN—John Nelson, 53 Beaver st.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chaple st.
135. NEW LONDON—Forest Sherman, 293 Montauk ave.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 203 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 301.
757. SOUTH MANCHESTER—Thos. Wright.
210. STAMFORD—O. W. Olsen, Greenwich ave.
216. TORRINGTON—S. J. Bull, 30 Elton st.
280. WATERBURY—Wenzel Wolf, 93 Farm st.
683. WINSTED—J. G. Griswold, 141 Lake st.

DELAWARE.

579. WILMINGTON—Wm. D. Pickering, 317 E. 3d st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. st., S. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, 910 Julia st.
605. "—A. C. MacNeil, S. E. Cor. Union & Cedar sts.
627. "—W. H. Pabor, 729 W. Adams st.
655. KEY WEST—B. B. Lowe, 718 Olivia st.
354. "—(Col.) Joseph Hannibal, 817 Whitehead st.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 316 1/2 W. Zagawassa.
107. "—(Col.) W. A. Woods, 514 W. DeSoto.
531. ST. PETERSBURG—T. J. Henderson.
420. TAMPA—(Col.) R. E. Thomas, Governor & Constant sts.
606. "—H. F. Stephenson, 1207 Marion st.

GEORGIA.

551. ATHENS—J. M. Epps.
ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council, W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.
317. "—(Cars) Ed. Saye, 339 Lucky st.
329. "—Thos. J. Black, 1716 Chapel st.
439. "—J. O. Alexander, 124 Gullatt st.
520. "—(Col.) G. W. Smith, 53 Angas av.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1300 Phillip st.
240. "—W. M. Hare, 1927 Watkins st.
253. "—A. T. Lang, Sav Road & 12th st.
527. BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. M. Pitts.
684. CEDARTOWN—W. H. Tillery.
68. COLUMBUS—(Col.) P. C. Tinsley, 412 8th st.
313. "—M. J. Smith, Box 410, Phoenix, Ala.
501. DARIEN—R. M. Levine.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 620 Elm st.
326. "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Genl Del.
654. "—W. H. Catter, East Macon.
411. ROME—G. L. Trammell, 112 Calhoun ave.
506. "—(Col.) Samuel H. Lockett.
256. SAVANNAH—T. C. Dickson, Box 311.
318. "—(Col.) W. H. Burgess, 510 Herndon st., E.
261. VALDOSTA—E. H. Goodwin, 614 N. Ashley st.

IDAHO.

308. LEWISTON—Joe Barnham.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—J. B. Mawdsley, 615 E. Fourth st.
433. BELLEVILLE—Herman Neff, 1011 W. Main.
63. BLOOMINGTON—J. H. Rader, 602 N. Centre.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouhotte, 2106 38th.
293. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 N. ave. B.
367. CENTRALIA—B. H. Pitts, 818 Morrison.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 W. Thomas.
518. CHARLESTON—S. C. Titus.
549. CHESTER—D. Ahrens.
CHICAGO—Secretary Dist. Council, Thos. Neale, 187 E. Washington.
1. "—W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Wash. st., Rm. 2.
10. "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. "—A. W. Simpson, 1026 Fillmore st.
21. "—(French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center av.
54. "—(Boh.) M. Jarolimek, 828 Allport st.
58. "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
181. "—K. G. Torkelson, 1416 N. Central Park ave.
242. "—(Ger.) Herman Voell, 514 Paulina st.
416. "—Chas. E. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave. Pilsen St.
419. "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 1062 W. 13th st.
501. "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry ave.
521. "—(Swiss) Gust. Hansen, 732 N. Rockwell st.
272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Ernest Green, Box 478.
204. COFFEEN—Wm. A. Mey.
235. COLLINSVILLE—W. B. Spittler.
230. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
510. DEQUOIN—E. E. Burbank.
189. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378. EDWARDSVILLE—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
361. ELGIN—J. F. Kirkpatrick, 420 North st.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen.
430. FREEBURG—Henry Schiek.
300. GALESBURG—Chas. Hawkinson.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
581. HERRIN—Will Bergess.
461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 214 Willow ave.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) F. Gagnon, 1365 76th st., Chicago.
154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winkquist, 630 N. Elm st.
250. LAKE FOREST—Willis Russell, Box 47.
336. LA SALLE—William Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
568. LINCOLN—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
505. LITCHFIELD—Emery Small.
633. MADISON—Fred W. Helly, Madison.
609. MAKANOA—Roy A. Parkinson.
847. MATTOON—J. E. Goodbrake, 1305 Broadway.
241. MOLINE—H. Fallmer, 1505 20th ave.
80. MORELAND—H. J. Sharpe, 2449 Ohio st., Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—Fred Becker.
604. MURPHYSBORO—J. F. Slaughter, 524 Lucier.
671. NEW BADEN—Chas. Woerner.
582. ODIN—A. A. Norton.
566. OAK PARK—Theo. Brown, 777 Forest ave.
661. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deelen st.
648. PANA—Charles W. Ade.
644. PEKIN—Geo. P. Chase, 515 So. 3rd st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 405 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—Joseph Schulle, Box 155.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Escher, 1125 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 904 14 1/2 st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
470. SPARTA—W. N. B. Jacobs.
16. SPRINGFIELD—Chas. Freidinger, 1020 Enterprise st.
631. SPRING VALLEY—Thos. Moir, Jr.
156. STAUNTON—Leopold Schaefer.
605. STERLING—Wm. Savers.
485. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 N. County st.
418. WITT—John Durston.

154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winkquist, 630 N. Elm st.
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183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 405 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—Joseph Schulle, Box 155.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Escher, 1125 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 904 14 1/2 st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
470. SPARTA—W. N. B. Jacobs.
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631. SPRING VALLEY—Thos. Moir, Jr.
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605. STERLING—Wm. Savers.
485. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 N. County st.
418. WITT—John Durston.

154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winkquist, 630 N. Elm st.
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336. LA SALLE—William Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
568. LINCOLN—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
505. LITCHFIELD—Emery Small.
633. MADISON—Fred W. Helly, Madison.
609. MAKANOA—Roy A. Parkinson.
847. MATTOON—J. E. Goodbrake, 1305 Broadway.
241. MOLINE—H. Fallmer, 1505 20th ave.
80. MORELAND—H. J. Sharpe, 2449 Ohio st., Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—Fred Becker.
604. MURPHYSBORO—J. F. Slaughter, 524 Lucier.
671. NEW BADEN—Chas. Woerner.
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418. WITT—John Durston.

60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger.) William Hoff, 611 Buchanan st.
281. "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—John Russ, 223 Meigs ave.
215. LAFAYETTE—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
487. LINTON—Jos. W. Wolford.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmor, 203 W. Spring St.
117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
619. PETERSBURG—J. C. Salter.
413. SOUTH BEND—W. H. Crow, 523 S. Fellows st.
706. SULLIVAN—R. E. Rice.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2020 N. 10th.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H'l.
598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—E. L. Schultes.
445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1002 Mount Pleasant st.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—Wesley Chehak, 603 S. 2nd st., E.
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—L. P. Chambers.
554. DAVENPORT—H. W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel.
106. DES MOINES—J. A. McConnell, 1415 Linden.
425. "—(Mill) Wm. Swanson, 500 E. Hayes.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514. HITEMAN—W. T. Thompson.
767. OTTUMWA—John W. Morrison, 416 N. Wapello st.
552. WATERLOO—W. C. Eideberg, cor. 5th ave. and Water st.

KANSAS.

238. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy.
123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill.
138. KANSAS CITY—J. W. Jones, Fifth street and Kansas avenue.
458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 534 Ohio st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—H. J. McLaughlin.
561. PITTSBURG—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 14th st.
158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 186 Grattan st.
201. WICHITA—R. B. Ranson, 343 N. Topeka ave.

KENTUCKY.

641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. "—(Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 88 Trevor.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Weston.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher.
214. "—(Ger.) J. Schneider, 915 East Chestnut street.
698. NEWPORT—Henry Bandermann, 301 Monroe st.
550. PADUCAH—John J. Arts, 1008 Broadway.

LOUISIANA.

234. ALGIERS—S. C. Smith, 818 Pacific ave.
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. "—Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st.
704. "—F. Duhrkop, 615 Cadiz st.
739. "—M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch.
85. SHREVEPORT—M. M. Kendrick, Box 37.

MAINE.

621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
71. BIDDEFORD—Geo. H. Grey, 350 Main.
285. BATH—W. J. McGilloray, 42 Willow st.
459. BAR HARBOR—E. K. Whitaker.
407. LEWISTON—Geo. E. Lombard, 58 Goff st., Auburn.
517. PORTLAND—R. H. Anderson, 217 Cumb st.
348. WATERVILLE—N. H. Snitter, 74 Temple st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Kernan, 728 Aisquith st.
44. "—(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—Manly Sherman, 34 E. Hoosac st.
BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council, H. M. Taylor, 501 Park st., New Dorchester.
33. "—D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester ave., Dorchester.
624. BROCKTON—Samuel T. Lays, 241 N. Ash st.
438. BROOKLINE—J. Keefe, 116 Chestnut st.
441. CAMBRIDGE—Ira Doughty, 300 Somerville ave., Somerville.
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
685. CHICOPEE—Geo. Bastiere, 15 G

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. "—A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
643. FLINT—M. King.

335. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 185 Clancy.
130. HANCOCK—F. Williams.
651. JACKSON—H. Behau, 208 Deyo st.
207. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
647. LAURUM—F. W. Kelley.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—H. Bynhold, 124 Third st.
585. PORT HURON—Arthur Smith, 2525 Maple st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. "—F. C. Trier, 154 Rust st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell,
227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—C. H. Brazington, Box 57.
633. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant,
306 South Centre street.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, 6512 Polk st.,
W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Patrick Chiasson,
915 3rd ave., N. Minneapolis.
548. "—(Mill) Henry Bockman,
415 W. 26th st.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Feltz.
407. HANNIBAL—Ed. Walley, 121 Walnut st., W. S.
311. JOPLIN—F. D. Holmes, Box 117.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
110. ST. JOSEPH—R. L. Greer, 1719 Fred ave.
338. "—Sta. D.
St. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
K. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. " (Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2100 Victor st.
45. " (Ger.) Hy. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton.
47. " (Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. " Geo. J. Swank, 4425 Manchester ave.
257. " A. W. Ware, 1026 Dillon st.
578. " (Stairs) E. Bruggemann,
221a N. Jefferson ave.
420. WEBB CITY—W. S. Branstetter.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
845. BILLINGS—F. J. Monahan, Box 772.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. F. Rosslow, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—J. W. Beard, Box 238.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—G. W. Miles, Labor Temple.
279. S. OMAHA—S. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

588. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—W. M. Wood, Box 6,
Bradley Park, N. J.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Artie ave.
383. BAYONNE—A. Cohen, 452 Ave. C.
486. "—C. A. Zimmermann, 12 Long st.,
Jersey City, N. J.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—Judson H. Morton, 1023 So. 6th
594. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
608. DUNDEE—Jno. Galliga, 60 Fifth st.
519. E. RUTHERFORD—K. J. Jorgenson,
113 Broad st., Carlstadt.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 230 South st.
687. "—(Ger.) John Kahn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton,
First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—Wm. Weidmeyer, 551 1st st.
467. "—(Ger.) H. Schneider, 1204 Washing-
ton st.
HUDSON Co.—Sec. Dist. Council,
Daniel McDonald, 273 3d st.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—G. R. Edsall,
311 Communipaw ave.
118. "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, Jr.,
833 Walnut W. Hoboken, N. J.
282. "—Wm. Hafnerman, 6 North st.
482. "—L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. "—Amos Turley, 216 Griffith st.,
Jersey City H'g'ts., N. J.
157. "—(Stairs) C. J. Bove,
120 Weehawken st., W. Hoboken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241,
Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
420. MONMOUTH—James McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council,
Wm. Decker, 79 Lillie st.
119. "—H. G. Long, 60 Orange st.,
Bloomfield.
120. "—(Ger.) H. Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.
148. "—A. Tatzsch, 55 Pierce st.
306. "—A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
330. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—J. Van Weil, Lodi, N. J.
65. PERTH AMBOY—Fred Christensen,
170 Brighton ave.
399. PHILIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lurger, 90 Wester-
velt ave., N. Plainfield.
537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 80 Grand st.
558. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
31. TRENTON—J. L. Fancoast, 314 S. Broad
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Wrischek,
721 Adam st., Hoboken.
620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra, 144 Elmer st.
209. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles Burhaus,
518 Gardner st.,
Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—W. W. Jager, Box 545.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 402 3d st.
659. "—(Ger.) John Lather, 217 Sherman.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
433. AUBURN—E. K. Atwater, 68 Mary st.
614. BALDWINVILLE—H. W. Widrig.
21. BATAVIA—Gebhard Wassink, 19 Sever place.
233. BINGHAMTON—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
319. "—(Mill) E. P. Safford,
21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council,
E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,
Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
12. "—Geo. Frank, 56 Fifteenth st.
32. "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Wm. Peterson,
30 Ocean Place.
100. "—Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.,
Sub. Sta. 43.
126. "—M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. "—Martin Pearson, 308 Miller ave.
175. "—W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebing st.
247. "—C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. "—M. Spence, 132 Vernon st.
291. "—(Ger.) H. K. nobloch,
327 Linden st.
381. "—S. E. Elliott, 1388 St. Mark's ave.
451. "—Wm. Carroll, 702 Bergen st.
471. "—F. Small, 202 58th st.
634. "—John Lescon, 570 Union st.
639. "—H. B. Patterson, 212 53rd st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
9. "—Richard Har 203 Front ave.
132. "—(Mill) A. Graupner, 1274 Genesee.
355. "—(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
374. "—Miles Little, 108 Garner ave.
440. "—J. H. Myers, 83 London st.
642. "—(Mill) Otto Leonard,
330 Box ave.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 207.
446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
398. CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.
600. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Francke, 131 11th.
700. CORNING—F. E. Coon, 20 Gorten st.
649. DEPEW—J. M. Cockle, Lancaster, N. Y.
406. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
582. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
81. ELmira—Elmer Ten Eyck, Duhl, P. O.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
673. FORT EDWARD—Frank S. Leaver.
187. GENEVA—W. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLEN FALLS—C. T. Sawin, 21 Chester st.
542. HORNELLVILLE—John Brennan,
Park Hotel.
149. IRVINGTON—E. Maitland.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. E. Woodhull, Bay Shore.
003. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
613. JAMAICA—Chas. Stout, Van Wyck ave.,
Dunton, L. I.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. L. Howard, 13 Scott st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John Porshay, 864 Union
ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—Jos. J. Tubby, Rondout Stn.
635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss.
516. LINDENHURST—Geo. H. Curtis.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangano.
280. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 90 Mulberry st.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter,
506 Broadway.
543. MAMARONECK—John C. Bull.
574. MIDDLETOWN—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
212. MT. VERNON—C. Lampus, 29 S. High st.
493. "—Wm. T. Wood,
27 Stevens avenue.
646. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. Thompson, 173 Church.
718. "—Jos. V. Gahan, 30 Birch.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Patrick McGeough,
5 Division st.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council,
J. W. Sheehan, 14 Broadway,
New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
NEW YORK—Sec. of Dist. Council, L. W.
Davidson, 500 W. 11st st.
51. "—K. McLean, 417 5th ave.
56. "—(Pl'r Layers) C. J. Johnson, 160 E. 8th.
200. "—(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 117 E. 100th st.
309. "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska,
442 E. 81st st.
375. "—(Ger.) R. Mews, 160 Eagle st., E. D.
382. "—John Lussen, 330 E. 83d st.
387. "—T. J. Breslin, 3300 Park ave.
457. "—(Sean) Ole Jensen, 219 E. 96th st.
464. "—(Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. "—Thos. Doran, 338 E. 53d st.
473. "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave.,
Jersey City, N. J.
476. "—Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 29 Fulton ave.,
Astoria, L. I.
478. "—H. H. O'Conner, 14 Ritter place.
497. "—(Ger.) Ferdinand Meier, 23 E. Tenth.
513. "—(Ger.) John H. Borris, 595 E. 87th st.
575. "—(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707. "—(Fr. Can.) G. Trautmann, 292 W. 42d.
715. "—Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
736. "—(Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry
Maak, 557 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 590 23d st.
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—C. Polzehl,
223 Delaware st.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—M. A. Foster.
163. PEKESKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, Madison ave.,
Hillside Park.
606. PORT RICHMOND—John W. Sheehan, 174
B'dway, West Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, Box 32.
QUEENS Co.—Sec. of Dist. Council,
T. F. E. Maher, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.
72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179. "—(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. "—J. Buchrie, 30 Buchanan Park.
601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward Cloos.
573. RYE—Frank Parker, Portchester, N. Y.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SENECA FALLS—A. D. Deuell, 13 North st.
STATEN ISLAND—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. W.
Sheehan, 174 Broadway, New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—Geo. E. Karns.
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15. "—(Ger.) J. H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. "—E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
102. "—Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
636. "—(Mill) F. C. Schweirn,
333 Sherman st., Albany.
389. TUXEDO—Fred. Slawson, Box 34,
Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125. UTICA—G. O. Lloyd, 383 1/2 Miller st.
278. WATERTOWN—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
172. WESTCHESTER—F. Vanderpool, Blondell av
337. WHITESBORO—Grant Hebron.
128. WHITESTONE—George Belton, Box 8.

593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—Chas. Moder, *pro tem*.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—Jno. Ferguson, Box 92.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. "—Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

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384. ASHEVILLE—Wm. Francis, 34 Flint st.
491. "—Lee Laele, 42 Spring st.
553. CHARLOTTE—S. N. Rankin, Gen. Del.
539. HENDERSONVILLE—Howard Bennett.
630. RALEIGH—J. L. Cross.
595. SALISBURY—W. H. Crowe.
632. WAYNESVILLE—L. E. Spahr,

OHIO.

84. AKRON—G. W. Ewing, 121 Kirkwood St.
569. BARBERTON—E. E. Holderbaum.
636. BARNESVILLE—C. L. Bundy, Tacoma, O.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3688 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
489. BYESVILLE—J. W. Dilley.
245. CAMBRIDGE—C. W. Messick.

143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel,
525 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHE—Jos. R. Knapp, 232 S. Mul-
berry st.

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2. "—J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. "—(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest.
327. "—(Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315
Spring st.

628. "—Geo. Petri,
4131 Spring Grove ave.
664. "—Stair H. Menckhaus,
1772 Westwood ave.
607. "—D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st.,
Station D.

676. "—Geo. Frederick, 2608 Sanders
692. "—J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
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A. A. Loreaux, 83 Prospect st.

11. "—Jas. Runsey, 47 Lyman st.
14. "—J. A. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. "—(Boh.) Jos. Soukup, 82 Cabel st.
383. "—(Ger.) T. Wehrlich, 16 Parker
449. "—(Ger.) Henry Warwig, 38 Selden
avenue.

61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1227 Highland st.
494. "—John Nicholson, 157 E. 4th ave.
625. COSHOCTON—T. M. Fitzgerald.
104. DAYTON—John Wehrich, 36 Drake ave.
346. "—(Ger.) J. Wirth,
cor. Fillmore and Pierce.

328. E. LIVERPOOL—J. T. Michel,
328 Lincoln ave.
557. E. TOLEDO—Henry Comte, 421 Parker st.
294. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Warner.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Buckeye st.
182. LIMA—D. E. Speer, 114 E. Second st.
703. LOCKLAND—A. Matre.

705. LORAIN—G. Weirich, 708 Kent st.
359. MARIETTA—S. S. Braddock, 124 N. 3d st.
577. NILES—Chas. Humphrey, Box 584.
404. PAINESVILLE—H. C. Collier.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. 3d st.
186. STEUBENVILLE—Jas. F. Beltz, 233 N. High.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dyingier, 205 Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—E. G. McFillen.

168. "—(Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—L. T. Seitz, 112 Byron st.
716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th
Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

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276. OKLAHOMA—J. A. Kemble.
572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis.

OREGON.

536. BAKER CITY—R. R. Sparks, box 323.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

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465. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Willis,
1201 Drover alley.
237. "—(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
135. ALLENTOWN—N. K. Frankendorf,
420 N. 11th st.

406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrigott,
422 E. Broad st.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte
500. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart,
Elliot, P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
587. COATESVILLE—John A. Finnigan,
559 E. Chestnut st.
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Pittsburg st.

580. DUBOIS—A. N. Rishel.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
421. ELWOOD—M. Houk.
409. ERIE—A. E. Heuton, 400 E. 17th st.

463. FRANKFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
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287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.

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545. KANE—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.

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8. "—Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. "—(Kensington) John Watson,
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238. "—(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. "—Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th st.
359. "—(Mill) Wm. Sutton, 528 So. Tancy
Pittsburg—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. G.
Snyder, 412 Grant st.

142. "—H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave.
Allegheny.
164. "—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rosse st.
165. "—(E. E.) H. A. Hoefman,
833 1/2 Shakespeare st.

202. "—G. W. McCasland, 608 Hoeveler st.,
East End.
230. "—W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th.
254. "—J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.

385. "—A. Patton, 254 Castor st.
402. "—(Ger.) R. Linnert, 131 1/2 12th st., S. S.
401. PITTSBURGH—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
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699. SEWICKLEY—Robert D. Reed, Box 46.
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238. SHARON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormond ave.
709. SHENANDOAH—Wm. Morris,
84 S. Catharine st.

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248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton.
102. "—A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
665. "—(Mill) W. Singer,
300 Bowman st.

430. WILKINSBURG—R. S. Stewart, 515 Rosedale
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691. WILLIAMSPORT—Wm. Irwin, 324 Locust st.
WYOMING VALLEY, D. C.—Roy E. Jacobs,
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191. YORK—I. L. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

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176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 495 Spring st
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183,
Valley Falls, R. I.
94. PROVIDENCE—John P. Avery, 56 Calverly.
217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 47 Granite st

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469. AIKEN—L. E. Palmer.
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 30 H st.
159. "—T. G. Fields, 300 Ashley ave
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson,
1523 E. Taylor st.

140. "—J. P. Westbury, 1323 Lumber st.
221. FLORENCE—A. C. Washington.
376. GEORGETOWN—R. A. Sanders.
697. GRANITEVILLE—F. P. Olophant,
Wartenville, S. C.

372. LANGLEY—W. M. Jenkins.
689. ROCK HILL—A. A. Bradford.
452. SUMTER—J. W. David.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans Box 794.

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219. "—D. C. Wagner, 229 Jefferson ave.
394. "—J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.

350. NASHVILLE—S. C. Hayes, 236 Woodland st.

TEXAS.

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339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506. GAINESVILLE—J. J. Liddle, 509 Gladly st.
GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council, A. H.
Loched 2621 1st.

526. "—J. E. Proctor, 2521 Ave. K.
611. "—(Ger.) Ferd. Dittman,
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663. HILLSBORO—Walter O'Hara.
114. HOUSTON—C. H. Hall, 315 Carolina st.
452. "—C. D. Parker, 83 Spring st.
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662. MINERAL WELLS—Oscar Dish.
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717. "—A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
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602. TERRELL—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379. TEXARKANA—H. Crabtree,
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608. WEATHERFORD—T. E. Love.
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450. OGDEN—Fred Howard, 404 Washington av.
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679. MONTPELIER—N. V. Cooley, 32 School st.
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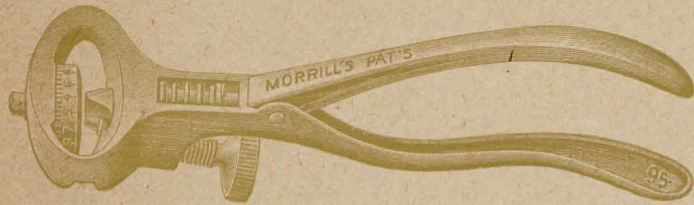
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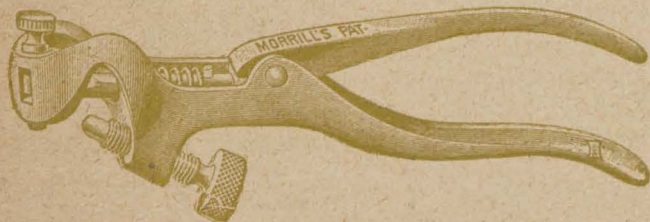
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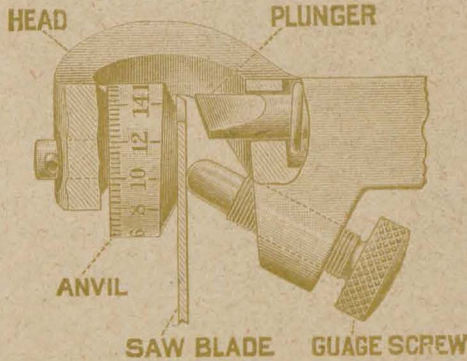


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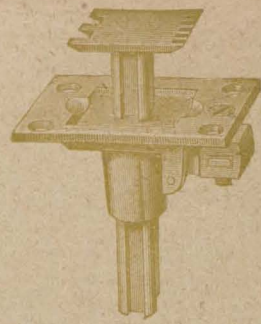


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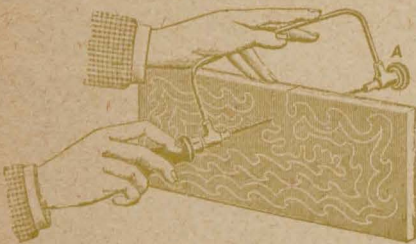
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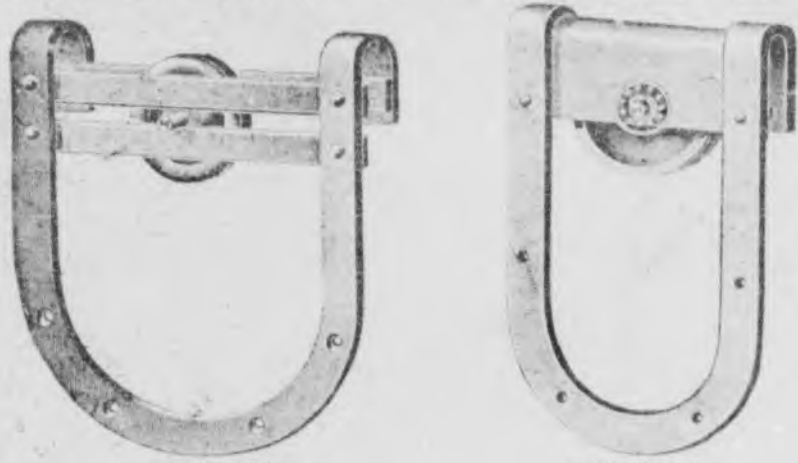
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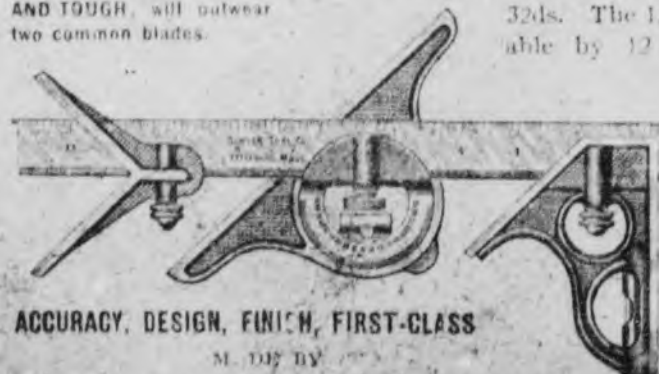
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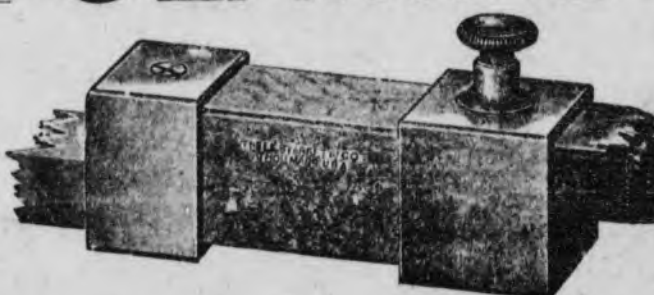
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

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{ Single Copies, 5 Cts.



MOUNT OLIVE, Ill.—Strange carpenters on their first arrival here are apt to work longer than eight hours per day. They do not know we are union men.

GAS CITY, Ind.—Our Union is growing nicely and our initiation fee has been raised to fifteen dollars. The carpenters still outside our Local must now pay to come in.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—We are holding our own during the winter, and expect the spring will be a busy season for us. We expect to double our membership before April 1st.

FORT WORTH, Texas.—Our members are still locked out, but with good prospects that our employers will recede from the position they have taken. Public opinion is entirely with us and is having a good effect.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—There is a firm here under the name of Weatherhorn & Fisher still holding out against organized labor. They manufacture cypress doors, sashes and blinds. We hope union carpenters will refuse to handle their material until they hire union help.

SHERMAN, Tex.—A public meeting of members of Local Union 197, and others interested in the labor movement, was recently held in their Hall. Mr. Cecil A. Lyon, E. J. W. Holsapple, and President Southern spoke of the advantages of conservative action in the labor movement.

GAS CITY, Ind.—At a recent meeting of Labor Union No. 160, we adopted a wage scale of 30 cents per hour, and eight hours to constitute a day's work; time and half to be paid for all overtime, except Sunday, and that to be double time. Our prospects for securing the above are good.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Our Union is in fine condition. We have about all the best carpenters with us, and some contractors will hire none but union men. The consequence is that these contractors are getting the best work and our men are fairly well employed. Our prospects for next season are better than ever before.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—After a struggle of nine months, one of our contractors here admits he lost \$13,000 by refusing to grant us a nine-hour work-day. Well, he will know better when we next make a demand for eight hours. "Union Inspectors over scale workmen don't pay," said the above contractor. "He gave me lots of trouble and don't you forget it."

STAMFORD, Conn.—Notice has been given the employers, that on and after April 1st the carpenters, masons and painters will expect to work but eight hours per day for the present wages. The plumbers are already enjoying the eight-hour day. As far as can be learned, there seems to be no disposition on the part of the employers to refuse the demand.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Our union gave an entertainment January 29th, and it was a great success. Between music, recitations and songs, addresses were made in favor of unionism, and our demand for 25 cents per day advance. We will give an anniversary in the middle of April that will astonish the natives. Our fighting armor will be ready by that time, so don't be astonished at anything we may do.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.—On one of the coldest nights this month Local Union 601 held a most successful public meeting of union and non-union carpenters. Our Local was but recently organized, now numbering 100 members, with prospect of securing every carpenter worth having. We are demanding the eight-hour work-day and our demands were ably championed by Gen. Pres. Huber, F. Duffy, of the G. E. B., Bro. Beatty, of Brooklyn, and others.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The grievance between Local Union No. 103 and the Lauffer Common Beer Brewery has been amicably settled.

DENVER, Col.—The threatened strike of wood-workers here was averted by the employers insisting that all employees become members of the union.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Our Progressive Planing Mill, organized by the unions, is overrun with orders and the prospects for next year are the brightest.

LINCOLN, Neb.—The outlook for the building trades here is good. Local Union No. 113 has taken steps looking to a reduction in hours and increased wages.

DOBBS' FERRY, N. Y.—We have succeeded in making this an eight-hour village. Trade is very slow here, but our Local is not slow, new members coming in lively.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—We are strengthening our ranks by inducing the few non-union men to join us so that we will be prepared to enforce our hours and wages next spring.

AUSTIN, Texas.—The carpenters here commenced working eight hours on January 1st. The contractors have organized and requested a copy of our working laws, which has been furnished them.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—In May last we failed to get the nine-hour day, but our efforts then have resulted in the employers granting us the concessions from January 1st, and we are now enjoying one hour per day less and receiving the same wages.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Local Union, No. 113, is demanding a nine-hour work-day, and a minimum wage of twenty-five cents, with fair prospects of obtaining both. All carpenters should keep away till the proposed demands have been conceded.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The contractors of this city refuse to pay the wages agreed upon to take effect January 1st, and our men are on strike. The city is full of carpenters and nothing being done. Advise all carpenters to stay away till our strike is over.

COLLINGSWOOD, Ont.—A rumor that Cramps, of Philadelphia, was about starting an iron smelting plant here has caused us to be overrun with carpenters. Our wages only average \$1.50 per day in good times. Many are now working for less than \$1.25.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—By a referendum vote the carpenters of this city have decided to ask for an advance of five cents per hour and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect on May 1st. We have also asked the employers to meet us in conference to discuss trade matters.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Local Union No. 133 has sent a circular letter to the employers, stating that "on and after April 15th, eight hours shall constitute a day's work; that the minimum wages shall be \$2.25, time and half for all overtime. They also claim car-fare over one mile from parade and ferriage."

RIVERSIDE, Cal.—As a result of a mass-meeting, held on December 17th last, when we decided to demand eight hours for a work-day, we are now enjoying that boom. The other branches of the building trade here have thanked Local Union No. 235 for their efforts to reduce working hours and increase wages.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—Our demands for next season, to go into effect April 1st, are for nine hours per day for five days, and eight hours for Saturday, with a minimum wage of \$2.25 per day. We have given the employers three months' notice, and expect from them better treatment than we received last spring.

CAMDEN, N. J.—We have sent the following notice to our employers and hope by May 1st to enjoy the eight-hour work day:

"Notice to Contractors and Builders.—You are hereby notified that on and after May 1, 1901, the carpenters and joiners

of Camden and vicinity, by resolution, will ask that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, wages to be \$2.50 per day."

WORCESTER, Mass.—Local Unions Nos. 23 and 408 have jointly issued a circular letter to their employers, asking in the most courteous yet firm manner for the eight-hour work-day, with a minimum wage of \$2.50. They also ask for time and half for all overtime and double time for Sunday, July 4th, Thanksgiving and Christmas, and to prove they are Union men, they say: "No work shall be done on Labor Day."

Thirteen New Unions Chartered During the Past Month.

- 718. New Rochelle, N. Y.
- 719. El Reno, Oklahoma Territory.
- 720. Worcester, Mass. (Swedish).
- 721. Flat River, Mo.
- 523. Keokuk, Iowa.
- 722. Birmingham, Ala.
- 597. Centerville, Iowa.
- 724. New York City, N. Y.
- 338. Seattle, Wash. (Mill).
- 136. Newark, Ohio.
- 68. Menomonie, Wis.
- 725. Bowling Green, Ky.
- 727. Lake Placid, N. Y.

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

- Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Savannah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California.; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas.; Easton, Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Col.; Hartford City, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; San Jose, Cal.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Joliet, Ill.; Duluth, Minn.; Rocky Ford, Col.; Saginaw, Mich.; Streator, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; Washington, D. C.; El Paso, Texas.; Davenport, Ia.; Port Arthur, Texas.; Mena, Ark.; Racine, Wis.; Atlanta, Ga.; Des Moines, Ia.; Pittsfield, Mass.; San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Vineland, N. J.; Houston, Texas.; Beaumont, Texas.

Oriental Cheap Labor in the South.

While the question of what the commercial and political relations will be between the United States and its colonies is agitating the public mind, not a small degree of importance is attached to the vital proposition concerning the effect upon American labor of the annexation of tropical countries.

Unfavorable conditions in their own countries will cause many Filipino and Cuban and Porto Rican laborers to seek the Southern States of this republic where the agricultural products are similar to their own, and the climate one which would be least objectionable to them. There they would find innumerable Filipinos and many Cubans among a mixed floating population of Irish, Italian, Chinese, Austrian, negro and mongrel laborers. Of all these representatives of nationalities—and a very small sprinkling of Germans, English and Scandinavians are to be found with them—the only stationary laborers are the negroes. As a rule they gather about the farm or plantation upon which they are employed, either as occupants of the owner's "quarters," or established in cabins rented from him or some adjacent landowner. More often than not the negro is his own landlord.

A glimpse into the habitation and conditions of the laborers of to-day and of the past will show how changes have been brought about by the introduction of foreign labor and indicates how radical these changes would be were the influx of foreign labor much greater than at present.

Filipinos, commonly known as Manila men and Malays, have gradually grown, numerically, in the South and are employed to harvest rice and cane, to work at levee-building and upon roads. They make excellent rice-field hands and cane cutters, for in such capacities they are in their native element. So far from being lazy or trifling, as their class is described in Luzon, they are industrious and plodding, inclined to keep to themselves, and apt to be suspicious of whites and negroes with whom they are thrown in contact. It is commonly said to be unsafe to trifle with these men, and an estimate of the feeling in respect to them may be gathered from an incident related by a planter: "I was walking over some cane which was being piled by field hands," he said, "when my foot slipped and I fell over a pile down upon a Chinaman. The man was very badly frightened at my sudden and violent appearance. I was thankful that my fall had not been on top of a Filipino—some of whom were working there, and who sprang up and glared at me—for he would have plunged a cane knife into my back in a moment, imagining I had assaulted him."

Quick to take and resent an affront is the Filipino laborer, and whether this is true of all of them or not, at least the reputation clings to them and insures them an absence of aggravation.

"Peaceable and industrious when let alone" is the pronouncement regarding Filipino laborers in the Southern States. These men usually appear and work in gangs of from twenty to fifty or more, and when harvesting is over disappear, no one knows whither.

Chinese, on the contrary, straggle to plantations singly or a few at a time, and seem to prefer indoor to outdoor labor, such as working in cook-shops, plantation laundries and bakeries, in sugar houses, under cane sheds and as water carriers. The cane knife (practically a machete), of exceeding keenness, is seldom wielded by him, but he is much more prominent in rice fields and among gangs of levee builders.

Like the Filipinos, the Chinese herd together; do not demand as high wages as the negroes or whites and expect much less than any laborers accustomed to American modes of life and cost of living.

Indeed, the orientals do not fill positions which command the best prices. These are held by whites and negroes, not because of any prejudice against foreign labor, but because the others are more skilled. As cane cutters and loaders this is not the case, and while this class of labor formerly received from \$2 to \$2.50 a day, uniformly, it now receives from \$1 to \$2, with an average price of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. A large class of less skilled workmen who perform tasks about the fields and sugar mills are paid 75 cents a day as a general average, though this price fluctuates according to the class of work performed. The labor here spoken of is confined entirely to the class which has been and is affected by the introduction of labor from the West Indies and the Orient, and it may be concluded that the employment of coolie, Philippine, Italian and convict labor has had much to do with the reduction of wages all through the South.

On every plantation stands rows of houses like small camps, built of wood or brick. These are remnants of the spacious "quarters" of the slave-holding period, and most of them are occupied the year round by negroes, many of whom come and go at will. No rent is paid and, as a rule, wood is to be had for the chopping and coal for the hauling. Planters found it cheaper to allot each household a certain amount of coal, as before that system was inaugurated the plantation coal piles were depleted with a rapidity not to be accounted for by the amount consumed at the mills. Even though wood lay at hand, ready to chop, and open fireplaces were the rule in negro cabins, the negro is born with a sense of the expediency of economizing labor and is troubled by no ultra moral scruples as to how this economy should be practiced.

The establishment of negro quarters with separate houses, usually accompanied by a plot of ground in which vegetables and fruit were cultivated, fostered in the negro a love of home, the obligations and responsibilities of a householder, and the maintenance of the home; while the congregation of these domiciles in small villages inculcated a spirit of citizenship and habits of social and religious intercourse.

As conditions have changed in the Southern States negroes have gradually acquired holdings of their own, or gathered into communities with schools, shops and denominational churches. The shops are mostly kept by Jews, who encourage gambling and drinking among the negroes and who have had a decidedly demoralizing effect in the villages where these practices obtained a foothold.

It must be understood that the class of negroes here mentioned are not mechanics nor tradesmen nor even teamsters, but what are commonly termed field hands. The men who handle the hoe, the shovel, the pick and the spade; who do the menial work about lumber mills, or contract labor in cities and towns, are the only men greatly affected by the introduction of foreign labor.

In the vast areas devoted to sugar-beet culture, field labor, which is principally of the American farming class, receives \$2.50 per day for skilled and \$1.75 per day for common workers.

The regions of the sugar beet are not much sought by alien labor and prices are better in consequence.

In Texas, labor conditions along the Gulf are not favorable to the progress or

development of the people. Mexicans are very poor workers, unreliable and unsatisfactory. A Mexican can only be made to work when the necessity is upon him of furnishing sustenance whereby he may live. Then he only cares to make enough to keep starvation at bay for awhile; to supply *chili-cancare* or the luxury of *tomalies* for the immediate present. In San Antonio has been known to beg fodder for his mule, or burro, with an abiding faith that a square meal would be added for its master.

The Mexican element is far from beneficial to labor conditions in this part of the South, just as the Chinese element was detrimental (only more so) in California. Add to the unstable labor conditions and consequent unprogressive educational status of this region, a system of convict labor in the sugar lands of the Brazos river, where men work at the muzzle of the gun and just beyond leash of a bloodhound, and it may be seen that a further admixture of unfruitful laboring classes would throw this country still further back in the improvement of existing conditions among the masses.

In lands devoted to rice culture, unskilled white laborers receive from \$1 to \$1.25 per day, and negroes 75 cents and \$1, or from 60 to 75 cents for the latter where board is provided. The average a few years ago, when the work of rice culture was performed by whites and blacks only, was \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day, and even higher.

Negro labor has depreciated the value of white. Numerous bloody conflicts have occurred with growing frequency in the last few years attesting this fact, and negroes are endeavoring to remedy the evil by establishing industrial schools and farms where their race may become skilled in various avocations so as to command better wages. The depreciation in the value of negro labor has been partly caused by the ability of white employers to make them accept lower wages than white men could live upon. Negroes are not unwilling to live in a herded, unsanitary manner that intelligent white American laborers will not submit to.

Just as negro farm labor has caused prices to drop for white farm labor, so Italian, Malay and Chinese infusions have depreciated the wages of the negro and hindered his moral and mental development. As his income contracts the negro finds himself in the condition of his white brother, with less money to live upon, less for school books, school teachers or ministers of the Gospel. Credit for and with these does not go nearly so far as it does with the "barrel house" (low negro saloon) or the Jew supply store. Hence, the numerical increase of the latter and shrinkage of the former.

Alien labor scarcely enters into any competition with workers on small cotton and truck farms, where the work is performed on the share system.

A consideration of the prices paid for work and the mode of living of field hands in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba, will indicate what natives of these islands would expect in this country.

In the Philippines field workers receive rations and a few supplies: sometimes amounts varying from ten cents to thirty cents a day, according to the locality in which the work is performed. They do not care to work steadily, and live in huts constructed of bamboo, palm leaves and fibres. Number of them crowd into one hut. Their clothing is scant, and in many localities a breech-clout is considered sufficient for their needs. Their food lacks variety, but is better than that of the Porto Rican laborer, whose plight is a most sad one when viewed as that of a civilized and enlightened people.

"Over half of the people of Porto Rico," says United States Special Agent Charles F. Saylor, "live on less than five cents a day, and a large number live on less than three cents a day. These are the people who perform the daily toil of the island. Indeed, there are many who subsist from one week's end to another on so simple an article as sugar cane, and this cane is sold in the markets for that very purpose. Cocoanuts can be bought for one cent apiece, which are very nutritious and palatable, but hardly desirable to use largely as a ration for workingmen."

"I investigated the meals of workingmen of all classes many times, and am confident that their food is insufficient to produce a great amount of labor energy. It consists of a limited amount of bread, some tubers and a few beans in a sort of bean soup. This is the ration of field or factory workmen. Boys from ten to fifteen years of age receive from nine to eighteen cents, and the unskilled adult laborer receives an average price of thirty cents a day." On this small sum the Porto Rican must feed and clothe himself and his family. A very high degree of mental intelligence or physical energy cannot be expected in people who are not sufficiently fed. In many portions of Cuba a better state of affairs exists, but the difference is not great, and Cuban laborers will be found, like their Porto Rican and Filipino confreres, herded together in huts made of bamboo and palm leaves. At the approach of a stranger the large families swarm out of their cramped quarters like bees; but here the simile ends. There is no incentive to bee-like activity and industry in the swarming of human beings.

These are the people who will inevitably seek American shores; who are already here in considerable numbers. To a labor element already fixed and sorely needing better conditions in the southern borders of the United States will be added a class of tropic-bred, long oppressed laborers, who are unfamiliar with the problem of existence in the west, and who will receive almost as little as they will expect. It cannot be said that the majority of employers study the question of the relation of wages to moral and mental development, or that many would be influenced by such consideration if their own aggrandizement weighed in the balance.—*May W. Mount, in Gunston's Magazine.*

The Man Under the Stone.

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

Author of "The Man with the Hoe" and other poems.

When I see a workingman with mouths to feed
Up day after day, in the dark before the dawn,
And coming home night after night, thro' the dusk,
Swinging forward like some fierce, silent animal
I see a man doomed to roll a huge stone up an
endless steep.
He strains it onward inch by stubborn inch,
Crouched always in the shadow of the rock;—
See where he crouches, twisted, cramped, mis-
shapen!

He lifts for their life!
The veins knot and darken—
Blood surges into his face:
Now he loses—now he wins—
Now he loses—loses—(God of my soul!)
He digs his feet into the earth—
There's a moment of terrified effort...

Will the huge stone break his hold,
And crush him as it plunges to the gulf?
The silent struggle goes on and on,
Like two contending in a dream.

—*Bellamy Review.*

ARE you a union man for self-protection alone? People outside of labor organizations are always taking note, and it would be well to bear this in mind. The man who would use the union for personal interests is found to come out at the little end of the horn. The principle of unionism is truth, and truth is eternal.—*Ex.*

President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., Gives Figures on Its Growth.

The past year has witnessed a most remarkable growth in organization among the workers, who have realized that there is no protection for their interests or hope for justice and freedom in the future, unless it results from the unity of the wage-working masses. While the growth is very gratifying, there is another feature connected with it which is even a greater source for congratulation. The workers have organized in the unions of their trades and callings; new unions have been formed, and several national unions created from the heretofore scattered and isolated locals, and thus the stability of the labor movement has been more nearly insured.

We have issued direct from the American Federation of Labor during the past year 849 charters. Of this number 14 were national unions, 5 State federations of labor, 96 central labor unions and trades associations, 484 local unions (having no national or international union of the trade), and 250 federal labor unions.

We had, at the end of the fiscal year, October 31, 1900, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—national and international unions, 82; State federations of labor, 16; city central labor unions, 206; local trades unions (having no national or international) and federal labor unions, 1,051.

There were issued during the year from national and international unions and the American Federation of Labor (direct) charters to the following: Number of newly formed unions, 3,375; charters surrendered or unions disbanded, 348. Leaving a net increase of local unions for the year of 3,027, and a gain in membership in the past year of 294,329.

On October 31st, there were estimated to be 9,494 local unions holding charters from their respective national and international unions.

The Labor Movement.

The labor movement in its broadest term is the effort of men to live the lives of men. It is a systematic organized struggle of the masses to obtain, primarily, more leisure and larger economic resources; but that is not by any means all, because the end and purpose of it all is a richer existence for the toilers, and that with respect to mind, soul and body. Half conscious though it may be, the labor movement is a force pushing toward the attainment of the purpose of humanity; in other words, the end of the growth of mankind, namely, the full and harmonious development in each individual of all human faculties—the faculties of working, perceiving, knowing, loving; the development, in short, of whatever capabilities of good there may be in man. The true significance of the labor movement is this: It is an attempt to bring to pass the idea of human development which has animated sages, prophets and poets of all ages; the idea that a time must come when warfare of all kinds must cease, and when a peaceful organization of society shall find a place wherein its framework is for the best growth of each personality, in which one but subserves another's gains. Nor should it excite surprise to divert the movement from its true path into destructive byways. False guides are ever found combating true leaders, and there is backward motion as well as advance. But frequent whirlpools and innumerable eddies do not prevent the onward flow of the mighty system.—Prof. R. P. Ely.

Building Trades Council Defines Its Position.

The following statement was issued by the Building Trades Council of San Francisco:

"The State Federation of Labor Convention, composed of representatives of various unions throughout the State, with the exception of representatives of the building trades, has finished its labors and adjourned.

"Past experience in National, State and local affairs has shown the manifest necessity of maintaining separate central bodies, by reason of the fact that the large number of unions of the various localities throughout the country, grouped under and engaged in the building trades, with principles fundamentally the same as all labor organizations, but interests greatly diversified and different from the interests of miscellaneous trades, require separate central organizations, in order to best subserve those interests and prosecute an aggressive and effective policy, which would be an impossibility under other conditions. The same rule applies to National, State and local affairs, and while the Building Trades Councils and their affiliated unions hold out their moral and financial support to kindred organizations, the affairs of the building trades must be considered paramount to the affairs of outside organizations, and cannot, and will not, through general organization, be subordinated to the latter.

"We disapprove of any statements made in said State Federation of Labor Convention in reference to the millmen's lockout, and disown the responsibility for any or all actions, expressions and results of the said convention, and declare it to be the sense of the Council that the organized building trades are the best judges of their own affairs, and that the Building Trades Councils are the only central bodies competent to handle the business of their members, and while we fully realize the necessity of solidarity in the labor movement, and are at all times willing and anxious to render both moral and financial assistance to sister organizations, the integrity and rights of our organizations must be preserved inviolate and free from the inevitable disastrous results of foreign interferences, influences or entangling alliances."

Right Shall Rule.

Short is the triumph of evil,
Long is the reign of right,
The men who win by the aid of sin,
The nation that rules by might,
The party that lives by corruption,
The trickster, the knave, the thief,
May thrive for a time on the fruits of crime,
But their seeming success is brief.

Sneer if you will at honor;
Make virtue a theme for jest;
Reflect on the man who strives as he can
To seek and to do the best;
Make goodness a butt for slander
And offer excuse for vice;
Proclaim the old lie, the corruptionists cry,
That every man has his price.

Ye know that the truth shall triumph,
That evil shall find its doom;
That the cause of right, tho' subdued by might,
Shall break from the strongest tomb;
That wrong, tho' it seems to triumph,
Lasts only for a day,
While the cause of truth has eternal youth,
And shall rule o'er the world for aye.

—Ella W. Wilcox.

TRADE UNIONS derive their inherent strength from the fact that their purposes are the most ennobling and lofty of any that man can engage in and because they carry no dead weight. Confining as they do their effort to the plan that history, common sense and long usage have proved correct, makes them impregnable and strong.—*Cigarmakers' Journal*.

The Anti-Union Union Man.

In a quoted article, entitled "Union Wreckers," in a recent issue of THE CARPENTER, this sentence appeared:

"One hypocrite inside does more harm than a dozen open enemies on the outside." This suggested the following lines, which it must be admitted are more picturesque than polished, but I don't think any genuine Union man will cavil at the sentiment:

Of all the nasty things on earth,
Of all the slimy snakes that crawl,
Of all the vicious reptiles made
By God, the nastiest of them all
Is that foul thing, despised alike
By friend or foe on every hand,
The meanest, skulking, traitorous cad—
The Anti-Union Union man.

Some men there be who stand and say
We will do this or won't do that;
Stubborn, self-willed, yet withal
We trust and know where these are at.
But there's another whom we know,
Whose treacherous smile betrays his clan,
His words are straight, but not his heart,
The Anti-Union Union man.

You can't mistake the wretched type;
His furtive, sneaking glance betrays
His sordid class; his shuffling gait
Accords but ill with honest ways.
His mind looks inward on himself,
His eyes his own mean figure scan,
Conceited, selfish, shallow, base,
The Anti-Union Union man.

Why sketch him further, what the need
To track his shifting, trembling soul?
The almshouse or the prison cell
Eventually will be his goal.
No thought above his wretched self;
Ignoble soul, the scorn of man,
His life's a burden to himself,
The Anti-Union Union man.

—B. J. Duggan.

True Independence.

We should never forget that neutrality is not independence. The man who has no opinions is not an independent person, he is simply indifferent or indolent. True independence consists in having ideas based on careful investigation, and the courage to express such ideas without fear. Contrariness is not independence, neither is impudence. An independent person is not necessarily always on the opposite side. He may be in sympathy with a great many customs and practices, but never deem it necessary to say much about what seems to him to be all right. The person who has brains enough to be independent generally has a desire to see wrongs made right, and so it comes that when such a person says anything it is for the purpose of pointing out some wrong and suggesting a change that might be an improvement. Honest and independent criticism is what all fair-minded men desire to hear. Ranting and chronic fault finding does little or no good and soon becomes very disagreeable.

When Will Unionism Die?

When the lion eats grass like an ox
And the fish worm swallows the whale,
When the terrapins knit woolen socks
And the hare is outrun by the snail,
When serpents walk upright like men
And the doodle bugs travel like frogs,
When grasshoppers feed on the hen
And feathers are found on the hogs,
When tom-cats swim in the air
And elephants roost upon trees,
When insects in summer are rare
And snuff never makes people sneeze,
When fish creep over dry land
And mules on bicycles ride,
When foxes lay eggs in the sand
And women in dress take no pride,
When Dutchmen no longer drink beer
And girls get to preaching in time,
When billy goats butt from the rear
And treason's no longer a crime,
When the humming bird brays like an ass,
And limburger smells like cologne,
When ploughshares are made out of glass
And the hearts of workmen are stone,
When ideas grow in jackasses' heads,
And wool on the hydraulic ram—
Then unionism will be dead
And the country won't be worth a —.

—Pittsburg Labor World.

The Union Label.

NOTE.—The words and music of this song has just been composed by Thomas H. West, the well known composer of "Stick to Your Union," the official song of the American Federation of Labor. It is dedicated to the Women's International Union Label League, and it is the composer's hope that its rendition will aid in creating a sentiment towards the demand for the union label:

There's a precious little emblem
That's familiar to you all,
It's a tried and true protector, come what may,
And where labor is united
In response to duty's call,
There this brilliant little star lights up the way.
For its mission is to bring about
The brotherhood of man,
There's nothing can your rights so well defend;
So help it on with deed and word
In every way you can.
Don't forget the Union Label, it's your friend.

Chorus.

It will make improved conditions,
Better homes, better wage,
And your aid to its advancement you should lend.
It will make your country better,
It will brighten history's page,
Don't forget the Union Label, it's your friend.

Though apparently so silent,
Yet it speaks throughout the land,
For the noble cause it's striving to uphold;
It will educate the people
To the evils that exist,
And success will crown its efforts in the end.
Help it on its noble mission;
It will win if you persist.
Don't forget the Union Label, it's your friend.

Trade Unions In Great Britain.

The British board of trade has issued a report on the trade unions of the United Kingdom, of which an abstract has reached the State department, says a Washington correspondent. The number of unions for which comparative statistics of membership are given, for the period 1892 to 1899, is 1,685. Some of these unions were not in existence the whole of this period, and the number on the list at the end of 1899 was 1,292, compared with 1,218 at the end of 1892. The membership of all the unions at the end of 1899 was 1,802,518, as compared with 1,503,232 at the end of 1892, an increase of 20 per cent. in the eight years. In 1899 the total number of trade unions decreased from 1,310 to 1,292. This decline of 18 is due to amalgamation of a number of the smaller unions with larger organizations, the number of unions (30) formed in the year being the same as the number dissolved.

The total membership, however, of the trade unions rose in the year from 1,649,231 to 1,802,518, an increase of 153,287, or 9 per cent., the greatest proportionate gain in any of the eight years covered by the report.

Figures with regard to income, expenditure, etc., of 100 only of the principal unions, with a membership of 1,117,465, show that their funds at the end of the year amounted to \$15,976,640. The total income was \$9,060,185.

THE National Brewery Workmen's Union now has a membership of 20,000, a gain of over 7,000 in seventeen months. The reserve fund amounts to over \$46,000. There are over 200 local unions and 86 branches.

THE striking bakers in New York City are considering the advisability of starting co-operative bakeries to bring the bake shop bosses to terms. All branches of organized labor should help them.

AUSTRALIAN labor unionists are preparing for the coming elections. They will contest every seat possible.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1901.



Men, Women and Conditions in the Twentieth Century.

The sixteenth century saw the Renaissance, the revival of the fine arts. The seventeenth century saw the revival of poetry and literature. The eighteenth century was the age of philosophy, which prepared the minds of men for all the glorious discoveries of the nineteenth century. This dead century has been the age of science.

I believe that during this century men will apply all these scientific discoveries to the arts of peace, settle all the burning social questions and earnestly work for the progress and the happiness of the human race.

Christianity will be no longer a theory. The wretched will be no longer taught to be patient and expect happiness in the next world as a compensation for all their sufferings in this. They will demand a little share of happiness in this world, and they will get it. In fact, I believe that the twentieth century will be one of peace, rest and settlement.

For the past twenty-five or thirty years woman has been restless and has worked for the redress of her grievances. Some of these grievances are real, some are imaginary, but for most of the real ones woman has nature to blame, not man.

There are people conceited enough to believe that we live in an age of perfection. Personally, I believe that the world is only in its infancy. I have no doubt that there are a privileged few who honestly believe that all is for the best in the best of worlds. *It is for them.* Born with the silver spoon in their mouths, they have found life very easy, and they have had no troubles except those of their own making.

But things are going to change. Indeed he must be very dull or very blind the one who does not see that the time is coming at giant's strides when every one will have to work and be useful, and when no one will be called respectable who does nothing for the good of the community.

The time is coming when no one will be happy who knows that there is abject squalor and wretchedness around him; when true Christianity will have made such progress, not through the churches, but through education and enlightenment; that nobody will feel an appetite for a dinner of twelve courses who knows that, round the corner close by, there is a poor abandoned woman with nothing but milkless breasts to offer to a starving babe, and a man will feel ashamed of himself to ask for a sherbet in the middle of his meal so as to cool himself and get enabled to go on.

Christianity will no longer consist, as it now does in the eyes of archbishops and the like, in discussing whether there shall be lighted candles on an altar or not, or whether a minister shall preach with a cassock or surplice on.

No. That Christianity will be replaced by an altogether new religion, by the religion of Christ. Among the teachings of that new religion will be found the love of the neighbor—that is to say, of all our fellow-creatures. Children will be taught the virtues of other nations and what they have done for humanity in science, art and literature. They will

be taught that Pasteur was a much greater Frenchman than Napoleon, and Edison a much greater Anglo Saxon than Wellington.

Nations' flags will be emblems of peace, concord and good fellowship, instead of rags used to excite nations to the hatred and contempt of others. Nations will no longer sacrifice hundreds of thousands of precious lives and hundreds of millions of money to go to war, so that the victorious one may give a holiday to the roughs of the capital, increase the circulation of its newspapers and fill the coffers of music halls.

The twentieth century will be a prosaic age, when nations will wish to have cordial and friendly relations with their neighbors and to commerce with them. They will insist on having peace to gather their harvests and manufacture their goods, in order that they may make money to keep their families in comfort and happiness.

Men will still fight for their honor, for their liberty and independence. All the other questions will be settled by international tribunals of arbitration.

Books and lectures will not accomplish this, the newspapers alone will, if they will undertake the noble task. Books are read, lectures are listened to by a few thousands only—newspapers are read by everybody.

The press, that greatest of powers for good or evil in modern times, can, at its will, civilize the world or keep it in a state of ignorance and savagedom. I believe in the wisdom of men. The press will see its duty during the twentieth century.

The social system of this century is wrong and the twentieth will remedy this. I hope I shall not be taken for a dangerous character if I say that a society in which the workers live in poverty, often in a state of starvation, while idlers live in unbridled luxury, is wrongly organized. Pardon me, if all my sympathies in this world are for those who work and suffer.

These terrible grievances will be redressed neither by socialism nor by anarchism, for both systems are wrong—utterly, wretchedly wrong—in that they suppress competition. A society will never be so organized that the lazy, the drunkard, the improvident, the dissolute will have as much chance of success as the intelligent, the industrious, the frugal, the saving and the generally well-behaved. No. The fittest will always survive. BUT EVERY ONE, MAN OR WOMAN, SHALL HAVE A CHANCE.

This is my idea of the reforms that the twentieth century will carry out. If my prophecy is good, I believe that, when the clocks strike twelve on the night of the 31st of December, 2000, the world will be found to go very well then, and that hymns of praise will be heard sung by men to their God from the depth of their hearts.

Well, WE shall not see.—*Max O'Rell.*

BECAUSE a 10 per cent. increase was not granted to fifteen carpenters and blacksmiths at the Natalie Colliery, Shamokin, Pa., 1,200 men and boys struck, and as a result not a ton of coal was mined until the trouble was settled.

On the first pay day after the strike when the carpenters and blacksmiths drew their pay they found they had not received the advance. The men chose a committee, which complained to Superintendent Van Court, who said he would rectify the matter at the next pay. This the miners declare has not been done, and at a meeting of all the colliery employees it was unanimously decided that they would not work until the men received the advance.

Miners to Reward President Mitchell.

At the final session of the United Mine Workers of America, Ninth District, meeting held at Pottstown, Pa., last month, strong resolutions were adopted by the delegates providing for a subscription to secure National President John Mitchell a home in appreciation of his services during the recent great strike.

A new and more drastic constitution was adopted, and bills drawn for presentation to the Legislature demanding a revision of the State mining laws and their printing in English, Polish, Slavonian, Lithuanian, Russian and Italian, with further recommendations as to arbitration of labor troubles and the taxation of corporate property.

Wilkes-Barre Workers to Have New Headquarters.

Unionism has grown so rapidly in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., during the last year that now there is talk of the Central Labor Union erecting a large building which would accommodate all the separate organizations composing the union, and give also a general hall, where conventions could be held. The union has now a membership of 55,000, and new members are joining weekly, so that the plan of erecting a building is not so stupendous as it seems at first glance.

The plan proposed is that each member should contribute \$1, and this would at once furnish enough money to buy the ground and start the building. The balance of the money could then soon be raised.

Lend a Hand.

The world is full of sorrows and struggles. Tears fall like showers and sighs fill the air as when the wind sweeps through a forest of pines. Those who suffer are part of the family to which you belong. You have no right to be indifferent. To be neglectful is a crime. If you can lend a helping hand, but refuse to do it on the ground that you wish to use both hands yourself, you lose an opportunity which Providence has presented, and you will have difficulty in explaining your conduct when the hour of reckoning comes.—*International Bookbinder.*

Labor in French Cabinet.

This is a year when American miners have come to the front. In our sister republic, France, the man who works underground has also come to the front quite conspicuously. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Premier of the Republic, has included in his Cabinet M. Millerand, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, an eloquent speaker and a leader in high favor with the French democracy. Not long ago M. Millerand was stirring the coal miners of the Pas-de-Calais district with his addresses, and the Paris newspapers were full of his brilliant and sympathetic speeches. With characteristic French love of the spectacular, M. Millerand when he was tendered an effusive reception by the town of Arras, donned the suit of a working miner, and, descending into a mine, himself wielded a pick with vigor, just to show that he hadn't outgrown his old-time clothes, so to speak. Conservative London (England) newspapers, in noting his elevation to the Cabinet, say "the French Government does well to honor labor as it does."—*Exchange.*

Employers vs. Employees.

The trade union movement should receive the support of every employer as well as the employe, for the simple fact that every time the employe succeeds through the organized efforts of his organization, no matter what his craft may be, it means not only easier living conditions, but it means success to every one along the line. For instance, the wage earner who has been compelled to work for a small wage could not meet his obligations, such as house rent, butcher and grocery bills, could under improved conditions pay them, thereby making the landlords and merchants the gainers.

The brothers of the building trade say, Where do I come in if the brothers of the retail trade are improved in their conditions? So must their employers be and will be looking for a chance to invest in real estate, thereby giving work to those in the building trades, which will be a benefit to the employer as well as the employe. Then, also, the success of shortening the hours for improving their education and give them opportunity for availing themselves of the many reading rooms connected with our public libraries and creating a demand for more of such buildings, thus would shortened hours benefit a large number of employees.—*Youngstown Labor News.*

We Have Them Here.

Ever since Cain slew his brother Abel because "he found favor in the eyes of the Lord," envy and jealousy have cursed the earth and retarded and barred every movement which tended to bring "peace and good will" to man.

Cain's posterity is a prolific brood. They find their ways into all avenues of life and all classes of society. Even the great labor movement is hampered by a large number of Cainites. They are men who have failed in life; men who have caused every enterprise, soiled by their ungodly hands, to fail; men who have not found favor in the eyes of the Lord. Desperate with envy and jealousy, these men are always plotting and scheming how they can murder their brothers, besmirch their reputation and ruin their character. Branded with the mark of Cain, they sneak through the dark hallways of the labor headquarters and prowl around ante-rooms while the meetings are in session; and whenever union men congregate these eavesdroppers from hell are on hand in waiting for some dainty morsel on which to feast their hungry soul. They rely on the frailties of human nature for success, and appeal to the iniquities of mankind for victory. But their cloven hoof is too apparent to pass unnoticed even to the most unsophisticated. They fail, and their failure is ignoble. Behold them walking the streets!—the mark of Cain upon them, fearing lest every man they meet may do them harm. Lank of body and lean of brains, the very incarnation of envy and insane jealousy, these Cainites of the labor movement sneak along the streets like a hungry hyena seeking prey. If they succeed but for one brief moment in contaminating well-meaning union men with their leprous disease, they experience the blessings of the devils whose souls are lost; oh! if they but succeed in getting two whole organizations into a beautiful row, then these Cainites have a demon's banquet.

The fact that the labor movement has been hampered by creatures of the foregoing brand is one of the causes which have retarded its growth.—*Organized Labor.*

Direct Legislation.

Is self-government right? If so, the referendum and initiative follow. I believe in self-government for the sake of justice, safety, manhood, education, development, and therefore I believe in the referendum as the most promising means of enabling the people to exert a more real and effective control over legislation, whereby we may expect to secure a more perfect government by and for the people, says Prof. Frank Parsons.

Direct legislation means simply an actual instead of a mere theoretic sovereignty of the people. We are governed to-day, not by democracy, but by an elective aristocracy holding a term. The people are sovereign only at the moment of election—the men they elect become their masters for one, two, four and six years, as the case may be. Self-government is one thing—the choosing of men who are to govern you is a very different thing. A child may choose its guardian; a slave might be given a voice in the selection of its master and yet be absolutely subject to his dominion after the choice were made.

Power will be used in the interest of its possessor. If the power of government is to be used in the interest of the people they must have continuous and effective possession of the government. We call our legislature "agents" and the people their "principal"—queer agents who can give away their principal's property despite his protest and are not responsible to him during their service; queer principal who cannot veto his "agents' plans, no matter how much he object to them, nor instruct his agent what to do when he sees fit, nor discharge said agents when they refuse to carry out his orders; queer principal who has to obey the command of his agents instead of giving him orders.

Legislatures and City Councils not infrequently submit to the people questions of which they wish to enact an honest law, but they never submit a franchise steal to the people. When they are acting from honest motives they find the referendum very helpful in coming to a wise and just conclusion. But when they are acting from corrupt and selfish motives they have no use for referendum. Valuable gas, electric light and street railway franchises would not be given away to lobbying corporations if we had the referendum.

I like to sum up a few of the probable benefits of direct legislation by predicting that the initiative and referendum—

1. Will substitute a real self-government for an elective aristocracy.
2. Will put a check on corrupt legislation.
3. Will destroy the lobby—it will no longer bribe legislators who cannot deliver the goods.
4. Will open the door to progress and reform.
5. Will simplify elections, centering each vote on a single measure instead of a conglomerate platform mixed with personal consideration respecting a number of candidates.
6. Will simplify the law.
7. Will aid the enforcement of the law.
8. Will save the cost of innumerable important petitions, abortive investigations, lobby expense, needless second houses, expensive printing of special laws, local acts, etc.
9. Will elevate the press by directing discussion to measures disconnected from men and affairs.
10. Will elevate the profession of politics and bring better men into office.
11. Will educate the people as no other institution can.

12. Will diminish partisanship.
13. Will go far to cripple the ring and the boss.
14. Will break the power of trusts and monopolies.
15. Will act as a safety valve for discontent, a guarantee against disorder. Revolution has little chance where the people can easily mould the law.

Upholding Unions in New Zealand.

For some time past the employers' associations and the industrial associations in the south of New Zealand have united and tried to get the Auckland Employers' Association to join them in an effort to resort to the Court of Appeals and finally to the Privy Council to test the validity of the "tyrannous," as they call it, preference of trade unionists to non-unionists in the labor market. An important decision was given at Wellington on May 10 last by the Court of Appeals regarding the award of the Arbitration Court in labor disputes under the industrial conciliation and arbitration act. It has been the custom for the Arbitration Court to place a clause in the award compelling employers to give trade unionists preference for employment in a particular industry. Recently the master plumbers and gas-fitters at Christ Church applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to prevent the Arbitration Court from giving preference for employment to members of the trade unions in the dispute then under review. Judge Deniston held that the court had a perfect right to give such an award if it thought fit and dismissed the motion. The decision was appealed against, with the result that the full court has unanimously decided in favor of the judgment. The following selections from the opinions expressed by the several judges are instructive as illustrating official opinion in the interpretation of the law.

In the course of his judgment the chief justice (Sir Robert Stout) stated that non-unionists were altogether outside the act. They had been excluded. A non-associated workman had no status under the statute. The statute must be obeyed, however contrary it might be to what was deemed natural justice. The status of individuals might be changed and the rights of person affected, and there was no appeal to any other court in New Zealand. Then the disputes must be in reference to "industrial matters," which were duly defined in the statutes. The definition of "industrial matters" seemed to his honor to include every kind of possible dispute that could arise between an employer and his workman. The act in effect abolished "contract" and restored "status." The only way the act could be rendered inoperative was by workmen not associating or not joining any union, for, as had been said, the statute could not deal with unassociated workmen. No doubt the statute, by abolishing "contract" and restoring "status," might be a reversal to a state of things that existed before our industrial era, as Maine and other jurists had pointed out. The power of the legislature was sufficient to revert to this prior state. The only question the appeal court had to determine was whether the words of the act were clear enough to show that the court of arbitration had the power claimed for it. In sub-clause 6 power was given to the court to deal with the status of workmen. He was of opinion that having this power the court had power to declare that trade unionists should have a preference over workmen not belonging to a trade union. In the case of an associated workman the arbitration court could give the preference if it chose.

Atlas is Waking Up.

Shakespeare tells us that it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it as a giant.

To take issue with the Bard of Avon seems almost as sacrilegious as to question the wisdom of Solomon; and yet the matter of making felt this giant's strength is one in regard to which there may be two opinions.

The great Atlas, who carried the world (and all who, in classic times, did it inhabit) upon his bowed shoulders, was one of the truest types of those of to-day, who, only during the last century, have been waking up to the fact that they are biped beasts of burden. The power of an army of giants has always been theirs, and in proper organization, this power would have been strengthened a hundred fold, but, Issachar-like, they bowed their shoulders to the burden, and the tamed elephant of the jungle was not more obedient to the goad of his master. In long-continued ignorance of their irresistible strength and incalculable importance in the world have they been toiling on, craftsmen, who, thirty centuries ago, were thus described in Holy Writ:

"Every carpenter and workmaster that laboreth night and day; the smith, also sitting by the anvil with the noise of the hammer ever in his ears; the potter at his work, turning the wheel about with his feet; all these trust in their hands and every one is wise in his work. They shall not be sought for in public council; they cannot declare justice and judgment. But without them a city cannot be inhabited, and they will maintain the state of the world."

The plutocrat, even though a fool, will not attempt to gainsay this assertion, venerable with the wisdom of the ages, and yet, how long did the workingman seem to ignore the fact that it was he that upheld the state of the world.

Made in the image of his Maker, endowed with mind and soul, a *sine qua non* in the material life of the world, he let himself be robbed of the rights of humanity until there seemed to be some reason in the question of the eighteenth century duchess in regard to one of her serfs: "Do you call that thing a man?"

But Atlas is waking up, and our sinful planet, resting upon his strong shoulders, is being made conscious of the fact. He is no longer a slave, and he must have his rights or there will be much unpleasant commotion in the world, as there was in that volcano of ancient story, when the giant slumbering beneath it began to stir in his sleep.

An old proverb bids us "Beware the anger of the patient man." Has any patience been longer abiding than that of the over-worked, under-paid toiler, without whose labor this world of ours would be uninhabitable?

It is not the part of wise men to attempt soothing this giant into uneasy slumber with a lullaby of fair promises. Let him wake up and take his own, and all men will be the better for it.—*Exchange.*

Some Definitions.

A Business Agent—A labor official who, when struck on one cheek by the employer, will turn the other to be struck on by the men.

A Walking Delegate—A labor official that is useful for the caricaturists of capitalist newspapers to poke fun at.

A Labor Official—One who is damned when he does and damned when he don't.—*Wood Worker.*

Directory of Brotherhood Business Agents.

Akron, Ohio, B. F. Ebert, 428 East Buchtel ave.
Alton, Ill., Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C., J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main st.
Austin, Texas, J. Geggie, 205 West Sixth st.
Birmingham, Ala., J. Judge, Woodlawn, Ala.
Brooklyn, N. Y., James Thompson, 252 Third ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
Buffalo, N. Y., C. Donald Glass, 44 Kehr st.
Chicago, Ill., William Hambach, 388 North Paulina st.
Chicago Heights, Ill., M. O. Neighbour, Box 723.
Cincinnati, Ohio, D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st.
Cleveland, Ohio, William Schultz, 83 Prospect st.
Corona, L. I., N. Y., Philip Gibbins, Box 374.
Covington, Ky., E. Watkins.
Dallas, Texas, S. Lotzenheimer, 336 Main st.
Dayton, Ohio, John Weyrick, 36 Drake ave.
Detroit, Mich., T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
Elizabeth, N. J., John T. Cosgrove, 76 Park st.
Fort Worth, Texas, G. B. Priddy.
Hartford, Conn., Fred C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass., R. E. Bonville, 158 High st., Room 5.
Indianapolis, Ind., H. E. Travis, 144 E. Washington st.
Kansas City, Kansas, J. W. Jones, 994 Osage ave.
Kansas City, Mo., S. Cantwell, 1416 Belvidere st.
Knoxville, Tenn., W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave.
Louisville, Ky., H. S. Huffman, 414 Centre st.
Marion, Ind., Joseph Shellhouse, W. Tenth st.
Memphis, Tenn., J. T. Hall, 846 Porter st.
Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7, L. F. Blackfield, 2308 Twelfth ave. South.
New York (Bronx), C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.
New York, N. Y., W. H. Blatchford, 1544 Second ave.
New York City, East Side, F. Spreter, 505 E. 83d st.
New York City, West Side, Geo. Slatter, 240 E. 80th st.
New York City, Shops, Adolph Knieger, 253 E. 78th st.
New York City, Stairbuilders, Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.
Oklahoma, I. T., C. E. Ballard, Box 276.
Oshkosh, Wis., Frank Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Peoria, Ill., L. G. Humphrey, 123 S. Adams st.
Philadelphia, Pa., Joseph Holt, 50 N. Thirteenth st.
Richmond, Va., James H. Pond, 1 East Clay st.
Rochester, N. Y., F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Schenectady, N. Y., Charles N. Kelafant, 827 Strong st.
Scranton, Pa., O. S. Lutz, 309 Lackawanna ave.
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 5, A. Hartman, 1702 South Twelfth st.
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 73, R. Young, 5640 Cotchillente ave.
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 257, Ben. Prear, 4562 Evans ave.
Springfield, Ill., Thomas M. Blankenstip, 413 1/2 E. Jefferson st.
Springfield, Mass., George W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Syracuse, N. Y., John T. O'Brien, 307 Oak st.
Troy, N. Y., J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C., J. T. Barknam, 609 C st. N. W.
Waterville, Maine, F. A. Stephens, 46 Elm st.
Worcester, Mass., William A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.
Wyoming Valley, D. C., John R. Mullery, Room 15, Weitzankorn Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Labor Halls.

The Workingmen's Educational Association of New York has purchased three lots on Eighty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, for \$30,000 and are having plans prepared for a five-story brick and stone building, divided into club rooms and offices for union secretaries. A gymnasium and roof garden will also be provided. The estimate cost of the building is \$30,000.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters of Philadelphia are organizing a stock company to build a hall estimated to cost \$25,000.

THE labor organization not only helps those who belong to it, but it also helps those who are not members. For even those on the outside share to a greater or less extent in the better wages, the shorter hours and the more favorable conditions secured by the labor organizations. If unions or federations make mistakes it must be remembered that perfection is not to be expected in any work of human hands. The good done by these organizations far outweighs the errors which they have committed.—*Bryan's "Commoner."*

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CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

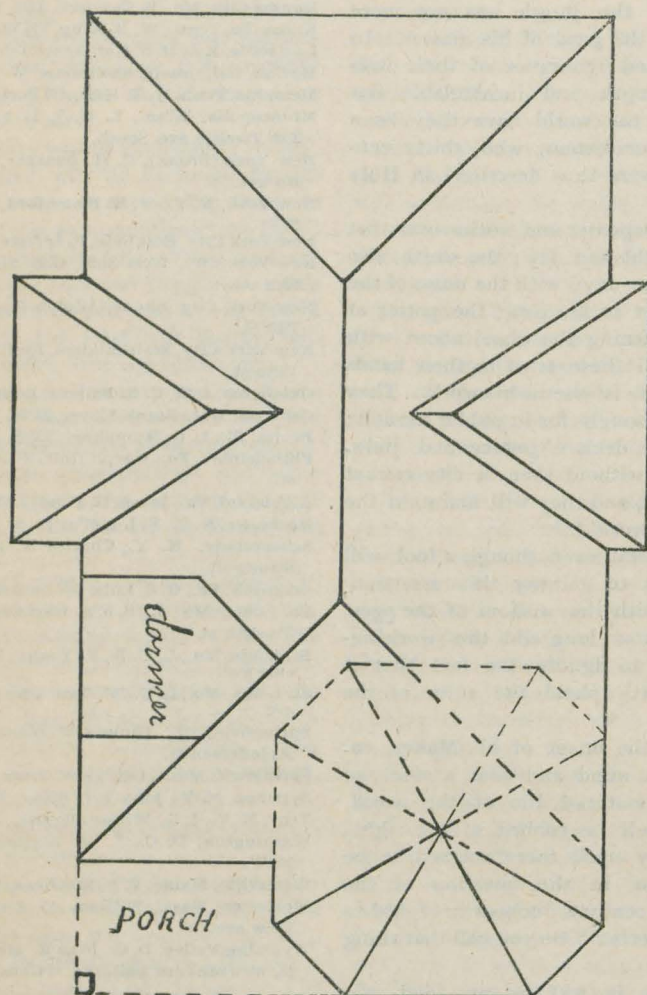
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

A Roof Plan.

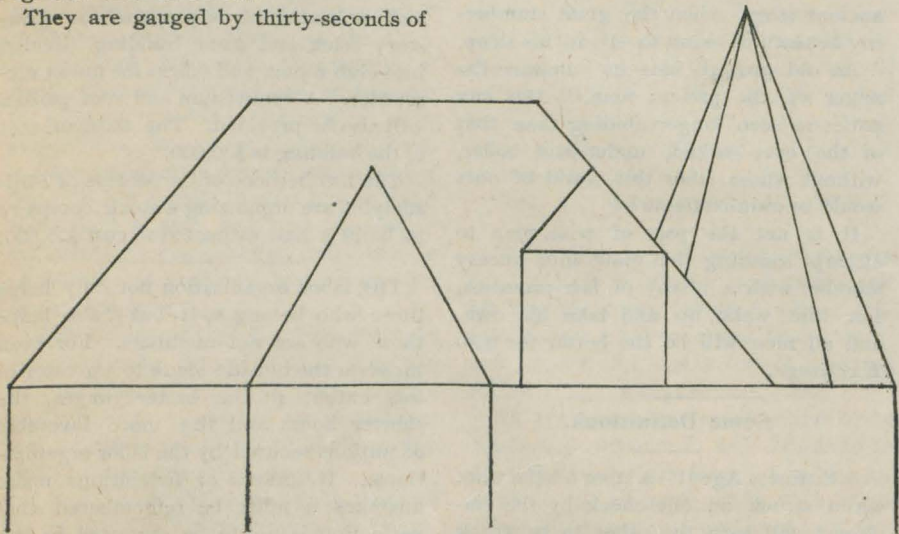
From Fred. W. Biermaas, Germantown, Pa.

I submit the following illustrations in answer to the inquiry of R. T. S., of Cannon City, Colo., and hope that they will aid him in his efforts.



Answer as to Wood Screws.

The number of ordinary wood screws regulates their thickness. They are gauged by thirty-seconds of



an inch in diameter. A No. 7 screw is 7-32 of an inch thick, and so on.

F. REIFF, 2038 Walbrook Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

Another Solution.

From F. B., Geneva, N. Y.

I see in December number of THE CARPENTER, "Young Chip," from Montreal, Can., asked for a correct method of finding the length of the sides of a octagon. The diameter being given here is a method that I think is correct. Multiply the diameter or length of the square by 5, and divide by 12, the quotient will be the length of one of the sides (for example we will suppose the diameter is 24 feet, $24 \times 5 = 120 \div 12 = 10$ feet, the length of one of the sides). I think if Brother John J., from San Antonio, Texas, would try that method for finding the length of the sides of a bay window, it will apply to the octagon bay also. Use the same rule as above. I hope the above method will help the two brothers out of their trouble.

must be taken into account. Then the following table would result:

Two	inch,	1,000 = 1,375
Three	"	1,000 = 1,250
Four	"	1,000 = 1,187 1/2
Five	"	1,000 = 1,150
Six	"	1,000 = 1,125
Seven	"	1,000 = 1,107 1-7

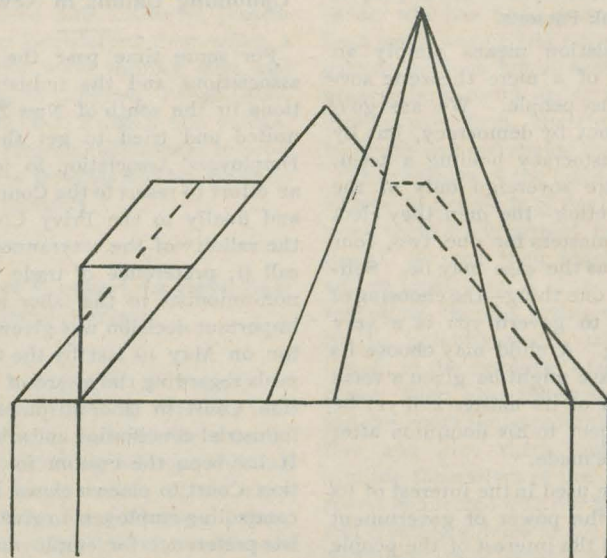
This, with shrinkage in lumber, and waste in cuttings, varying in every case, will cover the whole question.

you cut by 5 and 10, marking your cut along the 5-inch side, 10 and 10 being a mitre cut.

F. REIFF, 2038 Walbrook Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

New Wage Scale in St. Louis.

The Woodworkers' Council of the city of St. Louis has prepared the agreements to be submitted to the proprietors of plan-



FRONT ELEVATION.

Building Hardware.

From W. P. Field, Jeffersonville, Ind.

In answer to Jeremy W., Charleston, I enclose a list of the sizes of screws. This list will be valuable to any carpenter.

In addition I will mention:

- 5/8 No. 4, for shutter butts } Brass.
- 5/8 No. 5, " " flaps }
- 1 1/4 No. 9, for door butts, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 x 3 1/2.
- 1 1/4 No. 10, for door butts, 4 x 4 to 4 1/2 x 4 1/2.
- 1 1/2 No. 12, for door butts, 5 x 5.
- 1 1/4 No. 13, for blind hinges, No. 3.

No. of Screw.	Corresponding No. of Wire Gauge.	Decimal Part of an Inch.	Approximate Fraction of an Inch.
0	17	.056	
1	15	.069	1/16
2	14	.082	
3	13	.096	
4	12	.109	
5	11	.122	1/8
6	10	.135	
7	9	.148	
8	8	.162	5/32
9	7	.175	
10		.188	3/16
11	6	.201	
12	5	.215	7/32
13		.228	
14	4	.241	
15	3	.254	1/4
16		.267	
17	2	.281	9/32
18	1	.294	
20	0 1/2	.320	
22		.347	11/32
24	00	.373	3/8
26	00 1/2	.400	
28	000	.426	7/16
30	0000	.453	15/32

Yours fraternally,
W. P. FIELD.

An Octagon Mitre.

N. L. Y., Chester, W. Va.

Do not do as Wm. F. H., of Columbus, Ohio, says to cut an octagon mitre. It will not work to 5 and 12 1-16, the points of every joint will stand open.

An octagon mitre is just half of a mitre

ing mills and cabinet shops. The new agreement calls for a nine-hour day in the shop and eight hours on the outside. All outside work to cease on Saturdays at noon. All overtime to be paid at the rate of double time. No work to be allowed under any pretense on the Fourth of July and Labor Day. The minimum scale of wages for bench and machine men in the planing mills is set at 25 cents per hour. For carvers 30 cents per hour. On the outside 45 cents per hour. In the cabinet shops the minimum scale for cabinet makers to be 30 cents per hour and 45 cents per hour for all outside work. The minimum scale for finishers to be 25 cents per hour in the shop and 37 1/2 cents per hour on the outside; carvers 35 cents per hour and machine hands 25 cents per hour. It also provides that material shall not be delivered to any building in case of a strike, and that sympathetic strikes shall not be considered a violation of the agreement. In the event of disputes arising between the parties to the agreement the differences shall be settled by arbitration. One apprentice shall be allowed in shops employing ten or less men, and an additional apprentice for every ten men or majority fraction thereof in any branch of the trade. Apprentices must be over 18 years of age.

THE success of the trade union movement in Berlin, Ont., has been almost phenomenal. The carvers, finishers and woodworkers have decided to have a joint meeting at least once a month. Efforts will be made to get some of the factories to use the label. The Trades and Labor Assembly of the city has adopted resolutions which will be presented to the town council urging the latter body to declare in favor of a nine-hour day for laborers and an advance in wages of 2 1/2 cents an hour.—Woodworkers' Journal.

IN Berlin sign painting is added to the list of trades practiced by women. Women sign painters undergo a regular apprenticeship, which includes gymnastic training, so that they may not lose their nerve when standing on a ladder or scaffolding. They wear the gray linen frock and cap which are the house painter's badge as well as his defence against paint.

Laying Out Triangular Louvre.

From L. G. Keyes, Kansas City, Mo.
Replying to William T., Indianapolis, Ind., in the November CARPENTER, re-

From any straight line, as A C, drawn indefinitely, draw lines at the required pitch of the jambs, as A B and B C; draw B D indefinitely and square with A C. From line A C draw A' B, the

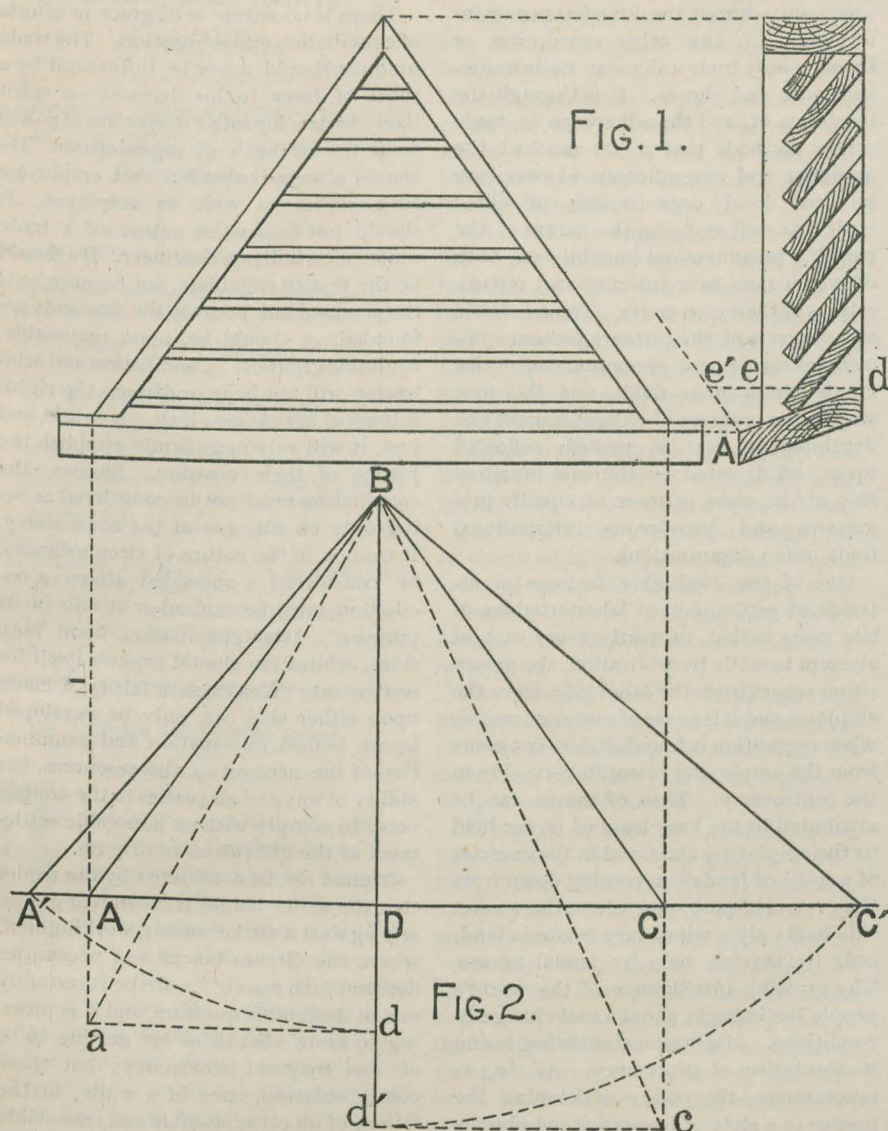
square edges, draw B C' square with B A'; make B d equal B C'; draw d c square with B d, and equal D C; draw B c, and set the bevel to the angle d c b. Both of these bevels may be taken from the edge of the board.

In Fig. 3 is illustrated a method of finding the bevel to cut across the side of jamb to fit the sill; make A D equal width of jamb; draw A e and D B square from A D; draw A B at pitch

Straight and Circular Mouldings.

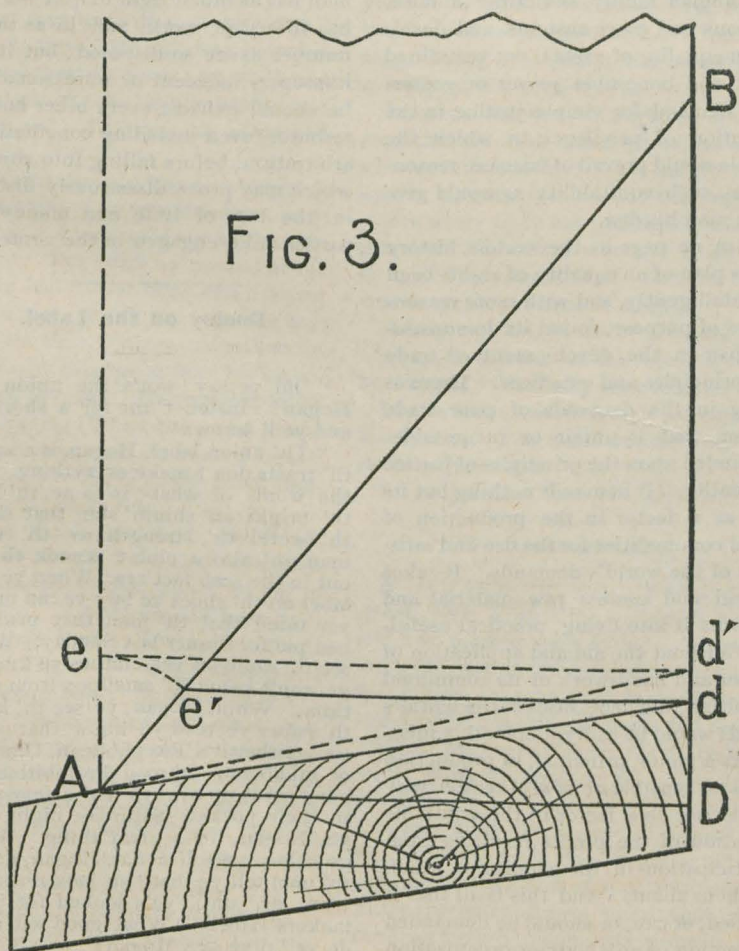
From Fred W. Biermaas, Germantown.

I send you this sketch in response to an inquiry of Krips, from Scranton, who asks to know how to mitre a straight and circular moulding. It will be seen in the sketch the straight moulding meets at concave and the circular moulding at convex joint, so that they will properly member.



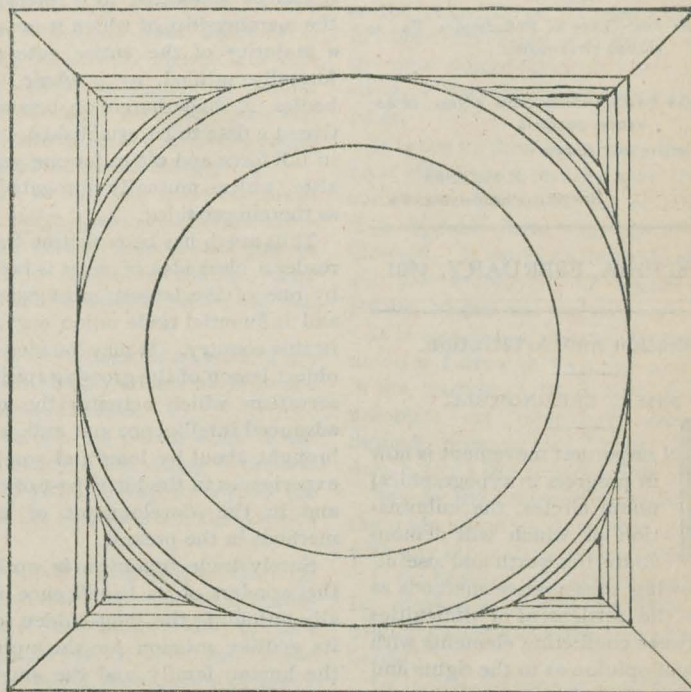
garding a scheme for laying out a triangular louver. Fig. 1 represents a front elevation and a section through a triangular

pitch of slats, as at Fig. 1. Make B d equal B A'; draw d a square with B d and equal A D'; draw a B.



ventilator or louver, both jambs pitching equally. In Fig. 2 is shown a method of finding the bevels to cut the slats.

The angle d a B, giving the bevel to cut across the face of slats.
To find the bevel to cut across the



JOINING STRAIGHT AND CIRCULAR MOULDINGS.

of jamb and A d at pitch of the sill. Through d draw d e' parallel with A D, cutting A B at e'; make A e' equal A e and draw e d' parallel to A D; draw A D; draw A d'. The angle e A d' gives the bevel across the side.

Using the square: Place the square on the side of jamb with e d' on blade and e A on tongue, and mark along the tongue.

NOTE—In Fig. 3 the dotted lines are drawn simply to show the bevel e A d' laid off across the side of the jamb; they are not required when using the square. This is shown by the dotted lines A e' and e' d' in the section. The dotted lines in Fig. 2 are also unnecessary when using the square.

Labor Legislation in Indiana.

The Senate of Indiana is having a long fight over the Burkhardt bill, which makes void a contract made by an employe to relieve the employer of responsibility for damages. The bill is backed by the State Federation of Labor, but is opposed particularly by the Voluntary Relief Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Some of the Senators would rather have a tooth pulled than be compelled to go on record. On the one hand are the corporations that employ them or give them support in a campaign? On the other are the labor interests threatening their political futures if they do not vote to suit labor?

A motion, endorsed by the State Federation lobby, was adopted. It amends Section 3 by adding a proviso, that nothing in the act shall apply to contracts made after an injury is received. This amendment was asked by Indianapolis manufacturers, who wanted to make it possible to settle for an injury finally. Senator Fleming's motion to amend by excepting corporations, firms or persons that furnish the entire relief fund without assessing employes was lost and the bill was advanced to third reading.

They Don't Sneer So Much.

Has it occurred to you that our newspaper friends do not sneer at the union movement, nor spread the nasty little insinuations about unionism like they did a few years ago? They do not, because they have their ears close to the forces surrounding them. In the first place, union men have become more self-respecting, they are more combative, more self-assertive; their mental perception is keener, they read more widely; they are losing that submissive attitude which characterized labor for so many thousand years, and are becoming the active force of the country, and do not wait for the losing side of the struggle by taking the defensive, but are realizing that they are the people who must take their just place in society even if they have to fight for it; the more men who get into unions of their craft and the more money the unions get into their treasury, the more respect will the man who used to be paid for writing blasphemous and scurrilous articles have for the toiler, especially that toiler who carries a union card.

What Is Slavery.

'Tis to work and have such pay
As just keeps life, from day to day,
In your limbs, as in a cell,
For the tyrant's use to dwell;
'Tis to be a slave in soul
And to hold no strong control
Over your own will, but be
All that others make of ye.
So that ye for them are made,
Loom and plow and sword and spade,
With or without your own will, bent
To their defence and nourishment.
'Tis to see your children weak
With their mothers' pine and peak,
When the winter's winds are bleak—
They are dying whilst I speak;
'Tis to hunger for such diet
As the rich man in his riot
Casts to the fat dogs that lie
Surfeiting beneath his eye;
And at length, when you complain,
With a murmur weak and vain,
'Tis to see the tyrant crew
Ride over your wives and you.
Men of labor, heirs of glory,
Heroes of unwritten story,
Nurslings of one mighty mother,
Hopes of her and one another,
Rise like lions after slumber
In unvanquishable number;
Shake your chains to earth like dew
Which, in sleep, has fallen on you!
Ye are many, they are few. —Shelley.

THE CARPENTER,

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PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1901

Conciliation and Arbitration.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

AN important movement is now in progress in typographical union circles, the culmination of which will demonstrate the worth and usefulness of growing conservative methods as applied to the settlement of difficulties arising between conflicting elements with differences of opinion as to the rights and duties of separate parties, standing apart in contention for claims which each side demands as in consonance with justice and equity.

The International Typographical Union of North America, through its Executive Council, is about to enter into negotiation with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association with a view to arriving at an agreement providing for the amicable adjustment of all differences that may arise between any member of said association and the typographical union and its affiliated bodies.

The agreement about being entered into provides, first, that all differences arising between a publisher, of the Publishers' Association, with a local union of the International Typographical Union, which cannot be settled by conciliation, must be referred to a local board of arbitration; if such local board cannot be agreed upon, or if such board cannot itself agree, the matter shall be referred to a national board of arbitration; or, in case the decision of such local board shall be unsatisfactory to either party, then an appeal may be taken to the national board by the dissatisfied party. The national board is to consist of the President of the International Typographical Union and the Commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, or their proxies, and in the event of failure to reach an agreement these two shall select a third member in each dispute, the member so selected to act as chairman of the board. The finding of a majority of the board shall be final and accepted as such by the parties in the dispute under consideration. Pending decision under such appeals, work shall be continued in the office of the publisher, party to the case, and the award of the national board shall, in all cases, include a determination of the issues involved, covering the period between the raising of the issues and their final settlement; and any change in the wage-scale of employees may, at the discretion of the board, be made effective from the date the issues were first made.

On the face of the statement given above it might appear to be a compulsory method of bringing about a settlement of difficulties which should be done by a

mutual agreement, but such is not the case. The agreement thus entered into by the appointed officials of both associations is not final, but it is provided that the agreement so drawn shall be submitted to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at its annual meeting in February, 1901, and immediately thereafter, if adopted, to the International Typographical Union, which, according to international law, must first receive the recommendations of fifty local unions before it can be submitted to a referendum of the membership, of which it must receive a majority of the entire vote cast. If formally ratified, as a whole, by both bodies, it shall thereupon become effective at a date to be established, to remain in full force and effect for one year thereafter, unless mutually abrogated sooner, as therein provided.

Thus much has been written to give the reader a clear idea of what is being done by one of the largest, most conservative and influential trade union organizations in this country. It may be viewed as an object lesson of the growing spirit of conservatism which actuates the minds of advanced intelligence and enlightenment brought about by long and sorely-tested experiences in the bitter past of centuries and in the development of changing methods in the present.

Surely trade unionism is working out the wonders of its beneficence in gradually unfolding the long-hidden secrets of its godlike mission for the uplifting of the human family and the amelioration of all mankind. Arbitration and conciliation! Both have long borne the scorn and contempt of the weaker class, possibly because of a feeling of feebleness in its contentions with a power that was always found arbitrary in its rulings for dominance on the stronger side of resistance. The spirit of trade unionism is not one prompted by despotism. It is one of equity, rectitude, honesty, uprightness. It knows no special privileges, but stands for an equality of rights for all. Conciliation is one of its highest attributes. Contending for nothing which is not its right, it is willing at all times to concede that which is right to others. If we differ, let us arbitrate our differences; submit them to reasonable consideration, and, while we can conserve, with honor, or best preserve, from ruin, injury or radical change, inherent rights, let us conciliate, win over and strive to gain from a state of hostility or indifference such conditions as will firmly establish that equality of rights and privileges endowed by nature and the God of nature for our happiness and enjoyment.

It will not do to sneer at compromise. The whole fabric of society is based upon compromise. No people, no community of people could exist without compromise. There is no dishonor in the adjustment of differences by mutual concession. The happiness of human life is one of peace, not of war. If contending elements of society were equally arbitrary, depending only on their own will or discretion—despotic—bound by no law—tyranny and imperiousness would be the rule and the weaker side would suffer the fate of despondency and despair. In such case it would be a victory for the strong over the weak, a ruling which has cursed humanity in the whole history of long-passed ages.

It is not every trade unionist who will grasp readily the advantages to be gained by the methods about to be organized by this, one of the oldest and most experienced of trade union organizations. What the typographical union does not know of strikes, walkouts and boycotts has yet to be produced by emphatic example. It has had fifty years of experience in the settlement of all manner of contention; loss of money by employees

and employers alike, and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars in defence of rights as defensible as the right to breathe and live. The organization has always been conducted on the broad, honorable and easily comprehensible basis of trade unionism without the interference or interjection of any other creed, ism or theory—only trade unionism; trade unionism, pure and simple. It is through the teachings of, and the adherence to, trade union methods that it has reached the grandeur and magnificence of over four hundred local organizations of allied trades, as well as being the parent of the printing pressmen and bookbinders, both of whom now have international organizations of their own crafts. The existence and progress of the printers present sufficient example and recommendation for emulation in other fields, and this new step in the progress of enlightenment and development can be viewed, reflected upon and digested by the vast membership of the score or more of equally progressive and prosperous international trade union organizations.

One of the creditable features of attempt at settlement of labor troubles of late years is that, in nearly every case of attempt to settle by arbitration, the proposition comes from the labor side, from the employe, and it is a case of rare occurrence, when opposition is found, it does not come from the employing or capitalistic side in the controversy. That, of course, can be attributed to the long lease of power held by the employing class, and in the exercise of a spirit of feudalism coming down from the custom of past ages, where the weaker side held only a stipendary estate in land, only by service, only by feudal tenure. The growing intelligence of the world's people has brought about a vast change in conditions. Might over right is fast losing its absolutism of supremacy. As long as ignorantism—the policy of keeping the masses in a state of ignorance and obscurity—prevailed, the weak were helpless in any method of contention against the strong. Education and enlightenment dispelled the darkness which had, from the world's beginning, clouded a vast majority of the human family as victims of false, pernicious and cruel customs, and developed an equality of rights, not restrained by just and honorable power or possession; a demand for simple justice in the distribution of privileges, in which the principle would prevail of fairness, reasonableness, such equitability as would give to each man his due.

And in no page in the world's history has this plan of an equality of rights been more intelligently, and with more reasonableness of purpose, found its demonstration, than in the development of trade union principles and practices. There is nothing in the demands of pure trade unionism that is unfair or inequitable. It is founded upon the principles of justice and equality. It demands nothing but its rights as a factor in the production of finished commodities for the use and satisfaction of the world's demands. It takes the dead and useless raw material and transforms it into living, practical usefulness. Without the aid and application of the labor and handiwork of its communal composition, the necessities of the world's demands would be sadly, deplorably missing. As a factor, principal, in production there is no sensible or lawful reason why it should not be a factor in the equitable distribution of the profits resulting from its participation in the conditions which bring them about. And this is all that is demanded, or can, or should be demanded by the action of any body or organization of trade unionists. Care should always be taken that demands should be reasonably just and equitable; the necessities should be carefully weighed, before demand is

made, and the power and resources of those upon whom the demand is made should be as carefully scrutinized, looked into and developed as to their ability to render satisfaction as of those which have forced the demand.

There is no shame or disgrace in efforts of conciliation and arbitration. The trade unionist should never be influenced by a spirit of force in his demands—a spirit likely to develop into a despotism of power from the strength of organization. He should always remember that employers have rights as well as employees. It should not be in the nature of a trade unionist to bully or domineer. He should be the first to conciliate, not because he is the weaker, but because his demands are founded, or should be, upon reasonable, equitable grounds. Conciliation and arbitration will not belie or dispute the rightfulness of his claims; if they are right and just, it will only more firmly establish the justice of their creation. Besides, the conciliation must not be considered as being only on his side of the controversy. It cannot, in the nature of circumstances, be considered a one-sided affair. Conciliation must be mutual or it fails in its purpose. After conciliation upon both sides, arbitration should suggest itself for settlement. Weakness or false claim upon either side can only be developed by an honest explanation and examination of the necessities, the resources, the ability of any and all parties to the controversy to comply with an honorable settlement of the difficulties in dispute.

It must not be considered by the reader that the writer herein is committing himself against a strike among workmen, where the circumstances and necessities demand such resort. A strike is certainly one of deplorable question, and it is pleasing to know that these are getting to be of less frequent occurrence; but there comes occasion, once in a while, in the failure of all other sensible and reasonable resources, when a quitting of work, a shut-down, by strike, of the mine, factory or workshop, is of inevitable resort—the only means at hand for enforcement of demands. The writer is of opinion that a man has as much right to quit work as he has to accept work, and in as many in number as are so disposed; but it is not improper, indecent or unreasonable that he should exhaust every other honorable resource, even including conciliation and arbitration, before falling into conditions which may prove disastrously distressing in the loss of time and money to all parties alike engaged in the controversy.

Dooley on the Label.

"Did ye say 'wot's the union label, Hogan? Listen t' me fer a short space and ye'll know."

"Th' union label, Hogan, is a sign that th' trusts don't make everything. T' use the words of what' is-name, th' label is th' bright an' shinin' star that shows t' th' world th' strength uv th' workin' man an' also a club t' knock th' divuls out in the scab fact'rys. When ye see th' label on th' shoes ye buy ye can make up yer mind that th' man that made thim had pie for dinner last Sunday. Whin ye see th' same on yer clothes ye know that ye won't ketch th' smallpox from wearin' thim. Whin, Hogan, ye see th' label on th' paper ye read ye know that no matter whither it's Raypublican, Dimmycrat or middle of th' road Prohibitionist, th' gang set it up always had a few pennies in their pockets Saturday night. I tell ye, Hogan, 'tis a great thing. Whin ye go t' buy yerself a hat, Hogan, don't let th' man tell ye that 'ye look nice in that wun, sir,' until ye's looked fer th' hat-makers' label. 'What good will all this do ye,' d'ye say, Hogan?"

"Hogan, ye're an ass. Don't ye see that whin th' gang gets paid \$10 a week they can pay ye fer more groceries thim they cu'd on \$6. Hogan ye're a dead-head."—Ex.

General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Car- penters and Joiners of America.

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A Tribute to Martin Irons.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

It was in the year 1886 that Martin Irons, as the chairman of the executive board of the Knights of Labor of the Gould southwest railway system, defied capitalist tyranny, and from that hour he was doomed. All the power of capitalism combined to crush him, and when at last he succumbed to overwhelming odds he was hounded from place to place until he was ragged and footsore and the pangs of hunger gnawed at his vitals.

For fourteen long years he fought single handed the battle of persecution. He tramped far, and among strangers, under an assumed name, sought to earn enough to get bread. But he was tracked like a beast and driven from shelter. For this "poor wanderer of a stormy day" there was no pity. He had stood between his class and their oppressors; he was brave and would not flinch; he was honest and would not sell. This was his crime and he must die.

Martin Irons came to this country from Scotland a child. He was friendless, penniless, alone. At an early age he became a machinist. For years he worked at his trade. He had a clear head and a warm heart. He saw and felt the injustice suffered by his class. Three reductions in wages in rapid succession fired his blood. He resolved to resist. He appealed to his fellow workers. When the great strike came Martin Irons was its central figure. The men knew they could trust him. They were not mistaken.

When at the darkest hour Jay Gould sent word to Martin Irons that he wished to see him, the answer came, "I am in Kansas City." Gould did not have gold enough to buy Irons. This was his greatest crime. The press united in fiercest denunciation. Every lie that malignity could conceive was coined and circulated. In the popular mind Martin Irons was the blackest hearted villain that ever went unhung. Pinkerton bloodhounds were on his track night and day. But through it all this honest, fearless, high-minded workman stood immovable.

The courts and soldiers responded to the command of their masters, the railroads, the strike was crushed and the workmen were beaten.

Martin Irons had served, suffered for and honored his class. But he had lost.

His class turned against him and joined in the execration of the enemy. This pained him more than all else. But he bore even this without a murmur, and if ever a despairing sigh was wrung from him it was when he was alone.

And thus it has been all along the highway of the centuries, from Jesus Christ to Martin Irons.

Let it not be said that Irons was not crucified. For fourteen years he was nailed to the cross, and no martyr to humanity ever bore his crucifixion with manlier fortitude.

He stood the taunts and jeers and all the bitter mockery of fate with patient heroism, and even when the poor, dumb brutes whose wounds and bruises he would have swathed with his heartstrings, turned upon and rent him, pity sealed his lips and silent suffering wrought for him a martyr's crown.

Martin Irons was hated by all who were too ignorant or base to understand him. He died despised, yet will he live beloved.

No President of the United States gave or tendered him a public office in testimony of his service to the working class.

The kind of service he rendered was too honest to be respectable, too humane to be popular.

The blow he struck for his class will preserve his memory. In the great struggle for emancipation he nobly did his share, and the history of labor cannot be written without his name.

He was an agitator, and as such shared the common fate of all. Jesus Christ, Joan of Arc, Elijah Lovejoy, John Brown, Albert Parsons and many others set the same example and paid the same penalty.

For the reason that he was a despised agitator and shunned of men too mean and sordid to conceive the lofty motive that inspired him he will be remembered with tenderness and love long after the last of his detractors shall have mouldered in a forgotten grave.

It was in April, 1899, in Waco, Tex., that I last pressed this comrade's hand. He bore the traces of poverty and broken health, but his spirit was intrepid as when he struck the shield of Hoxie thirteen years before, and when he spoke of socialism he seemed transformed, and all the smouldering fires within him blazed once more from his sunken eyes.

I was pained but not surprised when I read that he had "died penniless in an obscure Texas town." It is his glory and society's shame that he died that way.

His weary body has found rest, and the grandchildren of the men and women he struggled, suffered and died for will weave chaplets where he sleeps.

His epitaph might read, "For standing bravely in defence of the working class he was put to death by slow torture."

Martin Irons was an honest, courageous, manly man. The world numbers one less since he has left it.

Brave comrade, love and farewell!

The Risks of Labor.

A BUILDING in East Twenty-third street, New York City, collapsed lately, and two persons were killed. The coroner's jury sat on the case and "censured the person or persons" responsible for the defective shoring of floors and beams. The contractors having charge of the work were, however, exonerated. One more proof of the uselessness of the capitalist. The contractor is supposed to control and supervise the work and to get profits to pay him for his labors of superintendence. But experience always shows that while the law, made by capitalists, protects him in his profits, it does not hold him responsible for loss of life caused by his negligence. The reason is, of course, that the lives lost are generally those of working-men.

About Trade Unions.

In the philosophy of the universe there is no such thing as an accident. Things may happen out of the ordinary course of events, but back of each circumstance there is a directly responsible cause, motive and impelling force. The

Divinity that doth shape our ends,
Rough-hew them as we may,

is as manifest in the world of social reform as elsewhere.

The union of men of a trade for the purpose of protecting their interests in that trade is the direct outgrowth of certain varied elements of human nature. That is, if all men were fair, just and honorable, restrictive or coercive agencies of any sort would be superfluous.

But there is nothing more apparent within the range of every day observation than the fact that all men do not possess these qualities. Some are criminal, many are greedy and avaricious, most are selfish.

The police departments and armies, the reformatories and prisons are all evidence as to this state of affairs.

History records no period when it was not the tendency of the strong to oppress the weak, of the cunning to despoil the trusting, of the rich to mulct the poverty stricken.

Social inequality springs from this bias in the human make-up; the social problem is born of man's inhumanity to man.

Great ethical forces, embodied in the religious and moral monuments of many centuries, have appealed to the subjective side of human nature for its upliftment. The master minds, such as those of Christ and Buddha, have taught the gospel of love and brotherhood; philosophers, such as Plato and Spencer, have, reasoning from diverse premises, drawn the conclusion that even self-interest is promoted by the practice of the law of equity—but men go on scrambling, wrangling, struggling, fighting to overreach each other, striving to reap where they have not sown, to eat where they have not tilled.

The social order, with its millionaires and paupers, its palaces and hovels, its hungry wolves prowling by bursting granaries and waving fields, its gilded idlers and wan factory children, its upper world of light, leisure and luxury, and its nether world where the "submerged tenth" wallow in mire, marks the object lesson in the extremes which arise from the defects in human nature. Animalism is not confined to the brute kingdom. Every species has its prototype among men, and the human fox and tiger may pluck the geese and rend the lambs quite as effectively as their alleged soulless kin of the lower orders of creation.

The interest of self-preservation teaches the weaker portion of the animal world that there is strength in numbers. The little fishes go in shoals, the sheep in flocks, the cattle in droves; and men have partly learned the same lesson of combination of the weak against the strong.

Social progress has been marked by a general trend toward voluntary association and individualism, as distinguished from compulsory government and dictatorship.

While the average man may not be said, even as yet, to own himself—to be his own master—yet by contrast with his ancestors he is a free man.

For illustration, it is not so long ago when the stake and rack stared in the face those who questioned the truth of the theological tenets advanced by authority. Now, in civilized countries at least, the individual may choose and practice whatever creed he elects, and no one shall say him nay.

Once it was treason to hint that the king could do wrong. Now the cartoonist and scribe may hold up the chief ruler to the mirth of the masses.

Once the English-speaking workman wore around his neck the collar of his master—was his thrall and slave. Now the collar is not visible to the outer eye, and he has the power in his own hands to remove it entirely by the agencies within his grasp.

The trade union has gradually evolved as the principle of voluntary association has been developed, and stands to-day as the most potent factor in the world-wide struggle for the fuller emancipation of labor.

It is the method which has been found most effective in dealing with the tigers and foxes who are buyers of labor—and it is against them that its efforts are directed. It works no hardship to the fair and just employer; its coercion is not felt by the fair and just employe.

It is sometimes asserted that the trade union is narrow in its scope and limited in its purpose. It is true that trade unionists are oftentimes narrow and limited, even as other men, and water does not of itself rise above its level.

But, by the achievement accomplished, the trade union need not fear comparison with any other form of human effort.

It can broaden only as men can broaden. Its ideal can be but the ideal of the common sense and aspiration of its membership.

In its natural field of work it has done much, and will do more; for its history is not yet written, its potential possibilities hardly yet conceived even by its leading minds.

It teaches its membership to subordinate selfishness to the general good; to treat their fellow men as brothers in a common cause.

It has tempered race and religious prejudice, taught co-operation and practiced fraternity and charity.

Its mistakes have sprung from human frailty; not from intended policy. It carries in its bosom the welfare of the world's toilers, the hope of millions who are heirs to the aspirations of the burden-bearers of our time.

The trade union has not solved the mystery of life—who has? It does, however, grapple firmly with the ill it sees and strives with virile courage for better conditions, and ampler life for the contracten multitude.—*Frank K. Foster, in Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Help Yourself.

Why should all men support union labor and the union label? For thousands of years, in one form or another, there has been fought the unequal contest of the workers for an increased proportion of the wealth they produced. To-day all over the world organized labor is making the same fight. The union label is simply the guarantee that the goods you buy have been produced by union men. And that means that the workers have more decent conditions. It means a shorter work day. It means better wages. It means that you are not buying the products of the sweat shops or of child labor. The trade union movement is one of the chief emancipating factors in the labor movement of the world. Demanding union made goods means that we are aiding the working class—our class—to receive a larger proportion of the wealth they alone create. Demanding the union label creates no antagonism or ill will and if the union men everywhere would be true to themselves by demanding the union label, thereby creating a demand for union made goods, the merchants and retail dealers will do the rest.

San Francisco's Strike Won.

On August 13th last, the mill owners of San Francisco locked out their men because they demanded the eight-hour day without a reduction in their wages, and also that all the employees should be union men. The mill owners were supported by the lumber men of the State with unlimited capital, while our men were supported by the U. B. and the Building Trades Council. It has been a long, stubborn fight, and was finally settled by a board of conciliation, who practically conceded all our men were asking. The decision of the board was:

1. That on the 4th day of March, the mills of San Francisco work 8½ hours per day till June 3d, when the mills will work 8 hours per day.

2. That there shall be no reduction of wages from the amount the men received before and on the day they were locked out.

3. That the men in the mills must be union men.

From various newspapers of the locality we learn that "irretrievable injury was sustained by many of the mills," while others "have not an order on their books," and yet again, others "have mortgaged their plants to tide them over their struggle."

When the trouble commenced, the lumber men would not sell to contractors hiring union men, till our Business Agent went north and made arrangements to buy all lumber necessary for such contractors. We were still without mill work and for the protection of ourselves and the contractors hiring union men, we went into the manufacture of doors, sashes and mill work generally, the result being that we were soon flooded with orders and had to work a double gang of men—running night and day—and now, the mills who made a specialty of making stock doors and sashes placed a boycott upon our mills till our Business Agent went to Oregon, and made arrangements for all "stock" orders necessary, and at a reduction of 10 per cent. from the cost of California made "stock." In the meantime we were trying to get the mill owners to meet us and agree to our terms. The builders of the city appointed a committee to wait on the mill owners and upon our committee, but without attaining any result. Finally the mill owners appointed a committee of six to meet a similar committee from the Building Trades Council, and after conferences lasting four days they finally agreed to submit the question in dispute to a board of conciliation, with the result already stated.

The board of conciliation consisted of Jeremiah Mahoney, James E. Britt, Oscar Lewis and D. Kerr. The mill owners' case was presented by A. Wilkie, W. Shaughnessy, L. P. Bolander, W. Crocker and R. Herring, while the rights of the men were championed by P. H. McCarthy, H. M. Saunders, O. V. Treitmore and E. Brandon.

Again quoting from a local paper:

"The strike was the longest and most determinedly fought of all ever experienced in this city. The labor unions are particularly jubilant over the successful outcome."

A Giant Furniture Trust.

The next large trust to be added to the list of capitalist combines will be the furniture trust. Fourteen big concerns in Grand Rapids, Mich., will consolidate on or about May 1st. Efforts will be made to get the leading chair and furniture factories outside of Grand Rapids to

become a part of the proposed combination.

The moving spirit of the proposed furniture trust, which will be known as the American Furniture Company, is C. R. Flint, of New York City, who represents a number of Eastern capitalists. Mr. Flint is a very successful promoter, and it is said that he has organized a dozen great trusts in the past eight years. He is a man who holds peculiar views as to the rights of combinations. He believes that trusts are the inevitable outcome of the present system, and this view is unquestionably correct. He stated recently when in Grand Rapids his views on combinations as follows:

"A combination of labor is a trade union; a combination of intelligence a university; combination of money a bank; an industrial combination is a combination of labor, intelligence and money. Combination is coincident with civilization. Savages have little power to combine, because combination depends on trust in our fellow-man, and in primitive life it is fear that rules. Centralized manufacture permits the highest development of special machinery and processes; it reduces aggregate stocks and, therefore, saves shop wear, storage, insurance and interest. Consolidated management results in fixing the standards of quality, the best standards being adopted; in avoiding waste and financial embarrassment through overproduction; in less loss by bad debts through comparison of credit, and in securing the advantage of comparative accounting and comparative administration."

On the whole, Mr. Flint's views fairly well coincide with the views, not only of capitalists, but of advanced students of sociology. We question his statement, however, that successful combination depends on trust in our fellow-man. Heretofore we understood that combinations were formed because of lack of trust in our fellow-man.

Whether the trust will be a good thing or a bad thing for the organized workers of the country, we cannot say. If the woodworkers will organize, as they should organize, then the trust will do them no harm, because the combination of capital will have to deal with a powerful combination of labor.

Labor News of the World.

DURING 1900 the Locomotive Firemen's Unions gained 3,790 new members.

THE miners of the northern coal field of Colorado have struck for an increase of wages of 10 cents a ton.

THE Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, in New York, has granted an increase of wages to its trainmen.

At St. Louis a new Retail Clerks' Union was recently organized, starting with a charter membership of 100.

Two carloads of negroes have left Alabama for the Hawaiian Islands. They go to take employment on the sugar plantations there.

A STRIKE of stage hands of the Grand and Nesbitt Theatres, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has resulted in their being granted union wages.

THE colliers' strike in Pictou, Nova Scotia, has ended in the operators conceding a demand for a 12 per cent. increase in wages.

Dissension Breeders.

Circular letters addressed to the various unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have been sent out by Mr. Asa Taylor, of Omaha, Neb., severely criticizing the system of voting in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and suggesting a change in the basis of representation thereof.

Mr. Taylor claims that in the convention held at Detroit, in 1899, the Executive Council, consisting of nine men, cast a vote of 1,557, the remaining one hundred and fifty men cast only 1,714 votes, a difference in favor of the 150 men of only 157 votes, the total vote being 3,271. These sixty-eight men ranged in votes each all the way from two votes to 400 votes to the man.

Mr. Taylor takes a whack at the Louisville convention, which he declares was far worse than the preceding one, and that the total vote had scaled upwards during the year to 5,168. The nine members of the Executive Council had cast 2,538, while 218 men cast only 2,630 votes, the Executive Council lacking only 47 votes of a majority.

The Omaha "kicker" concludes by asking the question, "Is it right for one man to be allowed only one vote and another 1,010 votes?"

From the tabulated vote of the Louisville convention we find that Mr. Taylor has in the first place slightly run up the thermometer, which, of course, does not cut a very great figure in the real argument.

Instead of the nine executive officers casting, as Mr. Taylor says, 2,538 votes, they only cast 774 votes, and instead of one man casting 1,010 votes, "and John Mitchell, of the miners, is meant as the delegate in question," only having 253 votes, could only cast that many and no more, and the proceedings will show the same, the remaining votes, making a total of 1,010, were divided among the other representative miners. Every trade union in the land should be proud of the remarkable growth of the United Mine Workers and other national and international unions in the last few years, and we hope to see the miners double their large membership before the close of the present year, and instead of having 1,010 votes they will have 2,020.

In the matter of the basis of representation we can see nothing wrong. The

national and international, local and federal unions pay their per capita tax according to their membership. There has been no material change in the laws of the A. F. of L. in regard to the basis of representation. There has been little if any objections raised until the Louisville convention, when the United Mine Workers more than doubled their membership, and they pay for them just like any other union, be it large or small.

So far as we can see, it looks like it's a case of "a few small fish trying to muddy a great big pond."—*Journal of Labor.*

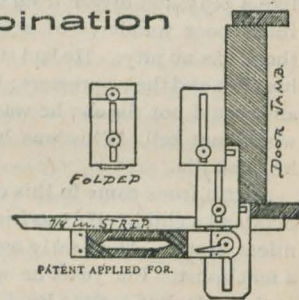
Workingmen Want Masters.

A banker in New York, becoming alarmed at the present labor agitation, increase of labor papers, etc., wrote to a friend, who is a large manufacturer of the same State, asking his opinion regarding the matter, and received a reply which will be interesting to the laboring people. The letter is as follows:

"A slave is no more willing to have the shackles struck from his limbs than the working people are to lift a hand in behalf of their rights. Some of their leaders howl and attempt to arouse them, but it's all wind. Nothing will come of it. One half derides the rest, and hence will remain helpless. Their votes tell the tale. They want masters and don't desire to be free. All we have to do is to smile on one and kick the other. The fact of the matter is that they think they are helpless. It is our duty to make them believe it. An empty stomach and a naked back is our argument. That is all we need to remain masters. With all their growlings during their secret meetings, next day they are the first to discredit their leaders, who work for principle, without remuneration. The whole thing in a nutshell is that they are cowardly: they are unwilling even to vote for themselves. They realize they are our slaves. Let them believe it—it pays us. We would be fools not to use them in every way to coin money out of them. Have no fear of the workingmen, as they'll never disturb our mastery, for where cowardice is added to ignorance, resistance to power is impossible."—*Union.*

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Eight-Hour Work-Day Law Sustained.

The United States Supreme Court in its recent decision sustaining the eight-hour work-day law, gives some logical conclusions tending not only to define the rights of employer and employe, but of the duty both owe the State. In defining the relation between employer and employe and the jurisdiction of the State over both the court gives the opinion that States can justifiably protect by proper legislation, in the exercise of its police power, persons of full age, even, when recklessly unobservant of their own welfare. And here we hear the most powerful court on earth declaring that the employe and employer are not on equal footing. That the employer having the advantage often exercises it harshly, and expresses the opinion that the State shall have the power to interfere on the ground that it must suffer when the welfare of its subjects are sacrificed or neglected.

The following is the decision as given in the case of *Holden vs. Hardy*, Sheriff, 13 Supreme Court Reporter, page 18:

"The Legislature has also recognized the fact, which the experience of Legislatures in many States has corroborated, that the proprietors of these establishments and their operatives do not stand upon an equality, and that their interests are, to a certain extent, conflicting. The former naturally desire to obtain as much labor as possible from their employes, while the latter are often induced by the fear of discharge to conform to regulations which their judgment, fairly exercised, would pronounce to be detrimental to their health or strength. In other words, the proprietors lay down the rules, and the laborers are practically constrained to obey them. In such cases self-interest is often an unsafe guide, and the Legislature may properly interpose its authority. It may not be improper to suggest in this connection that although the prosecution in this case was against the employer of labor, who apparently, under the statute, is the only one liable, his defence is not so much that his right to contract has been infringed upon, but that the act works a peculiar hardship to his employes, whose right to labor as long as they choose is alleged to be thereby violated. The argument would certainly come with better grace and greater cogency from the latter class. But the fact that both parties are of full age and competent to contract does not necessarily deprive the State of the power to interfere, when the parties do not stand upon an equality, or where the public health demands that one party to the contract shall be protected against himself. The State still retains an interest in his welfare, however reckless he may be. The whole is no greater than the sum of all the parts, and when the individual health, safety and welfare are sacrificed or neglected the State must suffer."

The decision of the court is well calculated to sustain the appeal of our lamented President, Lincoln, in his second message, who said:

"It is assumed that labor is only available in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work without their consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers, or what we call slaves. And, further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now, there is

no such relation between capital and labor as that assumed, nor is there any such a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the highest consideration. No men living are more to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to touch or take aught which they have not honestly earned."

Old Jane's Singin'.

A lank and rather tallish form dressed up in calico,
A good ol' maid that boasted that she never caught a beau,
A face that wasn't what you'd call attractive, but it packed
A look that more than evened up the beauty that it lacked.
She never seemed to spend no time a worryin', but sung
The songs o' Zion an' the Lamb until you'd think her tongue
Would sure wear out from overwork; from mornin' plum till night
She'd warble them ol'-fashioned tunes that give her such delight.
No matter if the sun would shine
Or storm clouds was a wingin'
Or if the day was dark or fine,
Ol' Jane'd keep on a-singin'.

When she could read her title clear to mansions in the skies
She'd bid farewell to every fear an' wipe her weepin' eyes.
The weepin' bein' only figgerative it appears,
For them ol' honest eyes o' hers'd never leak no tears.
She'd sing in ringin' voice about a fountain filled with blood,
An' sinners losin' guilty stains that plunged beneath the flood,
An' asked if she'd be carried up on flowery beds of ease
Whilst others fit to win the prize an' sailed through bloody seas.
About the New Jerusalem
Her voice was always ringin'—
It made no difference how things come,
She'd jest keep on a-singin'.

In church that sweet clear voice o' hers'd git right up an' rise
Until the bretherin' all knowed 'twas heard up in the skies,
An' when revival meetin's come ol' Jane was right on hand
To help the mourners with her songs towards the Promised Land.
An' many a sinner felt the pain o' deep convictions sting
An' made a start to seek the Lord from hearin' of her sing;
"Alas! an' did my Saviour bleed an' did my Sovereign die!
Would He devote that sacred head for such a worm as I?"
There never was a great divine
That had the power o' swingin'
The keeless sinners into line
Like Jane could with her singin'.

When she was on her dyin' bed an' folks with tearful eyes
Was standin' 'round to see her start toward the waitin' skies,
She said in song she stood upon ol' Jordan's stormy shore,
An' that she was a-goin' home where she would die no more.
An' when we saw her sinkin' right into the arms of death,
A smile crep' on her poor ol' face, an' with her dyin' breath
We saw her raise her eyes to God and heard her faintly sing:

"O! grave, where is thy victory? O! death, where is thy sting?"
An' I jest know that when its flight
Her happy soul was wingin'
Towards the realms o' pure delight,
It kep' right on a singin'.

—Denver Post.

If working people gave up their trade unions and permitted their employers to fix their wages and hours of labor, what would be the result? A degradation too horrible to contemplate. Trade organization is the safety valve of righteous discontent.

Steady Improvement in Architecture.

The end of the century witnessed, not an end to a period of architecture, but the beginning of a new era. Indeed, the closing years of the century may be said to have been a period of renaissance in architecture, not in an art sense, but in the growth, development and importance of the building industry in America, as shown in the character of the buildings erected.

Among the marvels of the period has been the great development of the apartment house, which has grown from a mere row or block of connected homes into great, towering buildings with all the appurtenances and conveniences of a modern hotel. What is the meaning of this; what new social conditions are we to confront in the new century? It is a problem which concerns not alone the social philosopher, but the architect as well, for out of this new condition must be evolved many new ideas in planning and constructing what may called for the sake of illustration "wholesale" homes. Their multiplication in the cities has been marvelous, and their construction is not alone confined to the larger cities—of course they are more numerous there—but they go up by dozens in cities which may be termed second or third class in size or importance, showing that there must be some attraction in the idea or tenants could not be found where ground is less expensive and the necessity for height not a necessary factor in cost estimate.

While this goes on with an ever increasing ratio, there is at the same time a very decided improvement in the class of dwellings being erected in the towns and cities, and particularly so the suburban places where, until but very recently, the idea seemed to be to follow some craze for excessive exterior ornamentation and broken lines. This may have been a beginning of the revolution, or evolution, if you prefer, from which has followed a class of designs much more simple and dignified, coming largely from the reincarnation of the colonial ideas. Elegance combined with simplicity might be called the keynote to present architectural design in home building, and, strange to say, this would seem to be in spite of the imposing apartment house, though in the very nature of things the latter must be of less pronounced type than the catchy "Queen Anne" abortions of the '80s.

One feature of architectural progress which we may all feel like congratulating the architects upon has been the marked improvement in the designing of school buildings and churches. Much more intelligent work has been done in that line than the public generally realizes. Ventilation, deadened walls and floors, light, heat, and, in fact, many things for the comfort and convenience of the inmates has brought better mental and moral conditions.—*American Homes.*

A Plain Talk to Plain People.

It is Sunday. There is a fierce storm raging without. I am in a reminiscent mood. Sitting here in my humble home, my thoughts drift back into the past, and I think of the great industrial wrongs that exist in our land. I think of how for over a quarter of a century I have worked hard, but what have I got to show of all the wealth my labor has helped to produce? My house rent is due, and when paid, there will be little money left for living expenses. If after long years of hard work, the wage earner can only just exist, something must be wrong. What is it? The rainbow chasers say it is the system that is wrong,

and if we vote for their candidates they will put the capitalists off the earth. Change the system, they say, and then all will be well, and peace with plenty will be ours. We don't want to bother with trade unions, they say, as we are now only wasting time; that we don't know what is best for the worker, anyway; give them our votes and they will do the rest. All this may sound plausible enough to some superficial minds, but we should remember that great reforms do not come in a day; that all the improvements in the laborers' conditions that have been secured, have come through the trade union, and that the probabilities are that the wage worker in the future, as in the past, will be terribly deceived if he places his hopes in any political party, old or new.

The past year has been one of importance to trade unionists. Many strikes have taken place and success has not always crowned the efforts of the strikers, but the whole world is growing to recognize the fact that the cause of labor is one of justice and humanity. With the great corporations and combinations on every hand, and the greater part of the wealth of the nation in their hands, what is left to the worker but to meet organization with organization?

Now, Mr. Non-unionist, I want a little plain talk with you. Why do you brag that you get the union wage, and don't have to belong to the union to do so? Don't you know that it is the union that made it possible for you to get such a wage? And did you ever stop and think that you are a non-unionist because you are too mean to pay dues, and help keep the wage up, or too cowardly to join the union from fear of the boss? Did you ever think what a contemptible cur you are, anyway? Now, Mr. Non-unionist, be a man; join the union of your craft, and help to push the good cause along. Get into line so as you can look your fellow-men in the face, and say, "I am a man, and my children shall never have it said to them that their father was a scab. Come in with us; we want you all. Don't delay, but come now."

Well Mr. Union man, a few words with you. Don't think just because you are a member and your dues are paid, that your whole duty is done. You should remember that your union has meetings, and they do business at these meetings that may interest you. Anyway, it is your duty to be there. Committees are appointed; questions of vital importance come up, and you should be there to register your vote. In fact, if you are a union man, be one in every way. Do your duty as a member. Attend your meetings. Study the labor question. See that the union label is on all the goods you buy. Don't patronize scab dealers who carry scab goods in stock. Be a worker in the grand movement for the organization of labor. You will then be doing your duty. If we should gain industrial harmony, we must work all together, and in the interests of all. Each for all and all for each.—*Chas. F. Stubbs, in Federationist.*

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MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND
SUPPLIES.

During the month ending January 31, 1901.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T.
without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—125 00	142—\$60 22	286—\$28 60	436—\$9 65				
2—78 00	143—2 20	287—3 25	437—5 00				
3—12 60	144—51 10	288—28 80	438—49 57				
4—141 10	145—6 30	289—30 40	439—5 80				
5—47 40	146—24 80	290—10 40	440—63 25				
6—16 40	147—24 80	291—28 00	441—19 70				
7—181 20	148—6 80	292—4 40	442—4 00				
8—120 00	149—12 75	293—3 60	443—26 60				
9—56 60	150—41 60	294—6 20	444—7 20				
10—134 00	151—9 70	295—3 45	445—10 35				
11—58 20	152—10 20	296—19 35	446—9 60				
12—61 10	153—21 00	297—4 00	447—22 00				
13—30 70	154—24 80	298—44 65	448—3 00				
14—17 65	155—4 90	299—25 40	449—16 70				
15—14 80	156—7 05	300—27 80	450—38 70				
16—118 35	157—33 05	301—23 45	451—17 00				
17—5 80	158—23 50	302—9 40	452—3 80				
18—162 85	159—3 60	303—18 40	453—7 00				
19—13 20	160—8 20	304—80 00	454—55 40				
20—17 40	161—27 20	305—207 80	455—7 00				
21—149 70	162—46 80	306—31 40	456—9 80				
22—33 00	163—15 00	307—31 75	457—7 60				
23—51 40	164—49 00	308—9 60	458—3 60				
24—42 00	165—40 05	309—4 00	459—5 75				
25—33 90	166—90 85	310—7 20	460—10 80				
26—21 80	167—4 40	311—14 80	461—34 60				
27—14 80	168—23 40	312—29 00	462—22 30				
28—300 65	169—2 25	313—12 60	463—3 60				
29—29 70	170—2 00	314—2 80	464—9 40				
30—54 80	171—14 60	315—4 00	465—24 00				
31—84 80	172—13 80	316—9 60	466—41 00				
32—175 60	173—27 00	317—27 65	467—33 20				
33—59 00	174—73 75	318—2 80	468—4 70				
34—8 00	175—48 15	319—5 80	469—13 60				
35—64 00	176—60 80	320—32 00	470—12 67				
36—5 50	177—40 60	321—7 80	471—46 15				
37—6 60	178—24 40	322—15 80	472—1 10				
38—37 80	179—20 00	323—38 80	473—7 80				
39—12 40	180—14 50	324—2 00	474—50 00				
40—3 80	181—9 80	325—37 20	475—5 60				
41—24 00	182—32 25	326—27 00	476—20 15				
42—142 95	183—23 00	327—24 70	477—16 50				
43—14 25	184—65 80	328—16 65	478—87 20				
44—51 20	185—3 60	329—14 40	479—5 20				
45—11 20	186—51 40	330—7 80	480—3 20				
46—42 40	187—13 50	331—9 00	481—54 60				
47—5 00	188—8 10	332—90 10	482—14 80				
48—62 90	189—52 70	333—6 25	483—11 30				
49—16 00	190—1 60	334—5 00	484—25 45				
50—66 05	191—188 60	335—6 75	485—7 20				
51—34 60	192—34 55	336—10 70	486—141 80				
52—236 65	193—40 10	337—7 60	487—28 00				
53—19 40	194—35 10	338—3 40	488—34 75				
54—5 00	195—2 80	339—27 60	489—19 60				
55—71 00	196—8 80	340—27 20	490—33 20				
56—12 20	197—37 04	341—26 05	491—8 20				
57—11 80	198—11 40	342—16 20	492—11 05				
58—125 55	199—2 00	343—27 00	493—4 80				
59—130 60	200—28 00	344—13 40	494—14 86				
60—30 30	201—30 60	345—9 80	495—20 00				
61—24 25	202—33 80	346—51 00	496—9 10				
62—8 80	203—24 60	347—10 80	497—3 97				
63—8 80	204—4 10	348—20 70	498—21 85				
64—26 40	205—41 45	349—19 80	499—5 05				
65—7 40	206—10 35	350—15 55	500—38 40				
66—103 60	207—16 20	351—89 55	501—45 20				
67—100 40	208—27 80	352—37 20	502—6 00				
68—20 00	209—15 70	353—20 85	503—19 00				
69—78 80	210—11 80	354—15 60	504—10 60				
70—6 00	211—23 80	355—43 90	505—2 20				
71—27 20	212—30 60	356—4 20	506—18 60				
72—34 65	213—30 10	357—11 50	507—16 05				
73—8 50	214—10 40	358—7 20	508—10 00				
74—19 40	215—27 15	359—35 65	509—50 50				
75—7 00	216—11 80	360—6 90	510—7 60				
76—10 80	217—20 40	361—2 00	511—50 55				
77—13 10	218—11 80	362—49 80	512—12 10				
78—12 60	219—21 65	363—125 20	513—6 00				
79—125 90	220—42 20	364—22 45	514—10 70				
80—25 05	221—4 50	365—16 85	515—21 75				
81—24 90	222—8 75	366—14 10	516—3 00				
82—77 85	223—12 40	367—13 80	517—17 50				
83—11 00	224—43 60	368—3 40	518—10 40				
84—20 00	225—22 40	369—66 45	519—16 60				
85—43 60	226—6 00	370—6 40	520—13 65				
86—2 45	227—26 65	371—19 30	521—8 20				
87—12 60	228—24 20	372—18 40	522—6 00				
88—46 20	229—2 40	373—14 80	523—4 20				
89—39 15	230—4 80	374—29 20	524—63 70				
90—45 60	231—30 65	375—17 95	525—4 20				
91—12 40	232—17 70	376—15 40	526—15 80				
92—8 60	233—24 35	377—13 40	527—8 00				
93—2 20	234—6 80	378—17 50	528—8 20				
94—28 40	235—12 90	379—14 20	529—18 40				
95—53 60	236—6 40	380—17 80	530—39 75				
96—63 40	237—13 60	381—3 00	531—50 50				
97—11 70	238—9 30	382—6 80	532—2 80				
98—94 80	239—4 80	383—25 80	533—7 00				
99—3 75	240—16 00	384—3 20	534—14 20				
100—14 60	241—2 80	385—40 10	535—4 60				
101—53 20	242—16 80	386—4 40	536—18 75				
102—55 75	243—64 40	387—8 20	537—11 20				
103—20 80	244—16 50	388—5 00	538—13 05				
104—83 00	245—18 50	389—40 60	539—24 60				
105—3 60	246—32 40	390—7 60	540—52 10				
106—130 70	247—8 00	391—33 80	541—1 50				
107—33 10	248—14 50	392—7 40	542—2 75				
108—3 60	249—2 80	393—5 40	543—16 80				
109—33 60	250—13 05	394—5 20	544—7 00				
110—40 40	251—13 00	395—21 80	545—28 40				
111—6 20	252—32 15	396—6 60	546—3 20				
112—51 75	253—19 55	397—6 50	547—9 70				
113—8 10	254—29 70	398—31 00	548—6 60				
114—26 55	255—13 50	399—10 80	549—32 85				
115—59 40	256—11 00	400—66 60	550—4 40				
116—25 20	257—24 05	401—2 30	551—16 20				
117—17 00	258—4 25	402—5 80	552—32 00				
118—22 20	259—18 80	403—61 50	553—7 60				
119—10 40	260—63 85	404—11 00	554—3 10				
120—178 20	261—6 40	405—42 40	555—4 60				
121—102 00	262—101 00	406—65 80	556—1 75				
122—9 02	263—12 00	407—10 40	557—34 55				
123—32 00	264—31 25	408—51 40	558—4 00				
124—9 20	265—8 80	409—21 55	559—91 60				
125—53 70	266—117 20	410—18 00	560—2 75				
126—61 50	267—23 80	411—18 50	561—15 80				
127—24 45	268—6 05	412—24 50	562—34 40				
128—19 60	269—15 00	413—4 00	563—10 10				
129—17 30	270—17 60	414—2 40	564—60 76				

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
598	\$1 50	630	\$4 40	664	\$9 40	699	\$4 90
594	6 20	631	5 40	665	9 60	700	9 20
595	12 00	632	7 20	666	7 40	701	7 40
597	2 90	633	8 80	667	25 40	702	17 40
598	4 20	634	10 45	668	14 05	703	4 00
599	7 20	635	6 00	670	6 00	706	11 00
601	12 10	637	12 40	672	11 00	707	16 20
602	7 20	638	6 50	673	22 05	708	10 00
603	4 00	639	20 60	674	24 15	709	11 20
604	15 85	640	10 25	675	4 25	710	10 00
605	15 20	641	4 20	676	20 25	711	10 00
606	12 30	642	15 20	677	6 20	712	27 15
607	6 00	643	31 80	678	7 90	713	10 00
608	11 05	644	8 00	679	5 60	714	11 20
609	2 80	646	5 80	680	5 80	715	53 70
610	7 20	647	6 80	681	4 00	716	45 90
611	18 60	648	14 60	682	4 40	717	74 70
612	8 00	649	5 00	683	10 40	718	10 00
613	2 58	650	4 60	684	6 20	719	10 00
614	5 20	651	27 55	685	7 20	720	10 00
615	30 60	652	41 90	686	6 60	721	14 25
616	7 70	653	5 20	687	20 00	722	14 00
617	5 00	654	24 40	688	6 40	726	21 80
618	7 20	655	11 20	691	14 60	731	20 00
619	3 00	656	22 15	692	8 00	739	13 50
620	25 35	657	16 60	693	5 80	746	13 95
621	47 70	658	4 80	694	3 80	750	3 75
623	23 80	659	15 40	695	17 65	757	7 50
624	25 95	661	11 20	696	41 60	767	13 80
625	21 40	662	2 80	697	2 20	785	3 80
628	32 85	663	8 95	698	9 70	786	4 40



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

LOCAL UNION, No. 568, Lincoln, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst Brother SYLVESTER A. SIMPSON; and

WHEREAS We deeply deplore the loss of our esteemed Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and also our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

JOHN C. GEHRET,
FRANK DALZELL,
STEPHEN GRACHEK. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 111, Lawrence, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy and beloved Brother, DANIEL YERGEAN; and

WHEREAS, We have lost an earnest worker in the cause of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Supreme Ruler, we deeply regret the death of our friend and Brother, and tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; be it further

Resolved, That a page in our minute book be set aside for these resolutions, as a tribute of respect; that a copy be sent to his family and also to our journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

LOCAL UNION No. 85, Shreveport, La.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst, Brother J. A. BOWLES; and

WHEREAS, We deeply deplore the loss of our esteemed Brother.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, that a copy of the same be presented to the family, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES CANNON,
C. W. WORSHAM,
J. W. ROBERTS. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 431, Brazil, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst and deliberations our esteemed Brother and fellow workman, DORA WHISLER.

Resolved, That while be bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deplore the loss of our esteemed Brother, who was a faithful husband and loving father; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad hour of affliction.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the union, and a copy be sent to the carpenters' journal.

O. C. FREEMAN,
W. S. STRONG,
E. R. BAKER. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 649, Dobbs Ferry.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His wisdom and love to take to Himself our beloved Brother, and first President of this Local Union, CORNELIUS J. CONROY, who departed this life on Saturday, January 19, 1901.

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a most faithful member of our union, and one who was most indefatigable in its organization and perfection; one who had the good will of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved wife and brothers of our late President; and it be further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be presented to the bereaved widow and brothers John and James, and also that one be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy to each of our local papers for publication.

THOMAS J. BROWN,
HARRY ROTH,
ARTHUR GOETZEL. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 226, Traverse City, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst one of our charter members, Brother JOSEPH KNIGHT, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and express our sincere sympathy with the bereaved family of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that one be presented to his family, and that a copy be sent for publication to our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

CHAS. H. BRAZINGTON,
E. J. HAMMOND,
W. B. JACOBS. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 524, Nelson, B. C.

In view of the sad and untimely event which has removed from our Union our esteemed Brother, the late JAMES A. RUSSELL, it has been

Resolved, To extend to his bereaved relatives the expression of our sincere sympathy and sorrow at his sudden and painful death, which individually, and as a body, we much lament, it has been

Resolved, That the charter of the Union be draped in mourning for one month through respect to the memory of our brother, and also, that a copy of these resolutions be published in the next issue of THE CARPENTER. Also that a special copy of same be forwarded to his family.

By order of

JOHN MCLEOD,
Secretary.

C. J. CLAYTON,
President.

International Correspondence Schools.

Nearly fifty representatives of the International Correspondence Schools visited Scranton, Pa., early in February, and were entertained by the Schools. Among them were men from Portland, Me., to Winnipeg, Manitoba. Many of them had never been at the home office, and they were deeply interested in what they saw. The Schools have 300,000 students, residing in all parts of the world, and as instruction is carried on by mail, a large staff of instructors and correspondents is required at the home office.

A day was spent by the visitors inspecting the school buildings, which are among the largest and finest in Scranton. Several meetings were held, and addresses made by Mr. T. J. Foster, President of the Schools, and by a number of the principals. In the evening a banquet was given at the Hotel Jermyn, which was attended by the officers, directors and principals of the schools and the visitors. Covers were laid for eighty, and music was furnished by a leading orchestra. Almost every visitor brought a letter from a student with whom he was personally acquainted, and the reading of of these letters, telling of better positions, larger salaries and other benefits secured by students as a result of their studies, was a glowing tribute to the successful methods of the schools.

Mr. P. J. Kane, chief instructor of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, New York, became a student of the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., over two years ago. He says that the instruction has been invaluable to him in his work, and that many employees of the same company who have enrolled in the schools have been greatly benefited by their studies.

Mr. John Pratt, who enrolled in the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., over nine years ago, was recently appointed superintendent of coal mines for the Mexican International Railroad Company, at Fuente, Mexico. He was assisted in securing the position by the Students' Aid Department of the Schools. Mr. Pratt was the sixth student enrolled in the complete coal mining course.



The Trusts are a Lesson.

ASTORIA, February 14, 1901.

EDITOR, CARPENTER:

In reading the last issue of THE CARPENTER, I see an article calling upon the Brothers of the craft to contribute their various ideas and thoughts on interesting subjects to this paper.

In attempting to do so, I had only to read the daily papers and find how our common enemy, the monopolist, is strengthening his grip on the poor but thoughtless laboring man. Let us commend the latest acquisition to the trusts, "The Billion Dollar Trust," to the union man that only attends one meeting of his union in three or six months, and then only on compulsion of being fined for not doing so, and we will see that the workmen in general have themselves to blame for not having better conditions. Let these lukewarm union men think of the enormous amount of injury that a combine with a billion dollars behind it can do to the union man. Imagine the amount of lobbying and corrupt legislation that a combine like that can control, and then think of the poor attempt you are making to fight these trusts by attending one meeting in six months. We find these careless union men to be the first to shout against these combinations of capital; not in the meeting room of their union, but in bar-rooms, or on the street, where their well-meant words go to the winds. I would like to ask these brothers to put on their thinking caps and ponder over this question, and then they will find their error, and may attend the meetings more regularly. They will find the capitalist attends to the meetings of the trusts he belongs to regularly, so as to be informed as to every move the union men may make, as well as to find some means in which to tighten his grip on them more securely. They will also find that the same capitalist does not leave all the work of running the machine of the trusts in the hands of the officers of the combine, but will take an active part in that work himself. So why do not they, the union men, take example from their common enemy, and show the same spirit in work of their union as the rich man shows in his trust. If the lukewarm brothers will think a little over the facts, they will take more interest in their union, and will receive better results for their trouble.

M. B. KOETZNER,
Local Union No. 34.

Long and Short of It.

If our trade unionists would only put in half the time studying out the most feasible plans of submitting their propositions to employers in a business way, which they too often devote to wrangling over technicalities and fault-finding of the other fellow, they would find much smoother sailing along the gulf of progress.

If our employers would only accord to their reasoning powers a chance to contest the right of way over their desire to shut off debate upon the greatest question of the day; if they would only expend one-fifth the money and worry trying to do the right thing that they expend in doing the wrong thing, they would be happier and richer in the end.

If both employer and employee would only use one-tenth the effort to avoid strikes and lockouts that they use to settle them after the trouble is on, we would hear no more of such bepestering old things.—*Labor Record*.

Let's Cease Bluffing.

The custom which has been established of going into joint conferences and demanding unreasonable and unlooked for concessions should be abolished, says the *United Mine Workers' Journal*, and it goes on to say: "Both miners and operators are in the habit of formulating excessive demands and concessions and presenting them at the joint meetings, knowing full well that they are impractical and can not possibly be enforced. This procedure is not only responsible for great delay in reaching agreements, but also tends to destroy confidence, and breed distrust between the two divisions of the joint meeting. In addition to this it engenders a spirit of 'bluff' which in itself is, to say the least, unbusiness-like. Nothing is to be gained through such methods and we trust that in the future both employers and employees will refrain from such grand-stand performances and confine themselves strictly to the plain unvarnished, practical side of the transaction and do business from the first. In all joint conventions it has taken from three to five days to work off the surplus steam accumulated by both parties for the purpose of endeavoring to bolster up demands which are impartial and out of the question. The abolishment of this practice will greatly facilitate business, lessen expenses and relieve the patient, considerate delegates upon both sides from having to endure a great deal of 'blow-off' nonsense and tiresome wrangling."

In the Twentieth Century.

The labor programme for the twentieth century is as follows: To organize the yet unorganized workers, to build up national and international unions, to make our unions more effective, to protect the interests of the toilers, to promote their welfare by all possible methods, to safeguard every step we have already gained. It may be true that others by their sympathetic action may aid the workers' movement, but we resent the promises and claims of any and all that the betterment of labor or the abolition of any form of injustice to the wage earners depends upon any other power than the federated labor unions of the country. Associated capital must be met by organized labor. Workers as individuals are to-day as much at the mercy of the employing class as a rudderless ship in a tempestuous sea is at the mercy of the waves.—*Samuel Gompers in New York World*.

A Union Has Power to Expel Its Members for Cause.

Justice Krause handed down a decision at Buffalo, N. Y., recently dismissing the plaintiff's complaint in the old suit of Andrew Ruhland against August Jasau, as president of the Malsters' union No. 59 to recover damages for suspension from the union for the period of six months. The justice held that a union governed by a proper constitution and by-laws has the right to suspend its members for violation of its rules, and that the union cannot be held responsible, even should the suspended member be kept out of work for the whole period of his suspension.

OUR readers' attention is called to the Cook Remedy Company's advertisement appearing on another page, the same being a meritorious remedy for all cases of blood poisoning. The company is meeting with phenomenal success, and our advertising agent, Mr. Gates, says they are thoroughly responsible, having a large capitalization and officered by men of financial responsibility and commercial prominence.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

SEPT. 10, 1900—General Executive Board met at Scranton, Pa., as per arrangement at the July session. Audit of books occupied the session that day.

SEPT. 11—Audit of books was resumed and took up the attention of the Board all day.

SEPT. 12—Committee selected by the Board to draw up amendments to the constitution reported same, and after thorough discussion of the report the work was referred to the committee on constitution, as agreed to by the G. E. B.

SEPT. 13—Audit of books concluded.

Appeals of Bros. Stumpf and Maiberger vs. decision of the G. P. in case of Union 464, New York, were considered. In above cases, the decision of the G. P. was reversed, and it was decided aforesaid members be placed in good standing on payment of all back dues.

SEPT. 14—Appeal, Union 45, St. Louis, vs. decision of G. P., in case of Bro. Roberts, was considered. Decision of G. P. sustained.

Application Union 111, Lawrence, Mass., for \$150, to sustain their eight-hour movement, was endorsed.

A communication from Unions 104 and 346, Dayton, Ohio, as to the conduct of the Amalgamated Wood-workers referred to convention.

SEPT. 15—Report of G. P. considered, and restoration of charters to Unions 382 and 473, New York, was concurred in, and it was agreed on recommendation of G. P. that members of the two aforesaid unions be reinstated to all their former rights and benefits on payment of all arrearages due the general office or the D. C. of New York.

Resignation of Bro. J. M. Lane, a member of the G. E. B., was accepted with regret.

SEPT. 19—G. P. made report relative to lawsuit in court to secure the funds of Union 473. G. S.-T. was instructed to take further proceedings to secure the moneys of said union.

Delegates of the D. C., Hudson county, N. J., appeared before the Board, explaining situation of trade affairs in that district. Further action deferred.

SEPT. 21—G. E. B. considered application of D. C. of New York for appropriation of \$3,000 to aid them in that city in their present difficulties. After a lengthy consultation the G. E. B. decided to defer further action.

SEPT. 24—Delegates from Union 52, Charleston, S. C., appeared before the Board asking an appropriation of \$400 to aid their members on strike. Laid over for further consideration.

Question of an appropriation for New York City was taken up, and a donation of \$2,400 was made to help the New York locals.

SEPT. 26—Application of D.C., Hudson county, N. J., again considered, and a donation of \$500 granted.

SEPT. 28—Newly-elected G. E. B., consisting of Bros. Cattermull, Walz, Duffy, Grimes and Miller, met and organized the Board by the election of A. C. Cattermull, chairman, and J. R. Miller, secretary.

Appeal in the disapproved claim of J. Burns, Union 10, Chicago, was taken up as referred by the convention. Further consideration of the case was postponed till all the papers in the case could be procured.

The action of the convention, Sept. 26, 1900, ordering an assessment of 25 cents per capita, was taken up as ordered by the convention. The G. S.-T. was instructed to issue a call for said assessment, and make a statement to the locals as to the need of same.

The order of the convention to issue an appeal to the locals in behalf of the members of the Galveston unions was discussed, and the Board decided the G. S.-T. should issue said appeal, giving reasons therefor when further particulars should reach him from the Galveston unions.

As the convention appropriated \$2,000 for immediate relief of the Galveston members and their families, the G. S.-T. was instructed to forward \$500 at first, and inform the D. C. of Galveston that balance would be held subject to call according to their needs.

The strike in Charleston, S. C., was considered in connection with the application for aid for Union 52 of that city. A donation of \$300 was allowed.

The Board adjourned to meet at the general office, Monday, January 7, 1901.

The sessions of the G. E. B., above reported, were held in the St. Charles Hotel, Scranton, Pa., on the dates named.

J. R. MILLER,

Secretary.

ATTEST:

P. J. MCGUIRE,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

JANUARY 7, 1901—The G. E. B. met in regular session at the general office in Philadelphia. After considerable discussion as to the best interests of the organization the audit of books was commenced and occupied the day.

JAN. 8—Committee from Union 375, New York, given a hearing in the Charles Leitgeb claim. On appeal this case had been carried to the higher courts in New York State, and in view of

the action taken in the Scranton Convention on this subject, the Board decided the bill of \$741.98 be paid to Union 375 for expenses incurred.

Audit of books resumed.

It was decided to take up the vote of the local unions on the amendments to the constitution, and canvass the same to verify the count as tabulated in the general office. This work was then taken up, and consumed the time of the Board on Jan. 9, 10, and again at portions of the sessions of Jan. 11, 17 and other subsequent dates.

JAN. 11—A committee of three was appointed to see the renewal of bond for the G. S.-T.

Balance of the day's session was consumed in audit of the books and count of votes on amendments.

JAN. 12—Audit of books.

JAN. 14—Appeal of George Worth and others, of Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. decision of G. P. Decision of G. P. sustained.

Appeal of O. Anderson, Union 575, New York City, vs. decision of G. P. Decision of G. P. reversed.

Appeal of Earl Padgett, Union 257, St. Louis, vs. decision of G. P. Appeal of Bro. Padgett sustained, and decision of G. P. reversed.

Appeal of Union 277, Philadelphia, vs. decision of G. P. Appeal of said union sustained, and decision of G. P. reversed.

JAN. 15—Report of G. P. was rendered and given consideration.

Board ordered G. S.-T. to send balance of \$1,500 due Galveston, Texas, unions on the \$2,000 appropriated.

Committee to wait on Trust company in regard to new bond for G. S.-T. made report.

Report of special committee appointed by Scranton Convention to visit New York to secure an adjustment of difficulties there was thoroughly discussed. Reports showed that all efforts to secure a settlement between the seceding members in that locality and the U. B. were of no avail.

G. S.-T. was instructed to compile certain statistics for use of the G. E. B. at their next meeting in April.

In the appointment of a German clerk, the G. S.-T. was instructed to insert a notice in THE CARPENTER for this purpose.

It was agreed to adopt a union label for mill material manufactured by members of the U. B., as ordered by the Scranton Convention. The G. E. B. agreed upon design, and the G. S.-T. was instructed to have the same prepared to be supplied to Local Unions and District Councils on application.

JAN. 16—Communication from D. C. of Chicago as to the assessment levied by Scranton Convention was discussed and laid over.

The subject of re-organization of the G. E. B. on the line of more liberal benefits, including an out-of-work benefit, with increased dues was given lengthy discussion. It was decided by the members of the Board for each to get further information on the subject, to be presented at a future meeting.

The balance of this day's session was taken up on count of vote on the amendments to constitution.

JAN. 17—Count of vote on amendments was concluded. The Board reviewed the amendments as adopted by general vote, and found there were several conflicts with some of the amendments adopted and parts of the new law not repealed. Because no action was taken by the Scranton Convention bearing on this subject, the G. E. B. decided to correct the same so the amendments agreed to would harmonize with our present laws where not repealed.

In considering the above subject, the question arose as to the right of the G. E. B. to strike out from the old law any sections conflicting with sections amended. It was finally decided that Board could not do so, and the old law must remain with the amendments added thereto.

JAN. 18—In considering the amendments as adopted, it was found the laws creating a General Treasurer, and specifying his duties, had been defeated, but it was decided to retain that part of Section 34 B, as amended to provide that all moneys shall be deposited in the name of the U. B. It was decided that as Section as amended, conflicts with Sections 67 and 92, wherein it says: A candidate to be admitted to beneficial membership, etc., must not be less than 18 years of age, the G. E. B. decided the section in the old constitution should remain, the law, requiring a candidate shall not be less than 21 years of age to be admitted to beneficial membership. Considerable discussion took place as to arranging these various changes in the constitution, to conform to the old law where not repealed.

JAN. 19—Communication from D. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., as to agreement between them and Stair-builders Union in Manhattan G. E. B. decided to stand by their former decision, and see no reason to change same.

The G. S.-T. asked the opinion of the G. E. B. as to the definition of "legal heir" in paying benefits. This question was prompted on account of the numerous applications for benefits from Galveston, Tex., where parties claiming benefit were related to the deceased by marriage; such as a brother-in-law or sister-in-law. G. E. B. decided that a "legal heir" is the next

of kin related by ties of blood, and in the cases submitted, the parties applying for benefit are not entitled to same.

Consideration of Section 24 B, new amendment, and Section 32 of old constitution resulted in this decision: The G. P. and G. S.-T., shall appoint organizers upon recommendation of a D. C. or Local Unions where D. C.'s do not exist, and they shall supervise the work of organization. Said organizers shall be members in good standing of the U. B.

G. S.-T. submitted bills for services of the G. P., from Oct. 13, 1900, to Jan. 1, 1901. After reviewing the same, the bills were ordered paid. It was decided, in view of the fact, that the duties of the G. P. were of such a nature, that much of his time is taken up in attending to the business of the organization, making it impossible for him to attend to that work, and also to be employed at the trade, hence, it is decided the G. P. should make the general office his headquarters, and devote his entire time to the services of the U. B.

JAN. 21—Appeal of Union 639, Brooklyn, N. Y., was considered, and the G. S.-T. was given instructions as to the same.

It was decided that the new constitution would go into effect Feb. 1, 1901.

The G. S.-T. referred to the report of the finance committee of the Scranton Convention, showing mistakes in details and figures given in said report, stating that was the reason why the report had not been published, as ordered by the Scranton Convention. After careful examination of the report of said committee and the report of the G. S.-T., also the books of the office, the G. E. B. find that the mistakes mentioned appear in the report of the committee, and the course of the G. S.-T. is sustained.

JAN. 22—Continuation of audit.

Bill of Lawyer Beatty of New York for legal services rendered, was referred to the G. P. and G. S.-T. to use their best judgment in settling same.

The Board in conjunction with the G. S.-T. discussed at length a large number of subjects pertaining to the welfare of the organization and its advancement.

JAN. 23—Reports of delegates to the American Federation of Labor were asked for, and the G. S.-T. stated that they had not been sent to the general office. He was thereupon instructed to call upon the delegates to forward their reports at the earliest date.

The situation in Chicago was thoroughly discussed, and an answer to an appeal from the D. C. of that city were passed upon. The G. E. B. decided to appropriate \$3,000. The sum of \$2,000 to be forwarded immediately, and the balance of \$1,000 to be subject to call only after full report of expenditures up to date has been sent to the general office.

Appeal of Union 355, Buffalo, N. Y., vs. D. C., of that city was decided not in proper form under Sections 79, 80 and 81 of the constitution, and furthermore appeal had not been submitted to the G. P. or G. S.-T. before taking the question to the general convention at Scranton. This appeal is referred to the G. P. for consideration when it is forwarded in proper form.

To carry out the will of the Scranton convention, it was ordered that all moneys of the Brotherhood should be placed in the Penn National Bank, in the name of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Audit completed and showed the following summary of receipts and expenses for the past four months.

RECEIPTS.

September	\$14,609 04
October	14,208 60
November	14,683 40
December	13,988 53
	<hr/>
Balance Sept. 1	\$57,489 57
	<hr/>
	28,952 36
	<hr/>
	\$86,441 93

EXPENSES.

September	\$10,067 61
October	5,045 30
November	6,180 14
December	19,573 34
	<hr/>
	\$40,866 39
	<hr/>
Balance Jan. 1, 1901	\$45,635 54

Complaints filed with G. P. from Union 281 of Indianapolis were considered.

In the case of the London claim it was shown said claim was legally disapproved. In the Harvey claim it was also shown that this claim was disapproved, and the G. S.-T. was instructed to communicate with said union in case of law suit, to give it all necessary information in this case.

JAN. 24—Protest Union 715, New York, in counting votes on amendment was considered. Union 715 had sent in its vote in regular form, and protest was sent from said union only to the G. P.; no copy of same was sent to the G. S.-T. G. E. B. decided protest was not in proper form and cannot be entertained.

Arrangements were made as to the financial affairs of the U. B., and the G. E. B. authorized

the G. S.-T. to provide a reasonable bond for his assistant in the general office.

JAN. 25—Committee on bond of G. S.-T. reported changes made by G. S.-T. in application for bond are satisfactory to the Surety Company.

G. S.-T. brought the attention of Board to the fact that Union 375 nor its attorney had not, up to the present date, returned the papers in the Charles Leitgeb claim. G. E. B. instructed G. S.-T. not to pay the money appropriated in this case until the papers referred to are in the general office.

After some discussion G. E. B. instructed G. S. T. to submit the question of depositing the funds of the U. B. in one National Bank, to the Local Unions for a general vote.

General welfare of the organization was discussed at length, and it was decided advisable that G. S.-T. in the next quarterly circular instruct the Locals as to our position towards the Amalgamated Carpenters and Amalgamated Wood-workers, and also explain to them the object of Section 64 B, new amendment, as to the jurisdiction of our organization.

Adjourned to meet April 8, 1901.

J. R. MILLER,
Secretary.

Attest:

P. J. MCGUIRE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

The Boycott is Legal.

Judge Tuley made a decision in Chicago in a case in which several union men were on trial under an indictment, charging them with conspiracy to injure the business of Frank L. Davis, a contractor, at 302 Michigan avenue. The offence, according to the indictment, was the following warning circular:

"Notice—To architects, builders, contractors and all whom it may concern: The undersigned mosaic unions desire respectfully to call attention to the fact that Frank L. Davis is the only mosaic manufacturer in Chicago who has refused to sign the agreement; we therefore request you not to let any contract to him until he has acceded to our demands. We hope you will give this matter your careful consideration, as union men will not work for Frank L. Davis until he has signed our agreement, and as said agreement has been ratified by the Building Trades Council, sympathetic strikes will result on any building where he gets a contract. All other mosaic dealers and manufacturers of Chicago are working under our agreement."

This was signed by L. Francisco, S. F. Rebara and B. Zangrando, officers of the Marble, Enamel and Glass Mosaic Workers' Unions.

After the evidence of the prosecution was all in, Attorney Cannon moved for the discharge of the defendants for the reason that, while the circular might be injurious to the business of the contractor, it contained statements of fact, and therefore the defendants were within their legal rights when they issued it. In instructing the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, Judge Tuley declared that Contractor Davis had corroborated all the facts stated in the circular, and that no crime had been committed. He declared that any person in competition with another may state the truth regarding the business of the other, no matter how injurious it might be, and that while the making of these statements may take from the other some of his business and add to the business of the person making the statements, the motive is a legal one.

Judge Tuley's decision that boycott circulars intended to injure the business of a corporation or an individual are legal, providing they contain only statements of fact, is a most important victory for labor.

CONTRACTORS in Muncie, Ind., are endeavoring to deliver a knockout blow to the carpenters' union. The carpenters are members of the Building Trades Council and the other trades will give the carpenters a lift.

Women and Unionism.

God made man; but, seeing His work was not complete, He made woman as companion for man. The All-Wise Being knew that man could not exist without woman. From the time of the creation to the recent century man has been dependent upon woman. No cause was ever successful that ignored woman. She has taken hold of the labor movement in a way that means success and progress to it.

Women are rapidly being educated in the principles of unionism and daily being initiated into the various labor organizations. They must obtain and retain positions superior to any they have as yet aspired to.

The men are fighting our cause. They are struggling for better conditions of living for the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of toil. Their success means a higher standard for woman, and she should work side by side with man and thus assist him to obtain that for which organized labor is so persistently striving.

Women, especially housewives, exercise a powerful influence in the labor movement. The woman does the purchasing for the household, and she should be educated in the uses and abuses of the union label.

The trade union is the only organization that is fighting for higher wages and shorter hours. It is important to the laboring class that the women stand by the unions.

Every woman who works for a living should join the organization of her craft or a Ladies' Federation Labor Union or the Woman's Label League and thus declare herself for right and justice.—*Emma Lanphere in New York Journal.*

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189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
106. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 906 14 1/2 st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
479. SPARTA—W. N. B. Jacobs.
16. SPRINGFIELD—Chas. Freidinger, 1029 Enterprise st.
631. SPRING VALLEY—D. F. Dilts.
156. STAUNTON—A. M. Gakel.
695. STERLING—Wm. Sayers.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 N. County st.
418. WITT—John Durston.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—S. B. Lyon.
352. ANDERSON—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
694. BOONVILLE—Wm. J. Becker.
431. BRAZIL—E. Baker, 801 W. Logan st.
488. CLINTON—Chas. Kehoe.
565. ELKHART—G. A. Lauder, Box 262.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—Geo. J. Bissler, 1308 E. Maryland st.
232. FT. WAYNE—I. E. Allen, 178 E. Lewis st.
160. GAS CITY—U. F. Reynolds, Jonesboro, Ind.
599. HAMMOND—Urvn Spafford, 422 Stanton st.
213. HARTFORD CITY—George Sliger, Box 266.
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger.) William Hoff, 611 Buchanan st.
281. "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—John Russ, 223 Meigs ave.

215. LAFAYETTE—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
487. LINTON—Jos. W. Wolford.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gasky st.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemnor, 203 W. Spring St.
117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
619. PETERSBURG—J. C. Salter.
413. SOUTH BEND—W. H. Grow, 523 S. Fellows st.
706. SULLIVAN—R. E. Rice.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2020 N. 10th.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H't'l.
598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—E. L. Schultes.
445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1602 Mount Pleasant st.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—Wesley Chehak, 603 S. 2nd st., E.
597. CENTREVILLE—Elwood Clark.
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—L. P. Chambers, 649 Franklin ave.
554. DAVENPORT—H. W. Schweider, 1427 Mitchel.
106. DES MOINES—J. A. McConnell, 1415 Linden
425. "—(Mill) Wm. Swanson, 500 E. Hayes
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514. HITEMAN—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
523. KEOKUK—C. T. Haultman, 160 Franklin st.
767. OTTUMWA—John W. Morrison, 416 N. Wapello st.
552. WATERLOO—W. C. Eicleberg, cor. 5th ave. and Water st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 847.
123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill.
138. KANSAS CITY—W. E. Griffin, 365 S. Ninth.
458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—H. J. McLaughlin.
561. PITTSBURG—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Gratton st.
201. WICHITA—R. B. Ranson, 343 N. Topeka ave.

KENTUCKY.

641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. "—(Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 138 Trevor.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Weston.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher
214. "—(Ger.) J. Schneider, 915 East Chestnut street.
698. NEWPORT—Henry Bandermann, 901 Monroe st.
559. PADUCAH—John J. Arts, 1608 Broadway.

LOUISIANA.

234. ALGIERS—S. C. Smith, 818 Pacific ave.
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. "—Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st.
704. "—C. A. Wilt, 5417 Perrier st.
739. "—M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch.
85. SHREVEPORT—M. M. Kendrick, Box 37.

MAINE.

621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
71. BIDDFORD—Geo. H. Grey, Saco, Maine.
285. BATH—W. J. McGilloray, 42 Willow st.
459. BAR HARBOR—E. K. Whitaker.
407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 106 Highland st.
517. PORTLAND—R. H. Anderson, 217 Cumb st.
348. WATERVILLE—N. H. Snitter, 74 Temple st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Kernan, 728 Aisquith st.
44. "—(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—John O'Haggerty, 26 E. Hoosac st.
BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council, H. M. Taylor, 501 Park st., New Dorchester.
33. "—D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester ave., Dorchester.
624. BROCKTON—Samuel T. Lays, 241 N. Ash st.
438. BROOKLINE—J. Keefe, 116 Chestnut st.
441. CAMBRIDGE—Ira Doughty, 369 Somerville ave., Somerville.
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
685. CHICOPEE—Geo. Basiliere, 15 Gilmour st.
386. DORCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 1048 Dorchester ave., Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 203 Horton
570. GARDNER—W. C. Loveland, 25 Westford st.
82. HAVERHILL—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424. HINGHAM—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, 31 Cabot st.
656. "—Edw. Hinbell, 49 Suffolk st.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—T. M. Kelley, 79 Willow st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—J. T. Thomas, 754 Central st.
688. LYNN—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
625. MALDEN—Robt. V. Townsend, 8 Hillside pl.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 24 Village st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.

680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boiser, 1241 Centre st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—L. D. Remington, 255 Bridge.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 11a Danna st.
307. SO. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Cooney, 55 Hareford st.
629. SOMERVILLE—Robert Jackson, 30 Winsor Road.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr., 14 Clayton ave.
177. "—P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
540. WALTHAM—John E. Corney, 37 Gardner st.
228. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
708. WEST NEWTON—A. J. McVarish.
23. WORCESTER—Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer
408. "—(Fr.) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lunelle.
720. "—(Swede) F. O. Halstrom, 32 Rodney st.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
162. ANN ARBOR—Chas. Bucholz, 921 W. Wash.
146. BAY CITY—Wm. Straight, Portland House.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
603. "—A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
343. FLINT—M. King.
335. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 135 Clancy.
130. HANCOCK—F. Williams.
651. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.

297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
647. LAURIUM—F. W. Kelley.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Haurin, 362 Southern av.
585. PORT HURON—Arthur Smith, 2525 Maple st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. "—F. C. Trier, 154 Rust st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell,
227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—C. H. Brazington, Box 57.
603. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant,
306 South Centre street.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. 6th st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Patrick Chianon,
915 3rd ave., N. Minneapolis.
548. "—(Mill) Henry Bockman,
415 W. 26th st.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Feltz.
607. HANNIBAL—Ed. Walley, 121 Walnut st., W. S.
311. JOPLIN—F. D. Holmes, Box 117.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
110. ST. JOSEPH—R. L. Greer, 1719 Fred ave.
338. "—(South) W. W. Pendleton,
Sta. D.
St. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. " (Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
45. " (Ger.) Hy. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton.
47. " (Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. " Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. " A. W. Ware, 1026 Dillon st.
578. " (Stairs) Aug. Stohmann,
2728 McNair ave.
420. WEBB CITY—W. S. Branstetter.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—F. J. Monahan, Box 772.
112. BUTTE CITY—D. F. Stalen.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—J. W. Beard, Box 288.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—Jos. Perry, 20th and Leavenworth.
279. S. OMAHA—S. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—W. M. Wood, Box 6,
Bradley Beach, N. J.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Arctic ave.
383. BAYONNE—A. Cohen, 452 Ave. C.
486. "—C. A. Zimmermann, 12 Long st.,
Jersey City, N. J.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—Judson H. Morton, 1023 So. 6th
504. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
580. DUNDEE—Jno. Gallga, 60 Fifth st.
519. E. RUTHERFORD—K. J. Jorgenson,
113 Broadway.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton,
First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—Wm. Weidemeyer, 554 1st st.
467. "—(Ger.) H. Schneider, 1204 Washing-
ton st.
HUDSON Co.—Sec. Dist. Council,
Daniel McDonald, 273 3d st.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—G. R. Edsall,
311 Communipaw ave.
118. "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, Jr.
839 Walnut. W. Hoboken, N. J.
282. "—Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st.
482. "—L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. "—Amos Turley, 216 Griffith st.,
Jersey City H'g'ts, N. J.
157. "—(Stairs) C. J. Bove,
120 Weehawken st., W. Hoboken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241,
Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—George Barton, Claremont av.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 169.
NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council,
Wm. Decker, 79 Lillie st.
119. "—H. G. Long, 60 Orange st.,
Bloomfield.
120. "—(Ger.) A. Wilderman, 238 Oliver.
148. "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306. "—A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
380. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—J. Van Weil, Lodi, N. J.
65. PERTH AMBOY—Fred Christensen,
170 Brighton ave.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 140 North
ave., N. Plainfield.
537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
31. TRENTON—J. L. Pancoast, 314 S. Broad
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek,
721 Adam st., Hoboken.
620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra, 144 Elmer st.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles K. Burhaus,
518 Gardner st.
Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—W. W. Jager, Box 545.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. "—(Ger.) John Lather, 217 Sherman.
250. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453. AUBURN—E. K. Atwater, 68 Mary st.
614. BALDWINVILLE—H. W. Widrig.
24. BATAVIA—Gebhard Wassink, 19 Sever place.

233. BINGHAMTON—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
310. "—(Mill) E. P. Safford,
21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council,
E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,
Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
12. "—Geo. Frank, 56 Fifteenth st.
32. "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Wm. Peter-
son, 30 Ocean Place.
109. "—Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.,
Sub. Sta. 43.
126. "—M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. "—Martin Pearson, 368 Miller ave.
175. "—W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebing st.
247. "—C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. "—M. Spence, 132 Vernon st.
291. "—(Ger.) H. Knobloch,
327 Linden st.
381. "—S. E. Elliott, 1360 St Mark's ave.
451. "—Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. "—F. Small, 202 68th st.
634. "—John Leeson, 670 Union st.
639. "—H. B. Patterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
9. "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132. "—(Mill) A. Graupner, 1274 Genesee.
355. "—(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
374. "—Miles Little, 106 Garner ave.
440. "—J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
642. "—(Mill) Otto Leonard,
330 Box, ave.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
368. CLAYTON—J. H. Perry.
90. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Francke, 131 11th.
700. CORNING—F. E. Coon, 20 Gorten st.
503. DEPEW—J. M. Cockle, Lancaster, N. Y.
649. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
466. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532. ELMIRA—Elmer Ten Eyck, Duhi, P. O.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Jos. Nolan, Box 724.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
673. FORT EDWARD—Frank S. Leaver.
187. GENEVA—W. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLEN FALLS—C. T. Sawin, 21 Chester st.
542. HORNELLVILLE—John Brennan,
Park Hotel.
149. IRVINGTON—E. Maitland.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Box 366, Bay Shore
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
613. JAMAICA—Chas. Stout, Box 46.
66. JAMESTOWN—A. G. King, 65 Dickerson st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—John Forshay, 864 Union
ave., New York City.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deys Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss, Box 173.
516. LINDENHURST—Geo. H. Curtis, Babylon,
L. I., Box 393.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan,
142 W. Monroe st.
289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter,
506 Broadway
543. MAMARONECK—John C. Bull.
574. MIDDLETOWN—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
212. MT. VERNON—C. Lampus, 29 S. High st.
493. "—Wm. T. Wood,
27 Stevens avenue.
646. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. Thompson, 173 Church.
718. "—Thos. Hayden, North st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—P. A. Anderson,
Box 13, Cahona.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council,
J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway,
W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
NEW YORK—Sec. of Dist. Council, L. W.
Davidson, 500 W. 141st st.
51. "—K. McLean, 417 5th ave.
56. "—(Fl'r Layers) C. J. Johnson, 160 E. 8th.
200. "—(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 695 3d ave.
309. "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska,
442 E. 81st st.
375. "—(Ger.) R. Mews, 160 Eagle st., E. D.
382. "—John Lussen, 330 E. 83d st.
387. "—T. J. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
457. "—(Scan) Ole Jensen, 219 E. 96th st.
464. "—(Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. "—W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
473. "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave.,
Jersey City, N. J.
476. "—Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 20 Fulton ave.,
Astoria, L. I.
478. "—H. H. O'Connor, 14 Ritter place.
497. "—(Ger.) Ferdinand Meier, 243 E. Tenth.
513. "—(Ger.) John H. Bors, 535 E. 87th st.
575. "—(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707. "—(Fr. Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
715. "—Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
786. "—(Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry
Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—Jos. C. Hiam,
370 Thompson st.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—M. A. Foster, 144 12th st., N.
163. PEESKILL—J. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, Madison ave.,
Hillside Park
606. PORT RICHMOND—John W. Sheehan, 174
B'dway, West Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—F. Quarterman, Box 32.
QUEENS Co., Sec. of Dist. Council,
T. F. E. Maher, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.
72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179. "—(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. "—J. Buehrle, 80 Buchan Park.
601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward Cloos.
573. RYE—Julius Roserquest.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHENECTADY—H. E. Bishop, Box 816.
STATEN ISLAND—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. W.
Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—Geo. E. Karns.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council,
J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
15. "—(Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. "—E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. "—Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
636. "—(Mill) F. C. Schweirn,
353 Sherman st., Albany.
389. TUXEDO—Fred. Slawson, Box 34,
Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125. UTICA—G. O. Lloyd, 38 1/2 Miller st.
278. WATERTOWN—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland
172. WESTCHESTER—Sidney Baxter, Box 222.
387. WHITESBORO—Grant Hebron.
128. WHITESTONE—H. Hey.
503. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—A. Leith, Box 106.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. "—Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—Wm. Francis, 34 Flint st.
491. "—Lee Laele, 42 Spring st.
558. CHARLOTTE—S. N. Rankin, Gen. Del.

530. HENDERSONVILLE—Howard Bennett.
630. RALEIGH—J. L. Cross.
595. SALISBURY—W. H. Crowe.
632. WAYNESVILLE—W. C. Phillips.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—G. W. Ewing, 121 Kirkwood St.
569. BARBERTON—E. E. Holderbaum.
686. BARNESVILLE—C. L. Bundy, Tacoma, O.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3688 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
489. BYESVILLE—J. W. Dilley.
245. CAMBRIDGE—C. W. Messick,
916 Grant ave.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel,
525 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHE—Jos. R. Knapp, 282 S. Mul-
berry st.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council,
J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. "—J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. "—(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest.
327. "—(Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315
Spring st.
628. "—Geo. Petri,
4131 Spring Grove ave.
664. "—Stair) H. Menkhaus,
1772 Westwood ave.
667. "—D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st.,
Station D.
676. "—Geo. Frederick, 2008 Sanders
J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
692. "—Sec. Dist. Council,
G. Ostermayer, 83 Prospect st.
11. "—Jas. Rumsey, 47 Lyman st.
14. "—J. A. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
39. "—(Boh.) Jos. Soukup, 82 Cabel st.
393. "—(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker
449. "—(Ger.) Henry Warwig, 38 Selden
avenue.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
494. "—John Nicholson, 157 E. 4th ave.
525. COSHOCTON—T. M. Fitzgerald.
104. DAYTON—John Wehrich, 632 N. Main st.
346. "—(Ger.) J. Wirth,
cor. Fillmore and Pierce.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—J. T. Michel,
328 Lincoln ave.
557. E. TOLEDO—F. Kayser, 356 Parker st.
294. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Warner.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Buckeye st.
182. LIMA—E. W. Numaugh, 1102 E. High st.
703. LOCKLAND—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705. LORAIN—G. Weirick, 708 Kent st.
359. MARIETTA—S. S. Braddock, 124 N. 3d st.
577. NILES—Chas. Humphrey, 203 West st.
404. PAINESVILLE—H. C. Collier.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. 3d st.
186. STEUBENVILLE—Jas. F. Beltz, 233 N. High.
243. Tiffin—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—E. G. McFillen, 233 Kenilworth av.
168. "—(Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—L. T. Seitz, 142 Byron st.
716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th
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276. OKLAHOMA—J. A. Kemble.
572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis.

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500. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
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359. "—Snyder, 412 Grant st.
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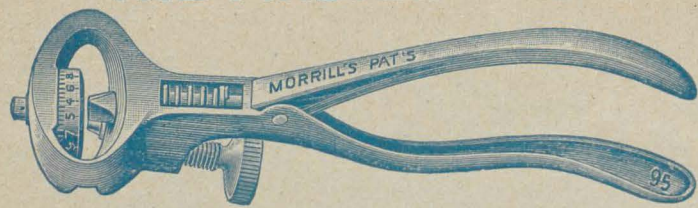
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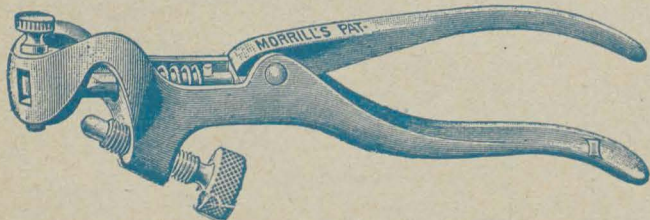
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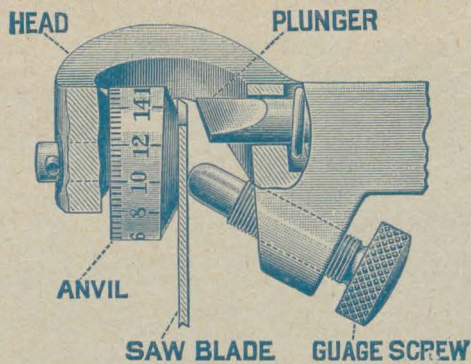


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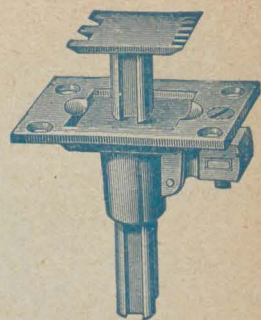


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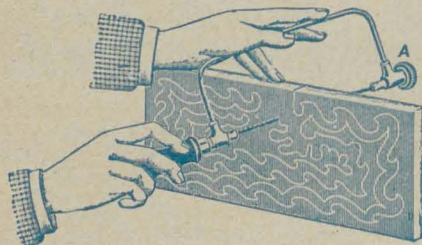
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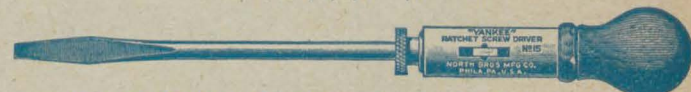
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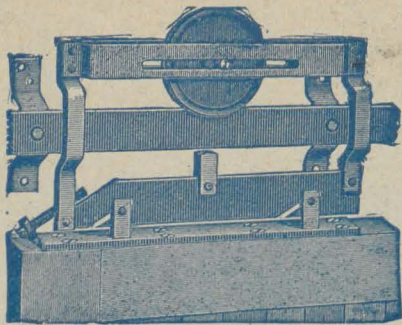
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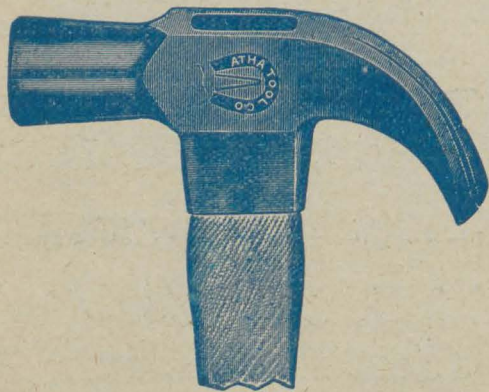
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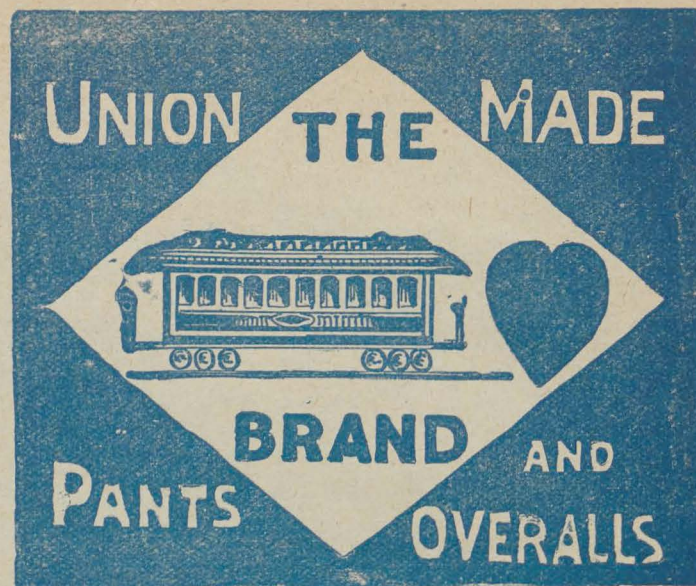
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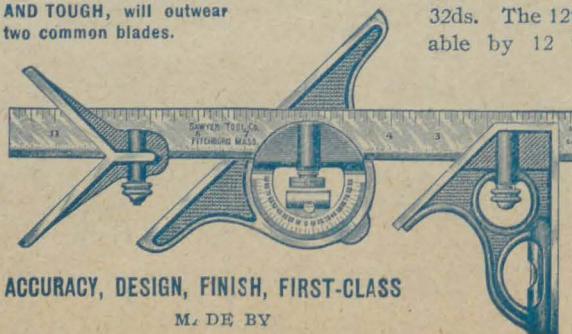
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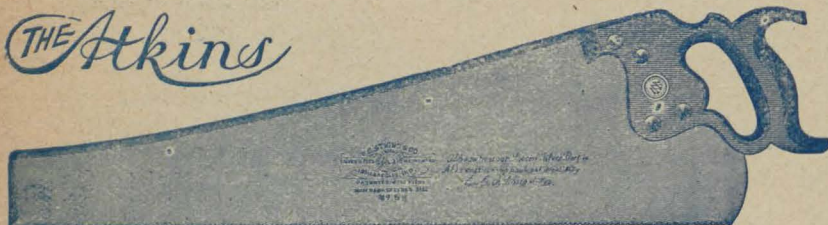
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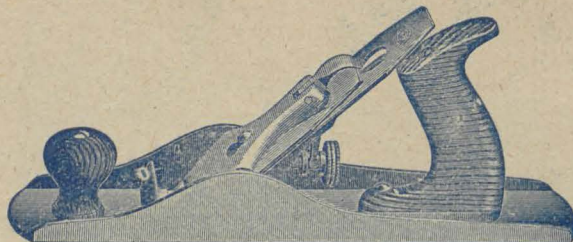
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not handle them, don't take an
inferior set because some one
says, "It's just as good."

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FALE'S PATENT PLANE.

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Beads, Rabbits, Nosings, Case Mouldings,
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Agents Wanted. Mention The Carpenter.
OTIS A. SMITH, Sole Mfr., ROCKFALL, CONN.

The "Original Jennings"

AUGERS AND
AUGER BITS

Genuine have
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Russell Jennings
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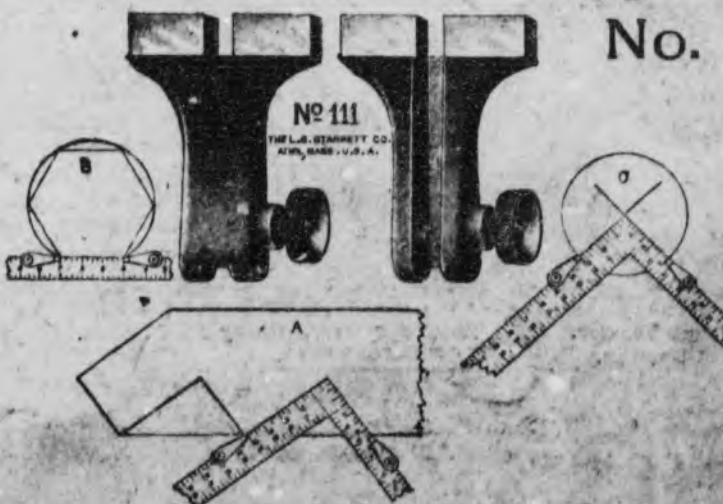


Union men are cautioned
against buying any so-called
Keystone garment which does
not bear also the title of
"Cleveland & Whitehill Co."
on the ticket. The great
popularity of the Keystone
Brand of Overalls and Pants, has tempted
other parties to send out so-called
Keystone garments in Overalls and Working
Coats. Action is being taken against th
parties for infringement of trade-mark,
in the meantime Cleveland & Whitehill Co.
caution their friends against buying any
so-called Keystone garment which does not
bear the Union Label, and which does not
bear upon the ticket, in plain type, the
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"Cleveland & Whitehill Co."

Newburgh, N. Y.

Starrett's Stair Gauge Fixtures
No. 111.



A pair of these fixtures
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square to form a gauge
for various uses.

Sketch A shows the
gauge as applied for lay-
ing out a stair stringer.
Sketch B, laying off be-
sagon angles; sketch C,
as used as a center gauge
or in quartering a circle.
These fixtures are light,
neat, efficient, and cheap.

Price, per pair, \$0.75

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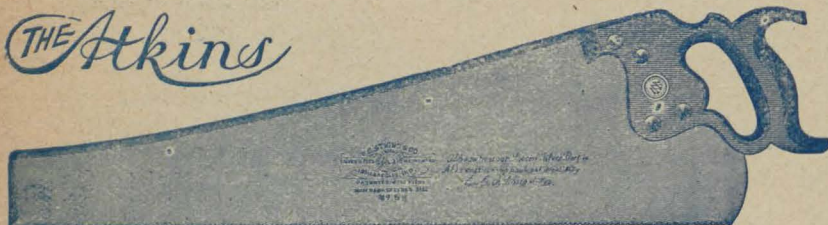
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THE ATKINS SAW

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WARRANTED THE BEST

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One for circular, band and mill saws and one for cross-cut hand and small saws.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Saw Manufacturers

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(PATENTED)



Cut shows box folded to pack in chest.
When folded up it is 2 1/4 in. thick, 7 1/2 in. wide.



Cut shows box open for use.

They are made of three thicknesses of wood glued together—one, 1/2 in., and two, 1-16 in., making 3/4 in. thick, and are hinged together with steel hinges, fastened with copper rivets entirely, no nails or screws being used, and are neatly stained cherry color and varnished.

Every carpenter knows the convenience of a hand box that can be put in his chest. This combines the utility of the Englishman's bag, and the convenience of the American's hand box. It weighs but 4 3/4 lbs., and is stronger than an ordinary half-inch box. They are made of a uniform depth of 4 3/4 in., 10 in. wide and 24 in. long.

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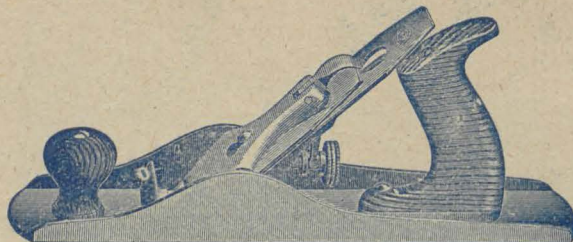
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SARGENT'S AUGERS AND BITS are branded "U. S." They are meant for use day in and day out.

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THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

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PRICE 25 CENTS

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**COMBINATION
RULE AND GLASS
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

VOL. XXI.—No. 3.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1901.

{ Fifty Cents Per Year.
{ Single Copies, 5 Cts.



POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Eight hours will be asked for, to take effect May 1st, with a fair prospect of success.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Work here bids to be fairly brisk this coming spring. No. 146 has adopted a new set of trade rules, to take effect March 1st.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Good prospects for work here this spring, though at present work is very quiet. There are many idle men in our streets.

EVERETT, Wash.—Trade is unsatisfactory here and wages low, consequently, we are obliged to ask our Brothers to give Everett a wide birth for the present.

VALDOSTA, Ga.—Keep away from Valdosta, as the town is full of idle men at present. The statements published in daily print, wanting carpenters or men here, are not true.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—We have five contractors here now who will not have any but union hands, and all our men will soon be at work. We are working earnestly for nine hours.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Union 397 is in bloom again. We have formed a Central Labor Union in our city and it has started the ball rolling, and men are coming to their senses and beginning to realize the good of it. We expect to have every trade in our city organized in the next few days.

TEXARKANA, Tex.—One of our contractors, H. E. Wallace, left here about two weeks ago, and said he was going to Beaumont, Tex. We want to give the boys warning to look out for him. Our union is flourishing. Everybody at work. We have taken in over thirty members last month.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Trade continues dull, and the influx of World's Fair builders has begun. Of course, there is no way of keeping them out, for they all want to get in on the ground floor. Nevertheless it will be six months before the first nail will be driven on work on the Fair grounds.

PORTLAND, Ore.—All migrating carpenters are requested to stay away from the Northwest coast, and from this place particularly. Times are dull, and there is no work for members of our craft. The great prosperity the newspapers speak of is a fake, gotten up by real estate sharks and money brokers.

HAMMOND, Ind.—Nearly every trade here is organized—there being nearly 400

union men in this town. We are eighteen months old; nine hours constitute a day's work, except Saturday, when it is eight, with eight hours' pay. All the contractors, excepting two, are favorable to us, and we expect to have these when spring work begins.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—All carpenters are requested to keep away from here. There is any amount of idle men. Labor agencies are sending men here every day and misrepresenting the condition. Work is at a standstill, and will be until the 1st of May, and unless there is a different movement in the building line there will not be work for the resident carpenters.

CHICAGO, Ill.—As a result of the settlement with the contractors, the Real Estate Board is endeavoring, through the papers to force a building boom, with but little success. Those who come here with the expectation of finding lots of work will be doomed to disappointment, as the state of trade at present is anything but favorable, and is likely to so continue for some time. All carpenters should keep away from Chicago.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

LA SALLE, Ill.—We have not as yet settled with the contractors on the scale of wages for the coming season. Don't come here for work.

KANE, Pa.—We propose asking for 30 cents an hour, and would notify all carpenters to stay away from here until the question of wages is settled.

PEORIA, Ill.—An increase in wages will be asked for, to take effect April 1. Outlook good. Four-fifths of the contractors are favorable to our demands.

BARBERTON, Ohio.—Union No. 569 has adopted a wage scale of 25 cents per hour, and nine hours to constitute a day's work, to take effect April 1, 1901.

ATLANTA, Ga.—We are about to make a move for better conditions in this city. To further that we desire the help of all carpenters, by avoiding this place for the present.

RICHMOND, Va.—Our trade demands go into effect April 1st next. We would caution men from coming here for the present, until everything has been satisfactorily settled.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Business here is very dull, although the outlook is excellent. We have made a demand for the nine-hour day, to take effect April 1st, which we believe will be granted.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Union 260 has been trying to come to an agreement with the master builders for May; and

has been flatly refused any concessions whatever. Still, we are hopeful of success.

COATESVILLE, Pa.—We are still growing, it seems, slowly but surely. We have asked for \$2.25 for nine hours. For the present any one looking for work will please refrain from visiting us until affairs are adjusted.

EL PASO, Texas.—Local Union No. 544 has sent a circular to those engaged in building operations in this city that on and after May 1, 1901, the wages of carpenters will be 45 cents per hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Union 432 has presented a demand for eight hours, to go into effect April 1st. Our conference committee, so far, has been able to secure but little comfort from the bosses, but are assured that a majority favor the demand.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Unions Nos. 390 and 530 have made a demand on the contractors for 5 cents extra per hour and nine hours to constitute a day's work; time and half Sundays, and legal holidays double time, to take effect March 1, 1901.

OTTAWA, Can.—Union No. 674 is making steady progress, and a circular embodying a demand for an increase in wages, to take effect April 1st, has been sent to contractors, and it is expected that the demand will be conceded by them.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Local Unions 25, 168 and 557 held a joint session, and adopted resolutions calling for 30 cents an hour and an eight-hour day. On this point the three unions have determined to work together, and with fair prospect of winning.

TRENTON, N. J.—Local Union 31 has decided to demand eight hours for a day's work, with a minimum rate of 31¼ cents per hour, to take effect April 1. There is every prospect of a favorable issue, as with but two exceptions, every employer is friendly to the union.

DuBOIS, Pa.—At the last meeting of Union 580 a large number of new members were initiated. Nine hours a day and 25 cents an hour were decided upon. The principal occupation of the scabs seems to be to hold curbstone conventions and discuss what has happened in DuBois.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Following the example of our neighboring towns, we notified the contractors that on and after April 1 we want the eight-hour day and an increase in our wages of 5 cents per hour. Our men are well organized, and we confidently expect our demands will be complied with.

CHARLESTON, Ill.—The scale presented to the contractors to take effect April 1st

has been returned by them, with a notification that the proposition would not be accepted. The employers had concluded to pay carpenters according to their ability, and in conformity with wages paid in surrounding towns.

YORK, Pa.—Union 191 has asked for nine hours and \$2 per day, to take effect May 1. The bosses seem inclined to grant the wages, but not the hours. Men are working all the way from ten to fifteen hours, and from 12½ cents to 20 cents per hour. Twenty-four applications for membership were made at an open meeting held March 12.

HOUSTON, Tex.—A movement is on foot to secure \$3 a day, instead of \$2.50, as at present, to take effect April 1, 1901. This is an eight-hour city, and we purpose keeping it that way. The prospects for gaining our demands are good, as two-thirds of the employers appear to be willing to accede to what we ask.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—We are working at present ten hours a day, but contemplate a movement for nine hours and a minimum rate of wages. The prospects of gaining our demand are favorable. Twenty contractors are inclined to grant what we ask, and ten are not. This is a good percentage in our favor, as none of the thirty contractors have hitherto been classed as union employers.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Trade rules have been adopted by Union 134 that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, with seven on Saturday; \$3 per day; time and a half on Sundays and legal holidays. No work Labor Day. Two contractors refuse to unionize their jobs unless they are allowed to sub-let. This will probably create trouble. Quite a number are rejoining the union.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Notice has been sent the contracting carpenters of this place that the scale adopted by the union, to take effect April 1, 1901, shall be: Men now receiving \$2.25 per day of nine hours shall receive the same for eight hours per day. Those receiving \$2 per day of nine hours shall receive a like sum for eight hours. Overtime, price and a half. The contractors declare no action will be taken until the time limit expires.

ELGIN, Ill.—Local 363 is alive and flourishing. The bosses have been notified that, commencing April 1, 1901, the minimum wage is to be 27½ cents per hour and nine hours a day's work and eight hours on Saturday, with full pay. We have nearly all the best mechanics in our ranks, and the boys feel pretty confident of gaining their point. As the Builders' Association refused to meet our committee or comply with our request, it would be better if all union men kept far from here until the matter is satisfactorily arranged.

Work for Men, But Not for Women.

There are no women in the wholesale spice and tea house of Julius Schotten & Co., of St. Louis, although it has an office force of fourteen, a factory force of ninety, and fourteen traveling representatives, a total of 118 persons.

The stenographers of this house are young men. The bookkeepers are men. The factory workers are all men and boys. Seventy-five per cent. of them could be replaced by women and girls. The stenographers could be replaced by girls without lowering the standard of work, girls and women could take the places of some of the bookkeepers, and more than half of the factory workers, but they do not, because Julius J. Schotten, the proprietor, says:

"This is a place for men."

The private office of Julius J. Schotten is a parlor. He resides with his family at Hotel Beers. Concerning his methods of business, and the fact that he does not employ women, Mr. Schotten said to the *Post-Dispatch*:

"A young lady came to me one day and asked for work. She said she had a younger brother to support. I told her to send the brother down. She did, and I gave him employment at wages enough to support himself and his sister.

"I do not want any one to think I am the enemy of the women and girls who work. I am not. I am seeking to help them. I may be wrong, but I believe I am right. There are women and girls working in St. Louis, whose husbands and brothers are doing nothing. There are young men doing housework and washing dishes, whose sisters provide the family income. This is wrong. There should be work for the men and boys. The mothers and wives and sisters should be comfortably supported at home. The girl who works down town every day cannot become much of a housekeeper. Housekeeping makes housekeepers. Girls working down town are not acquiring much experience in housekeeping. The home becomes to them a place of too many restrictions.

"So I never employ women or girls

"If every business man employed none but men, and paid them men's wages, St. Louis would not be full of girls and women compelled to work. The young men would be able to make enough money to enable them to marry the girls and take care of them.

"I could probably save \$2,000 a year by discharging some of my men and boys and putting women and girls in their places, but I would not do it. I have no right to do it, and I have no inclination to do it. I do not care to get rich that way. The men I employ are paid enough to enable them to become providers for people dependent upon them. Their mothers and sisters are not compelled to work.

"There is not an employe in my office force who is paid less than \$75 a month. I start a capable young man at \$60 a month. He is worth that to me. My stenographer is worth to me what I pay him—\$75 or \$100 a month, I forget which. I could put a good, capable girl in his place for \$40 a month, but I would not do it. If I did, I would destroy his field of usefulness and divest him of his power to be a provider. A man cannot have a family and be much of a provider on \$10 a week.

"I have no criticism to make upon business men who do employ women and girls. That is their business. Neither have I any criticism to make upon houses which pay their employes less than they can comfortably live on. That, too, is their business. Occasionally, though, I do

wonder whether such people enjoy getting rich in that way.

"Not long ago a representative of an eastern concern came here and wanted to buy me out. I would not sell. There are men here who have given their whole lives to this business. It has been built by their work. Have I a right to sell this place to people who might turn these men outdoors? I do not believe I have. This business is the support of these men and those dependent upon them. They look to it. They have a right to do so. They built it up, providing here a place where they might earn a livelihood. I am not the man who would take it from them. It would not be fair for me to do it.

"I have here a young man who came to me after working five years for a St. Louis house at \$10 a week. Five years at \$10 a week in one of the biggest cities in America! He is a bright, capable young man, too. I asked him why he left. He told me he left because the proprietors had recently put their two sons in the business, giving them the places of two old employes who had good positions. He said he did not care to stay with a house which threw men out in any such heartless fashion to make room for members of the family. So he left. He was a sensible young man. He was looking into the future.

"A young man came in here one day and asked me for a position. He was the son of a wealthy man. He had determined to leave school. I asked him to sit down and prepare his application in writing. He wrote poorly. I then gave him some figuring to do. He figured indifferently. He said he was not much on figures. I suggested to him that he was not much on either figuring or writing, and that young men who worked for me had to be a great deal on both. The next time I saw the boy's father he thanked me, saying I had influenced his son to go back to school.

"Some of my friends tell me I am a crank, but I laugh about it. My business is a great happiness to me."

The Fear of Want.

If heaven deserves our gratitude for anything, we should thank God for the spirit of dissatisfaction that is working among the people. Can anyone who will take an unprejudiced view of the conditions which prevail, wonder that such is the case? Whether or no, it is a fact, the poor are growing more impoverished. It is the easiest thing in the world to show that, when we take the wonderfully increased facilities for production into consideration, the workers never received so small a proportion of the results of their own toil as they do to-day.

With the rapid concentration of capital in gigantic corporations, it yearly becomes easier for trust barons to command labor at any wage they choose to give, and to set the price of commodities at any price which avarice may determine. A comparatively small number of men own the means of production; therefore, the mass of the people must humbly petition these for the privilege of living.

Men and women everywhere are haunted with the fear of want. It is said that "Poverty is no crime." Poverty is a crime. It is the stupendous wickedness of our modern society. In this country, where nature is so bounteous and our means of production so ample, for men to be anxious in regard to the necessities of life is both an absurdity and a libel against the Creator.

Two hat factories were unionized in 1900 in Danbury, Conn., and Wabash, Indiana.

Eloquent Plea Against Child Labor.

One of the most eloquent speeches made during the present session of the Georgia State Legislature was that made by Hon. Seaborn Wright, in defence of the child labor bill. Below is the closing peroration of Mr. Wright:

"The spirit animating the opposition to this bill is the spirit of commercialism. It knows no pity. It chills every generous thought and deadens every holy feeling. It measures all things—manhood, womanhood, and childhood—by the dollar. The hearts and brains, aye, the puny weight of children, are valuable only as they can be coined into money. You lay our little children at the feet of Eastern capital, and say: all this will we give in exchange for your dollars.

"I lift the standard of revolt to-day and in the name of the South denounce the unholy traffic.

"Mr. Speaker, I stood in the door of a humble cottage shadowed by the factory's massive walls. The mistress of this home was the wife of a gallant Confederate soldier. They had seen better days. Death had kindly come to him, and he slept. The remorseless hand of necessity had driven the widow and her children out from the old homestead to the humble cottage. As I stood, the gates of the factory swung open, and amid a hundred children hers came. They were young children. The kindly walls of the nursery should have been around them. There was no spring in their steps, no light in their eyes; their cheeks were white, and I thought, standing in the presence of the children of this Confederate soldier, I would give every spindle and loom in the South to bring back the light to their eyes and see the roses bloom again upon their little cheeks.

"I would like to see every boll of cotton, whose white bosom opens to the warm kiss of Southern suns, spun and woven in the South; but there are prices I would not pay for it.

"We are standing, to-day, Mr. Speaker, at the gate of the grandest manufacturing empire the world has ever seen. The men of the North and East, with spindle and loom and treasure, are coming to our cotton fields. The laws of nature, stronger than all the laws of man, compel them to come. But mark this truth: they are coming as our masters; our children, and our children's children, are to be their servants. I would put no restraining hand upon their coming. I would fling wide the gates and bid them enter; but, so help me God, I would never give them our children until their little bodies had grown beyond the nursery walls, and the light of knowledge had dawned in their souls.

"Last night I sat with my wife by the fireside of our comfortable home. I watched my eight year-old boy lay his head upon his mother's lap and close his tired eyes in sleep, and I thought, except for the goodness of God, he might be numbered among the thousand little toilers in the mills of the South, through the long hours of the night. And then, with justice in my mind and pity in my heart, I said: 'I will do for the children of my people, what I would have them do for mine.'"

THE union carpenters of St. Paul have signed an agreement with the master builders, the terms of which provide for an eight hour day at 32½ cents per hour, instead of thirty cents as heretofore, and the employment of union men exclusively on contracts controlled by the builders' exchange.

The Siren and the Toiler.

In the whilom days, 'tis said, the siren's song Lured to perdition and to evil ways. To-day another siren charms the throng—The politician of these modern days.

At election times the siren tunes the lyre And breaths a roundelay of love intense For those who toil. And with an ardent fire She cooes and woos, makes promises immense.

The toiler, with his own importance pleased, And dreaming of the glorious time to come, Flocks 'round the siren—though he's cuffed and squeezed In halls and squares—where'er her footsteps roam.

Then when her fondest hopes are realized, And she is mistress of the post she sought, If not despised, at least unrecognized, The toiler stands—his wants and claims forgot.

But when election time comes 'round again The siren sings the same old song of love, And begs the toiler with all might and main For one more chance her loyalty to prove.

'T would seem that he'd now loathe the false one's charms

And from her presence rather leap than jump— Not on your life! He rushes to her arms, Then casts his vote, and is the same old chump!

—*Typographical Journal.*

They Own the Earth.

The following extract from a sermon recently delivered by the Rev. E. H. Holman, indicates that, at least, some of the wearers of "the cloth" are awaking to the dangers to the country arising from the present great centralization of wealth, and are "speaking out in meetin'" in reference to a subject that, unfortunately, the majority of the members of their profession do not want to handle:

"Why should a Pole in Pennsylvania kneel and kiss the hand of the mine boss who gave him work? Because, through paper title, the corporation could keep the toiler from the soil. During the hard times in America, in one of the most prosperous towns of Iowa, a man got work in a coal mine. His work was not favorable, and his wages consequently small. The other men noticed that he always went off by himself to eat dinner and acted in an unsocial and queer way. Until one day they found that he had been carrying an empty dinner pail, because he could not provide for his family and for himself.

"Monopolies own the coal fields. So that as a result of these conditions the magnates sit in their cushioned seats in the palatial offices in New York, and dictate the wages of the miners of the West, and the sanctimonious Baptist saint who lets not his left hand know what his right hand doeth, will with the one endow a 'pillared pile of public plunder' with \$19,000,000 and with the other order the soldiers of Idaho to throw striking miners into the atrocious bull-pen of Wardner.

"Why can Rockefeller thus levy a tribute far in excess of any earthly prince or potentate of earth? The President of the United States works for \$50,000 a year. Rockefeller gets \$50,000,000. The United States has a standing army of 65,000 soldiers. Suppose every one of them should be put at remunerative toil; they would have to work like the street car men—every day and on Sunday—and get more than \$2 a day to equal Rockefeller's income. Or suppose Adam had worked for \$2 a day ever since the creation, and had neglected God's law to remember the Sabbath day; suppose he had saved \$1 a day, and put it where it would be safe, he would have to work 10,000 years yet to save as much as Rockefeller gets each year. Now why is this? Simply because, owning the land on which men depend for the necessities of life, Rockefeller can levy tribute from the whole people at will."

Government by Injunction.

In speaking of government by injunction, the *Federationist* says:

So conservative a journal as the London *Spectator* mildly protests against government by injunction, saying that the courts must be very careful and that Englishmen do not want injunction used "as in America, at every labor dispute." As in America! Monarchical, aristocratic and imperial England objecting to a practice so common in free, democratic, decentralized America! Isn't this enough to cause us to hang our heads in shame and humiliation?

And here is what that Tory organ, the *Saturday Review*, of London, in an article on the recklessness and arrogance of corporate wealth in the United States, has to say about our present situation: "The deeper lesson of democracy in the United States appears to be, that it is idle to establish political equality in an element of social inequality. Because in America, as everywhere else, the great force is wealth; for that reason wealth has got hold of government; democracy, in the present state of manners and morals, means plutocracy. It is so in France; it is so, to an increasing extent, in England, and even in Germany; only in these latter countries there is still a counterpoise, in aristocratic and monarchic institutions dating from an earlier age. Political conditions in the United States are the reflex of social conditions; and political reform, to be effective must evolve and be a symptom of a profounder change in economic conditions, in manners, and in morals."

In truth, government by injunction is the most impudent assertion of plutocratic power, and organized labor must fight it tooth and nail.

It is plutocracy which denies to American workmen their constitutional rights.

It is plutocracy which assumes that every striker, every boycott, and every sympathizer with aggrieved labor is necessarily actuated by criminal intents and purposes.

Whatever social and economic reform may ultimately be found necessary to prevent the entrenchment of plutocracy in the United States, and the destruction of industrial and personal liberty, resistance to the misuse of the writ of injunction is an immediate duty and necessity.

The apologists and lackeys of plutocracy have the audacity to accuse all opponents of government by injunction of favoring "free riot." According to this logic, to demand trial by jury for burglars and murders, is to advocate free burglary and free murder.

Familiarity with evils has a tendency to breed indifference to them. People learn to "tolerate the intolerable," and not only eternal vigilance, but increasing organization and aggressive agitation, is the price of equal rights and equal freedom. They are the essentials to the enforcement of justice to all men, the goal to the attainment of which our movement is directed.

Their Suits Must Bear the Union Label.

The contract awarded by the letter carriers of Philadelphia for the making of the spring and summer suits contains this article:

"It shall be a condition of the contract, and shall be so stated therein and guaranteed under the bond, that each and every piece or part of the uniforms purchased under this contract shall be cut, made and finished by union labor, and shall bear the union label."

Public Ownership in Canada.

A Toronto correspondent, writing to an Eastern paper, has the following to say in reference to a movement for bringing the telegraph and telephone systems of the Dominion under governmental control:

"The Dominion Government has practically taken steps to purchase the telegraph systems of Canada; extend them enormously, and operate them in connection with the Post Office Department. It is also seriously proposed to follow a similar course with the telephone, but in the case of the latter, municipalities will be licensed, as in Britain, to operate the system within their own areas.

"The great desire of Canadian statesmen is to see cables owned by Great Britain under the Atlantic and Pacific and joined at each ocean to wires owned by the Dominion, crossing this country, and thus practically girdling the globe by a cable under imperial control.

"The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company practically control all the wires in Canada. The valuation of the property of both concerns is being made very quietly, and should the arrangements between the government and these two companies be completed on an early date, a bill dealing with the subject will go before the next session of the Dominion Parliament.

"In case of a difference arising over the amount to be paid, the arbitrator will be an expert of the Imperial Government telegraph service.

"The Canadian Pacific system extends to about 10,000 miles, and it is difficult to get at the exact cost, because it is mixed up with the railway accounts, but the cost is estimated at from \$7,500,000 to \$8,000,000.

"The Great Northwestern system will probably come near this amount, while the Bell Telephone Company of Canada has a capital of \$5,000,000, so that the purchase of these concerns means a probable expenditure of from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

"The government owns several short telegraph lines, and in almost all charters there are clauses providing for the purchase of the lines. In any case, the capital will be amply secured, and the employees would prefer to be government officials to serving corporations.

"It will be provided, in case the government prosecutes the scheme, that newspaper telegraphic rates shall not be increased, and facilities will be given to news agencies or newspapers renting special wires, as in Britain."

Wholesome Legislation Recommended

THE committee of the Colorado Legislature, appointed to investigate the coal miners' strike in that State, has made a report which declares there is much justice in the complaints of the miners. The committee finds that the company can afford to pay higher wages, and that it is not fair for them to deny to their employees the same right to organize which they have themselves exercised. Legislation is recommended as follows: An eight-hour constitutional amendment; an anti-screen law; more stringent requirements in regard to ventilation; better regulations for the weighing of coal; a pay day every two weeks; an anti-trust law; an anti-pooling law; an effective anti-script law, and the better enforcement of the State laws by the State coal mine inspector.

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National Organization.

One of the most hopeful features of the present growth of trade unionism is the fact that the movement is national as well as local. The local unions formed in the respective localities throughout the country are affiliating with the nationals of their trades as quickly as is compatible with the necessary formalities; old unions that have hitherto maintained a separate existence are affiliating with kindred unions under their central authority. National and international unions are being formed where none previously existed, and, finally, the national unions that have until recently remained apart from the great focal point of all industrial organization, the American Federation of Labor, are rallying to the banner of that body.

To describe the present situation in a word, it may be said that the movement of to-day is toward compactness, as distinguished from the complexity which characterized the movements of the past. This, of course, augurs well for the stability and efficiency of the work now being done. With a continuance of that work, and with the federation locally of all unions of kindred crafts, working under the authority of the local central bodies, the near future will witness a labor movement united throughout the country in practical singleness of aim and operation.

The day of the independent local trade union is past forever. Indeed, it is to be seriously questioned if that form of organization ever had a day that it could call its own. Organized, as it most frequently was, with the view of excluding rather than embracing the workers in a given trade, it defied the principles of trade unionism and degenerated into a chrysalis that effectually confined its own members, but which could be broken by the slightest pressure from the outside. Operated, as it usually was, with the view of keeping the favor of the employers, the union of this variety depended for its existence mainly upon its usefulness as a weapon with which to cudgel other unions of the same species into submission. Such organizations never had any legitimate claim to be considered trade unions, since both their reasoning and their methods were identical with the policy of the opponents of trade unionism.

The century dawns upon an auspicious awakening to new ideals and new responsibilities in the labor movement. Chief among these is the ideal of organization that shall unite each individual worker with each of his fellows throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the responsibility of each for the welfare of all. For the first time the old motto, "An injury to one is the concern of all," so long admired in the abstract, is given a practical meaning in the affairs of the labor movement.

The twentieth century trade unionist has awakened to a realization of the dream—or the prophecy—of the old leaders that the workers in all trades or crafts, in all sections and localities, must recognize a common interest in the struggle for a better industrial life. With this awakening an endless vista of bright yet tangible hopes is opened to the eye that recognizes the logic of events. National organization! the harbinger of all our future—may it ever grow!—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

CARPENTERS' UNION, No. 11, of Cleveland, has withdrawn its delegates from the Central Labor Union of that city, on account of the persistent efforts to make it a socialistic body.

High Dues.

Every national, international and local union should make provision for the payment of sufficient weekly or monthly dues, preferable weekly, so that its treasury may sustain its members in cases of strikes and lockouts, pay death benefits, funeral benefits, out-of-work benefits for the unemployed members, and such other benefits as may specially apply to the trade or calling. It is an incontestable fact that those unions which have established these features have grown most steadily, and have suffered least from losses in membership.

During the present industrial era, it is not so difficult to organize and to extend organization; but with the periodically recurring eras of industrial crisis, stagnation and panics, the maintenance of numerical strength should cause us concern. Apart from the benefits referred to being of such necessary value to the members of our respective trade unions, and the advantages which come with the permanent membership in the organizations, there has no process thus far been demonstrated which will so effectually prevent the loss of membership during dull periods as the payment of high dues in the unions, the building up of large treasuries, to be held by the organizations themselves, available for the protection of the members in all casualties which may befall them. Besides, the benefits to which the members are entitled convince them that their interests are furthered by remaining members, while at the same time their continued membership and unity are a constant check to the tendency during such periods to force reduction in wages, and other obnoxious conditions.

This question of high dues, large treasuries in the unions, and benefits to the members, is one which, although it has made considerable progress, is not generally understood or introduced; and it is, therefore, urged upon all organized labor to take this matter under advisement, in order to make provisions on the lines indicated. There is no one factor as largely contributory to the progress and advancement of the labor movement, the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers, and the inculcation of the principle of fraternal unity, as these features in the trade union movement.—*Samuel Gompers*.

Swedish Brick Work.

Sweden is a country of forests, and until recently the domestic buildings were constructed almost entirely of wood. Time after time, however, the towns have been laid waste by fire, and from the ashes there are now rising towns of brick and stucco. The bricks are usually larger than those employed in this country, measuring about 12 x 6 x 3 inches, but the size varies in different districts. For exposed brick work header bond is generally adopted, the angles being formed with three-quarter bricks, laid alternately along each return. At Upsala Cathedral, however—which by the way, has been restored till it looks as if it were built yesterday instead of 500 years ago—the bond is somewhat curious, and varies in different parts of the building. Most of it is a modification of the so-called Flemish bond, and consists of two stretchers followed by a header. The effect is far from displeasing. A few modern buildings in Stockholm are faced with rock faced wall stones, shading in color from yellowish brown to purple. The courses vary in depth and width of bed, so as to bond with the brick work behind.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1901.



Important Judicial Decision.

A recent decision of the appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York follows and approves the celebrated English case of *Allen v. Flood*, L. R. 1898, App. Cas. 1, in which the right of labor unions to prevent the employment of those to whom they object was upheld. The controversy arose between the National Protective Association of Steamfitters and Helpers and the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters. Members of the last mentioned union went to several buildings on which members of the National Protective union were working and procured their discharge, by threatening their employers—telling the employers that unless the National men were discharged, not only the Enterprise men, but also the members of other unions allied with them, would quit work. As the employers were yielding to this threat, the National union obtained an injunction to restrain them, and this injunction the appellate division has now dissolved. The appellate court held that it is not unlawful for a labor organization to refuse to permit its members to work upon any job where members of a rival organization are employed, or to threaten so to do, nor to inform the employers in each instance that unless the members of the rival organization are discharged, a strike or abandonment of the job will be ordered. It seems that an employer has the absolute right to say whom he will employ, and the employee has the right to say by whom he will be employed and with whom he will be employed, and neither loses this right when acting with others, clothed with an equal right; so that employers may combine and say that they will not employ persons who are members of labor organizations, and laborers may combine and say they will not work for employers who engage any but members of labor organizations. A labor organization may procure the discharge, by lawful means, of any person in order that it may obtain employment for its members.

The *Law Journal*, in commenting upon the decision, says it is regarded as sweeping away whatever vestiges were to be found, in the State of New York, of the old conspiracy legislation intended to prevent combinations to raise wages, and as establishing the principle that an association of laborers may do whatever an individual laborer may lawfully do.

This Is'nt From a Labor Paper.

"So a box of jewels was stolen from your store last month?"

"Yes. It was a curious theft. Our washerwoman was scrubbing the floor, and saw a richly dressed lady come in and steal the jewels out of a box. This gave the washerwoman an evil idea, and she up and stole the box."

"What did you do with the washerwoman?"

"The judge gave her six months for theft."

"What did he do with the lady?"

"Let her off. Case of kleptomania."
—*Jewelers' Review*.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Union, 167, contemplates asking for 36 cents per hour, with eight hours, and the prospects of gaining the demand are good.

The Banner Town.

Streator, Ill., is the best organized town in the United States from a trade union standpoint.

The city is so well unionized that at the present time it is impossible for a man or woman to work on any job, skilled or unskilled, without first being admitted to membership in some labor organization.

A striking feature about Streator is the great success of the Federal Labor Union. This union numbers about 800 members, and includes all wage-workers who are not members of any regular national union. It includes day laborers, hodcarriers, teamsters, etc., who have not a sufficiently large number for a separate trade local. The most recent acquisition of the Federal Union is that of all of the unskilled labor in the large glass works of Streator.

Following the organization of the Federal Union as a branch of the American Federation of Labor, the minimum scale for unskilled labor was raised from \$1 and \$1.25 a day to \$1.65 for men. The union has two business agents, who give all their time to the organization.

Streator is a mining centre and has a large union of mine workers. The unions are active in local politics, and have already elected members to the municipal Board of Aldermen, who are independent of the regular parties.—*Prof. John R. Commons*.

Qualifications for Labor Organizers.

An exchange in speaking of this class of beings, says: "They must be men of ability, good speakers and indefatigable workers. Applicants must be diplomatic, tactful, good-tempered and of excellent presence. Hours of labor shall be from early morning until late at night, and Sunday work will be quite frequent. They must be so constituted as to take no offence at the army of critics who will belittle their every effort and philosophic enough to rebuild what their critics may thoughtlessly destroy. They must have the patience of Job, and the most amiable of amiable dispositions. Their wages will not be commensurate to their ability or the work they will have to perform, nevertheless, they must submit to be "touched" or unmercifully scored for their lack of generosity. They must be brave as a lion to the enemies of trade unionism, but meek as a lamb to the unionists who want to abuse them. Persistency, integrity and unerring judgment must be among their many qualifications. Those who feel that they have all the necessary virtues referred to above should apply to any sensible labor organization."

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Michael Russell; age, 42 years; weight, 140 pounds; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; complexion, dark; moustache, dark gray. Any information concerning him, alive or dead, will be thankfully received by his sister, Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, 1353 Third avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Johannes Klein aus Waldenbuch (Württemberg), früheres Mitglied der Möbeler-Union No. 7, wird ersucht seine Adresse einzusenden an Mrs. Gunther, No. 818 6. Avenue, New York.

John Klein, from Waldenbuch (Württemberg), ex-member of Furniture Workers' Union No. 7, is hereby requested to send his address to Mrs. Gunther, 818 Sixth Ave., New York.

What Each Side Gained at Chicago.

The essential points gained by both parties in the settlement of the big Chicago building trades strike are as follows:

What the Contractors Get.—(1) Union to withdraw from the Building Trades Council; (2) sympathetic strike abolished; (3) all disputes settled by arbitration without stoppage of work; (4) use of apprentices not prohibited; (5) no limitation of the amount of work to be done in a day and no restriction of use of machinery or tools or of any manufactured material, except prison made; (6) foreman not to be subject to rules of his union while acting as foreman.

What the Carpenters Get.—(1) Saturday half holiday; (2) eight-hour day; (3) 42½ cents an hour and time and a half for overtime; (4) piece work prohibited; (5) non-union men not to work below union wage scale; (6) need not work with non-union carpenters; (7) weekly pay days.

New York im Monat März.

Um nach längerer Zeit wieder einmal einen Artikel in deutscher Sprache im "Journal" zu finden, wie auch gewisse Zustände in New York der Allgemeinheit zur Kenntnis zu bringen, sehen wir uns veranlaßt Nachstehendes zu veröffentlichen. Obgleich die gewerkschaftliche Arbeiterbewegung sich ohne viel Unterschied in immer gleich mehr engeren oder weiteren Grenzen geltend macht, so giebt es doch viel Variationen in Bezug auf Geltendmachung jener Prinzipien, Forderungen, wie besonders praktischen Ausführung, so selbe in Theorie in unserer Constitution in Section 3 besonders und im weiteren niedergelegt sind. L. 309, hat von den im hiesigen Districts-Council vertretenen Votals eine gewisse Sonderstellung einzunehmen, bedingt durch eigenthümliche Interessen (Shoparbeit) was uns jedoch nicht hindert im gemeinsamen Kampf gegen die Gegner unserer Forderungen stets die ersten in der Front zu sein, zugleich die nöthige Munition auch noch für Andere zu liefern. Die Hoffnungen und Erwartungen, welche L. 309 von einem gemeinsamen Zusammengehen aller hiesigen Votals (D. C.) zu hegen berechtigt war, sind aber bis jetzt noch nicht eingetroffen; noch weniger Erfolg hat der District Brooklyn aufzuweisen. Durch die sich immer mehr kapitalistische Entwicklung bedingten Methoden verschärft sich der Kampf um's Dasein in einer Weise, daß weniger solidarisches angelegte Naturen so kurzfristig sind, im Wahne auf eigene Faust, aber nicht rettenden Wege, mehr zu erreichen, als im gemeinsamen Kampfe. Deshalb auch die fortgesetzten und begründeten Beschwerden nicht nur in L. 309 allein, sondern auch besonders bei L. 476 (Maschinenarbeiter). Beide Votals sahen sich veranlaßt, besonders der sehr unethischen Handlungsweise des D. C. Brooklyn wegen, temporär einen eigenen Spezial-Geschäfts-Agenten anzustellen. L. 32 in Brooklyn wurde schmählich getäuscht, bei dem Strike (Lockout) der Firma Young und Girard, wo die Ausgeschlossenen vom D. C. dortselbst im Stiche gelassen wurden. L. 309 im Bunde mit anderen hat sich wiederholt der Geschädigten finanziell angenommen. Die hiesige "Staats-Zeitung", Organ für deutsche Pfahlbürger und den nach Lebenslust schnappenden sogenannten Mittelstand, die mit ihren "Verlangt-Anzeigen" der Devisen billig und schlecht huldigt, erließ kürzlich ein Item, als sei in New York ein großer Mangel an guten Schreibern. Gerade das Gegentheil ist der Fall. Es soll dies hier deshalb bemerkt werden, damit sich Kollegen von außerhalb New York nicht verführen lassen, falls die Staats-Zeitung-Klame in andere Zeitungen übergegangen ist. Die vielen arbeitslosen Mitglieder nehmen zur Zeit jede Gelegenheit wahr im "Lande" Arbeit zu erhalten, von wo ja auch das meiste Fabrikat für den hiesigen Markt kommt. Von der weit über tausend zählenden Mitgliedschaft der L. 309 arbeiten nach letztem Zensus noch lange nicht die Hälfte in Union-Shops, die schon aus dem Grunde die meiste Zeit sehr schwach besetzt sind, weil die meisten Firmen, selbst wenn selbe gutbezahlte "Gothum"-Arbeit anzufertigen haben, die Aufträge an andere Hände übergeben. Nun davon, welche Verschiebung bei L. 309 in letzter Zeit eingetreten ist. Dahin gehört die durchgeführte Abschaffung des großen Werkzeuges in den Union Shops, die Einführung des Samstag Halb-Feiertags, wie die Anwendung eines Union Labels, wel-

ches der D. C. von New York herausgiebt. Wo Licht ist, befindet sich auch Schatten. Ganz natürlich, aber derselbe mühte sich auch nur in seinen Grenzen geltend machen. Es war und ist nicht "möglich" in Brooklyn Gleiches einzuführen, was eine Spannung zwischen den Mitgliedern von L. 309 und denen von D. in den Shops von New York herbeiführt, was sehr leicht erklärlich ist. Schlimmer noch gestaltet sich das Verhältniß, wenn Mitglieder gezwungen sind in organisierten Shops Arbeit zu suchen, oder haben, wo das große Werkzeug vom Arbeiter gestellt werden muß.

Statt diese Shops in Bereich der Organisation zu ziehen, müssen wir zusehen, daß immer mehr Boden an selbe verloren geht. Es sind damit nur jene Shops gemeint, die gute Arbeit für erster Klasse Geschäfte liefern, wie selbe in den Stores besonders an 5. Ave. zur Schau und Verkauf ausgestellt sind. Die hiesigen Snobs und Parvenüs sind die Allerletzten, welche ein Verständniß für die materielle und geistige Lage der Arbeiter und ihrer Leistung haben; die Pohe, welche nur der Raubkultur huldigen, helfen mit einer blöden Consequenz dazu, die gute Möbelindustrie zu vernichten. Unsere Brüder, welche in den Bauten arbeiten, geben sich nicht die geringste Mühe dem Union Label Eingang und Verbreitung zu verschaffen; eher muß, wie die Erfahrung lehrt, angenommen werden, daß man in jenen Kreisen lieber sähe. L. 309 verschwände aus ihrem Interessen-Kreise, überhaupt von der Bildfläche, als sehr unangenehmer Mahner. Zur Zeit werden Bauten aufgeführt, wo, wenn der gute Wille vorhanden wäre, die Arbeit aus Union-Shops bezogen werden müßte.

Die Folgen dieses selbstsüchtigen Gebahrens machen sich in bedenklicher Weise fühlbar. Auf der Westseite New Yorks entstehen ganze Häuserkomplexe, aufgeführt und innerlich vollendet von Nicht-Union-Leuten; auf der Ostseite macht sich die Thätigkeit der Baron Hirsch Stiftung geltend, unterstützt von den ebenso bedürfnislosen Italienern. Das ist die Folge kurzfristiger Praxis, statt anzuziehen, abzustößen. Das bessere Parfumeur-Geschäft ist seit Einführung der Raine's Law \$800 Lizenz und Kriegsteuer, beinahe ganz lahmgelegt. Etliche tausend Wirthe mußten das Geschäft aufgeben, um als Konkurrenten in anderen Zweigen ihr Leben zu fristen. Die Bierbrauer, z. B. sei hier Ruppert angeführt, halten selbst Shops, da sich ein immer größerer Vorrath von Wirtschaftseinrichtungen in Folge vom Ruin der Wirthe aufhäuft hat, die aufgearbeitet, die Stelle von neuer Einrichtung ersetzen; weiter werden dieselben auch in Shops von einer Sorte Arbeiter neu angefertigt, die in ihren Lebensbedürfnissen nur von Altsen unterbieten werden können. Die Union-Brauereien, deren es verhältnismäßig hier wenig giebt, bieten allerdings noch einige Chance für unser Geschäft, aber verschwindend. Zum Danke für den materiellen Ruin, den uns Firmen a la Ruppert bereiten, haben die Wähler (Arbeiter) von New York Ruppert's Sohn in den Kongreß gewählt, so lohnt das Stimmvieh seine Treiber. Auf allen Gebieten des politischen Lebens ist es das Gleiche. Bei L. 309 gilt jetzt für Union Shops die wöchentliche 49stündige Arbeitszeit, täglich 9, Samstags 4 Stunden, bei wöchentlichem \$17 Minimal-Lohn. Leider ist zu befürchten, daß auf die Dauer die Konkurrenz unsern Bestand ernstlich bedroht. Wir sind aber nicht gesonnen irgend eine Errungenschaft aufzugeben, es handelt sich nur um das Verhalten unserer Klaffen-Gewossen im Allgemeinen. — L. 309 ist in dem Lokal-Central-Körper, Central Fed. Union genannt, nicht vertreten, da dort zu viel dunkle Charaktere ihr Wesen treiben. Für kapitalistische oder auch sog. Schwanzpolitik ist L. 309 nicht zu haben. In dieser Hinsicht genügt uns die Vertretung durch L. 32, of L. mehr als genug! Auch an dem neu gegründeten Arbeiter-Sekretariat nimmt L. 309 keinen Antheil. Obgleich im Prinzip mit einverstanden, halten wir daselbe für einen Fehlschlag. Gründe dafür sind leider nur zu viel vorhanden, um selbe hier anzuführen. In Komitee-Verhandlungen schwebt die Frage: Wie ist es möglich das Angebot, beziehungsweise Nachfrage nach Arbeit, bestmöglichst zu regeln? Da wir von der Durchführbarkeit oder Möglichkeit dieses Problems, nach bekanntem Muster, nicht allzuviel hoffen, so wirkt doch die alademische Behandlung desselben schon disziplinär.

Im Uebrigen ist L. 309 immer stets bestrebt kampferüstet zu sein, alle möglichen Opfer zu bringen, gute Fühlung und Kameradschaft mit ihren Klassengenossen zu halten, so den Boden eben zu helfen, den Weg auszubauen, der uns aus dem korrupten Freiheits-Lande der Lohnsklaverei führt.

Carpenter L. 309.

OPEN FORUM

Editor CARPENTER:

Can you tell me of any book published whereby I can learn to read plans, as I am unable to pay for a college course?

J. A. B.

A Plea for Organization.

Editor CARPENTER:

I wish to have the world know that our "chips" in these diggings are not all rot. Some have got the spark of principle in them. I have agitated this about five years. It has just now come to a head. Others have tried but failed. Brother Joseph G. Kister, our recorder, will prove himself a most valuable worker in the cause. We have twenty-seven charter members, and more to come. Many persons seem to think that if men form a local union in this city the contractor will have to figure higher, in order to meet the demands of the union. But, who are the contractors? In the first place, the three planing mills and a lumber dealer of this place—they are the principal. From them are let sub-contracts. The man who "subs" is the one who does the figuring—that is, he figures how much he can slight his work, and how little he shall pay help. The mill man always has his price on material, with a snug profit on same; we insignificant "chips" have to pay them their price when in need of material, or leave it, just as we please. But let us, on the other hand, ask for a small raise in wages or a shortening of hours to eight or nine—how they squirm and wriggle.

The mill owners and lumber dealers at present figure sufficiently high, and always have done so. Their business and surroundings prove this. The "sub" and the sub-suckers do not get a fair share of the profit he or they create. Now, then, who are the sub-suckers? We men that allow the sub-contractor in many instances to set the price on our skill and labor, while we ourselves are most capable of knowing what our labor is worth, how hard we have worked, and what we have to contend with. Some of the bosses are very careless about furnishing scaffolding or staging sufficient to expedite their work, or look out for the safety of the men, who are compelled to risk their lives. Many of them are foolish enough to accept any sort of thing. Shame upon you, men, for being so cowardly; for not having the courage to join us in a good cause. I know that a good woman can always be true to a brave husband. But where there is a cowardly husband, God pity that poor woman's heart.

Some of our bench hands say, if you will organize a union exclusively of first-class mechanics I will join you. So it is put off from one to the other—no one having sufficient courage to start, although two of the oldest bench hands, one from each of the two principal mills, joined us in our move without hesitancy; they are both old-time union men. The others, who have styled themselves as first-class mechanics, will sooner or later have to seek the union, or cease harping on England being so far ahead of American mechanics and their condition. I would ask some of our English workmen in and around our village, why? In very recent years your English brethren have investigated our plans, and have adopted some of them in their country. Come to your senses, gentlemen; do not think that you can always act individually, as you say you can command the best prices.

Get out of this little city and try it now, you will find individualism more difficult; you will realize that you need the assistance of your fellow workman.

Fellow "chips" and machine hands, it is my opinion that, in a great measure, it is your religious duty, as well as mine, to assist in the amelioration of our craft and the working classes.

Right is right, and it wrongs no one. Hence, the employe should endeavor to treat his employer fairly, and, in turn, the employe shall have a perfect right to demand fair wages, etc. We ask nothing wrong when we, as a body of men, ask for a fair share of the progress of this world and the large profits we produce. Let us, therefore, unite in one common cause. Elevate our craft and its craftsmen to a higher standard of skill. There is but one way to accomplish this, and that is for you, venerable, skilled and learned mechanics, to come along with, and encourage us to that high standard with your hard-earned experience. I plead with you, do not be so dilatory about taking hold of the ship's helm and steer the craft clear of those mighty and destructive reefs, viz.: *Greed* for personal gain, *ignorance* and *petty jealousy*. These are all one in a nut-shell. Failing to do this, you will be, in a great measure, held responsible for conditions as they now exist in our craft and this vicinity.

You are the persons who should teach us saw and hatchet men our duty as to becoming skilled, and avoid the evils of lump and sub-contracting. We mean no conflict with legitimate enterprise or our mill-owners; we simply mean to better our condition, and thereby aid in expediting the work for contractors and in bettering their present system. It is said the mills and contractors cannot pay more than present wages, which range from \$1.50 to \$2 per day of ten hours. I will ask them, why, then, is it that out-of-town contractors can come here, take contracts and do work much cheaper and pay from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day of ten hours, and in the fall of the year, when days were shortened to eight hours, we received no reduction in pay?

After paying good wages, and giving fair treatment, Baily & Koerner, of Henderson, Ky., expressed themselves as being satisfied at having made a very nice profit. The above-styled firm had the contract to remove the Potter Opera House, which had been destroyed by fire. Those people are to be congratulated. They are too well known by our United Brotherhood about Henderson, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., for further comment on our part. Their foreman, known here as "Rear Round," is also respected for his kindness to our men while here.

Another word to the mill-owners. You are the *principal contractors*. Do you not remember the days when you all were journeymen; to my personal knowledge a large majority of you are known to have complained of your small wages. Some of you demanded \$2.50 per day of ten hours years ago. But now, you seem to be ignorant of that fact, since you have prospered. Your souls seem so wrapped up in dollars, that you cannot endure the thought of men asking for that which you asked for years ago. Come down off the perch; disrobe yourself of your plutocratic garment; grant to us that life, liberty and pursuit of happiness which you so much sought yourselves.

While men are exercising their perfect rights in connecting themselves with trade unions, which is their only hope of ever bettering their condition in this day and generation, forbid them not, but rather insist on them joining the United Brotherhood, and you will get better

results from their experience and from their support. While you are looking out for your own, do not forget that others have interests which need your attention. Grant to us our just rights, and we will have that peace on earth and good will among men, which is very essential to the betterment of all mankind.

PERSISTENCE,

Local Union 725.

A Look Into the Future.

Editor CARPENTER:

Our union in this place is prospering, and we feel encouraged for the future. As we are all seeking for more of the good of life, we think we are entitled to, I have penned a few thoughts for insertion in your paper.

Labor, past, present and future, ever since the remote period when our distinguished progenitor, Adam, forfeited his happy condition in the Garden of Eden, by following the advice of his better half, and was informed by the benevolent Creator that he would be obliged to engage in farming, and the consequent toil would produce a healthy perspiration, there seems to have been an aversion on the part of some of his descendants to perform their part of the contract, by compelling others to serve in their places; this disposition resulted in the institution of slavery, so prevalent throughout the world for ages. But further on, in the line of human progress, the wage system was introduced. This afforded some relief from the sufferings and degradation of human bondage. Still, oppression did not cease, as the number of toilers was always in excess of those who wished to live, thus necessitating the former to accept the terms offered. The history of mankind has been a long-continued struggle to obtain, and enjoy, the fruits of its honest industry.

Labor was brought into disrepute, and respectability was accorded to those who were shrewd and fortunate enough to obtain the power over the masses dependent upon them for the means of procuring a livelihood. Honest and intelligent labor was forced into excessive drudgery, thus perverting the original design and benevolent order of the universe. These oppressive conditions in life led men of inquiring minds to look around for the remedy. Industrial organizations were formed, and much has been accomplished in advanced wages, shorter hours of work, and also in the beneficial character of many of these orders, in assisting the members in case of sickness or death. So we have progressed from the oppressive conditions of the past to the more tolerable and healthy relations between employer and employe now existing in our country. But yet all is not peace or contentment. The ever restless and progressive mind of the intelligent citizen discovers the need of further reform; the rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few, and the consequent organizations of capital to obtain control of industrial plants, natural resources, and means of transportation, causes alarm in the minds of some as to future results—although the success and achievements of these great combinations are instructive in showing the necessity of unity of capital and labor.

So long as the workingman accepts of a portion of the products of his skill and physical efforts, allowing the balance to pass into the possession of monopolists, he will be at their mercy to a certain extent. These facts show the need of combination and co-operative action of the workmen in the different departments of industry, uniting, if possible, all those

employed at the different trades in our local union. As is evident from past results, the greatest success is where all the work is done by organized labor, and the following plan is offered for our consideration: As fast as practicable, providing funds in order to establish workshops and manufacturing plants, thus bringing the combined effort of labor and capital into competition with great monopolies. These ideas are presented in the belief that the future has in store happier surroundings for those who shall participate in the affairs of the present century.

Compared to what has been endured in the past, we feel assured the day is not far distant when man will not be compelled to ask his fellow whether he may work or not, and what portion of the fruits of his industry he may be permitted to enjoy; the wage system will be superseded by combined industry and capital; the intelligent workman will be respected; tramps and millionaires will be the subjects of history, and peace and good will will replace the present scramble and contention for the rights of existence. This may seem visionary and improbable to some, but considering the achievements of the past, and from present indications, we have reason to hope.

ROBERT RAMSEY,

Local Union 240.

Labor Notes.

UNION woodworkers of Minneapolis will demand the nine-hour day.

THE eight-hour work day obtains in a majority of cities and towns in England.

By a referendum vote, the Journeymen Tailors' Union has decided to hold a convention next summer.

AT St. Louis a new Retail Clerks' union was recently organized, starting with a charter membership of one hundred.

GLASSBLOWERS are sending \$1,000 a week to help the glassblowers of Belgium, who have been on strike since last August.

SPAIN is all torn up with strikes; longshoresmen, printers, building craftsmen, and other trades, are out by thousands in different cities.

A NEW JERSEY judge has decided that a person or corporation seeking for an injunction against picketing must prove coercion before a writ is issued.

CONDUCTORS and brakemen on the Brooklyn bridge are threatening to strike unless their grievances are settled. Increased hours and decreased pay started the complaining.

SYRACUSE painters have adopted the eight-hour day, and a new scale of prices—about 10 per cent. over last year's scale. No trouble is anticipated, many of the employers having already signed.

ONE of the ministers who spoke at the labor convention in Binghamton recently, regretted the fact that the clergy did not have a union for the protection of members in the matter of wages. He said he had gone on strike against low wages and long hours.

AT the meeting of the Omaha Central Labor Union, held last month, the question was submitted as to whether or not that body's official organ, the *Workers' Gazette*, should solicit and publish department store advertisements. By a vote that was practically unanimous, it was decided that the paper should not.

Bribery of Legislators Openly Confessed.

Thomas W. Lawson, the "copper king," who represents and manages the local interests of the Standard Oil Company, of Boston, has issued the following remarkable statement relative to the investigation proposed by Representative McPherson, of the local gas business, which the Standard Oil Company controls:

"Mr. McPherson, in his remarks, simply shows that he is one of the exceptional legislators of this session. I think he is too honest and innocent to be a modern Massachusetts general court, or else he is a great actor. If he does not know I will tell him that the Massachusetts Legislature—the present one, or that of any of the four or five past years—is, or has been, as absolutely at the command of those who control it, as those of either New York, Montana, or Pennsylvania, those he slurs at, and that when it is settled, as it is this session, that there shall be no investigation of gas corporations or any other corporation affairs, there will be none. Mr. McPherson, or other legislators of this kind, may rant and fume, but they must, I repeat, take the medicine provided by those who control legislatures.

"Does Mr. McPherson know that a certain enterprise paid over \$30,000 to simply shunt his investigation order from his committee to the Committee on Rules? And if so, does he believe the shrewd gentlemen who manage this enterprise spend \$30,000 in early stages solely because they want the legislature to be thoroughly acquainted with all matters before they vote?

"Does Mr. McPherson know that in the last day or two of the last session of the legislature it cost some one over \$100,000 to see that the work of his committee came to naught, and that in the one before that, it cost over \$150,000 to see that the committee's work did not become real soul-stirring? Does Representative McPherson know, that if a real investigation were held by simple men like himself it would be demonstrated that this one enterprise has spent over \$2,000,000 to see that the Massachusetts Legislature was properly educated to its duties, and that on its books would be found a single item of \$1,000,000 paid for that laudable purpose?

"Mr. McPherson, you may be filled with virtuous indignation that any one should dare to say our time-honored Massachusetts Legislature is at the command of those who move the wires as much as Montana, Philadelphia, or New York; but it is, nevertheless, true, that you have as much chance of getting a real gas investigation this session as you have of making the corporations of Massachusetts believe that any of the tribute-winning devices, which are annually introduced, are genuine efforts to improve the condition of the public.

"I will repeat my advice to Mr. McPherson and other conscientious legislators:

"Don't waste your time trying to get real gas investigations this year, for you cannot have any, because it has been so decreed by those who have more to do with legislation than legislators."

THE eight-hour system is likely to cause a long tie-up in building at Youngtown, Ohio, this spring, unless the contractors accede to the demands of the different men employed in building. The bricklayers and masons have already made such a demand and the carpenters are formulating their demands on the same line. Tanners and slaters will also make like demands.

Progress Has Been Made.

The membership in trade unions increased over 300,000 last year. This is a gratifying exhibit, and indicates that the laboring people are being educated to the knowledge that the time has arrived when they must meet the gigantic combinations of capital with combinations of their own. Appended is a synopsis of reports made by leading labor organizations throughout the country, which shows that material progress has been made in trade unionism, and inspires hope of better things in the future:

There are 260 labor unions in Colorado, with 27,000 members.

Metal mechanics gained twenty unions and 2,000 members last year.

Bookbinders have gained ten unions and 1,200 members in a year.

Boilermakers report fifty new unions and 2,200 new members in 1900.

Hotel employes report eighty new unions and 5,000 new members in 1900.

Team drivers have ninety unions and 4,000 members more than a year ago.

Bakers and confectioners have fifty more unions now than a year ago.

Printing pressmen have gained thirty unions and 2,200 members in a year.

Railway trackmen have added fifty new unions and 1,400 members in a year.

Fifty new woodworkers' unions and 5,400 new members in 1900 are reported.

Thirty new musicians' unions and 2,000 new members are reported for 1900.

Eighty manufacturers are now using the label of the United Garment Workers.

Journeyman tailors have gained about forty unions and 3,000 members in a year.

Coal miners gained nearly 70,000 in membership last year in the United States.

Metal polishers have forty new unions and 2,000 new members since a year ago.

Retail clerks have secured 180 new unions and 10,000 new members in a year.

Longshoremen have eighty new unions and 6,000 new members since a year ago.

Iron moulders organized seventy-five new unions in 1900, and spent \$112,000 on strikes.

Street railway employes added thirty new unions and 1,000 new members last year.

Painters and decorators are flourishing; organized 160 new unions last year, and report 13,000 new members.

Machinists gained 100 new unions in 1900 and 13,000 new members. Forty-five shops were unionized without strikes.

Typographical unions are increased seventy-five in number and 4,600 in membership since a year ago. The cost of strikes was \$84,000.

Trade Unions a Necessity.

Trade unions are a necessity at the present time, and we cannot accomplish anything in the way of an advancement of our trade without them. They instill a spirit of independence and solidarity into wage-earners that could not otherwise be obtained. They enable us to unitedly execute a desire for more pay and shorter hours that would be impossible to obtain if each individual acted independent of the other.

Did you ever hear of non-union labor increasing wages or shortening the hours of toil? Statistics will prove that in every locality where organization does not exist, men labor long hours for small pay, and are, in fact, mere slaves to the greedy, selfish employers, who take advantage of their condition.—*The Bookbinder.*

Advice to Non-Unionists.

To those outside the pale of labor organizations, a word of advice and warning may be opportune at this present juncture. Non-unionists in our midst must realize the good result of organization among their fellows. President Gompers says that the great crying need of the working classes to-day is organization. Workingmen are being educated up to this fact very rapidly, and are taking more kindly to the principles of trade unionism than ever before in the history of the movement. "Toilers organize!" should be the motto of every wage-earner, who should endeavor to persuade his neighbor to join the union of his craft and advance its interests. If this was the object of every trade unionist, it would not be long before we would have a better world—a better mankind. Waiting for something to turn up will not accomplish this desired end. Now is the time for the workers to rally around the standard of the unions, and organize as thoroughly, completely and compactly as possible. Every workingman should bear in mind the words of Longfellow:

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Organized labor is wielding an influence upon every public question never before attained. The world's thinkers are beginning to appreciate the fact that the demands of the workingmen mean more than appears on the surface. They see that the demand for work is not alone one for the preservation of life in the individual, but is a "human, innate right;" that the movement to reduce the hours of labor is not sought to shirk the duty to toil, but the humane means by which the unemployed may find the road to employment; and that the millions of hours of increased leisure to the overtasked workers signify millions of golden opportunities for lightening the burdens of the masses; to make the homes more cheerful; the hearts of the people lighter; their hopes and aspirations nobler and broader.—*Ulrich Advocate.*

Accident Insurance Law in Holland.

A State Insurance Office is to be established in Amsterdam, to carry out the provisions of a law passed Jan. 2, 1901, providing for the insurance of the work people of Holland against accidents, in connection with their work. All claims for compensation will be decided and paid by the directors, upon reports of investigators, who will see that the law is properly observed, and determine the amount of said claims. In case of dispute, an appeal will be dealt with by Councils of Appeal and, in last resort, by a National Board of Appeal. Both employers and employes shall be represented on these tribunals, in equal numbers, with a chairman, who shall be neither an employer nor a workman.

The compensation provided by the act is (in addition to medical attendance, medicine, etc.), as follows:—If unable to resume work on the third day after the accident, the injured person receives a payment equivalent to 70 per cent. of his daily earnings, such payment commencing from the day after the accident, and continuing during his incapacity, but not for more than six weeks. If still unfit for work at the end of that time, he receives, so long as this incapacity continues, an allowance equivalent, in the event of total incapacity, to 70 per cent. of his daily earnings, and less in proportion if the incapacity be partial only. Earnings in excess of \$1.60 per day are left out of the account in calculating these

and all other allowances under the act. In the event of death from the accident the relatives of the deceased receive a burial allowance equal to thirty times his daily earnings. In addition, the dependent relatives receive pensions, varying from 12 to 36 per cent (but not exceeding in the aggregate 60 per cent.) of the earnings of the deceased. Widows, if they re-marry, and children when they reach the age of 16, cease to draw pensions, but the former receive a sum of money in commutation. Pensions granted under the law are (save as to any amount exceeding \$108 per annum) inalienable and protected from attachment.

The whole cost of the insurance is borne by the employer, who is forbidden to make any deduction from his employes' wages in respect thereto.

Sad, But True.

The workingmen of the country can never appreciate the good the labor press accomplishes for them. Truly, "the pen is mightier than the sword," for during the past fifty years, organized labor has advanced and improved conditions of workingmen generally more than it did during the previous 150 years. The labor press first pointed out that there was strength in union, in concerted action; and that laboring men can accomplish wonders when they unite and work for one common end. Though the labor papers of the country are continually battling for the rights of members of different unions the same papers' efforts are not appreciated, and but a small percentage of the organized workmen of the country are supporters of the papers they are in duty bound to subscribe for and help build up. When this condition ceases to exist, not only will the labor papers be properly recognized, but labor itself will be given recognition by every daily paper in the country on a par with dramatic news, with sports, politics and society news.—*Omaha Daily News.*

Machinists May Strike.

President James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists announces that preparations are making by subordinate lodges in the United States and Canada to enforce, by general strike if necessary, a demand for nine hours on May 1. He says the employers in the National Metal Trades Association have agreed to grant the shorter workday, to begin on that date, and that there is no prospect of trouble in shops controlled by them.

President O'Connell adds: "Between 40 and 50 per cent. of our 50,000 members are employed by the National Metal Trades Association. The employers in this association will concede the nine-hour day, and some other employers will no doubt do likewise. But we intend to enforce the new rule in every shop, so that it will be uniform throughout the country, and it will probably be necessary to have a general strike to accomplish our purpose."

It is officially announced that farmhands in Indiana receive an average of 43 cents a day, and that women employed in families receive 21 cents a day, including board in both cases. If these wage-slaves could have lived a thousand years, and laid by the total of their wages, they would have had an aggregate of \$250,000. But P. D. Armour, when living, could have touched a button and made ten times more money in a minute.

The Growth of Discontent.

It is acknowledged by the most conservative that among the social phenomena of our time, nothing is more evident than the rapid reinforcement of the army of the discontented. We use the word "army" advisedly, for its legions are developing the will and the power to make strenuous fight for what they deem their rights. A profound and far reaching movement is astir among the people. The agitation threatens to rock the very foundations of our social edifice. Institutions which were supposed to be as enduring as the race itself, are now being called in question, and that by intelligent men and women.

No one who has given the subject but a little study can fail of being struck with the extent and the present strength of this movement towards radical reconstruction. It may not be true that all who desire reform have a clear idea of the kind of remedy that is needed. But it is true that almost every man you meet, providing he has a head on his shoulders with brains in it, and not something equal to a seedy pumpkin, will readily agree that things are not right as they are.

There is only a step between this wholesome conviction and the exercise of faith in some gospel of social regeneration. Take the abominable political corruption of which we hear and see so much; while it is true that many seem to accept it in the same spirit of resignation with which Burns' Holy Willie endured his ungovernable tendency to carnal sin, as being necessary lest we be over-high and proud, yet the band is growing of those who have bound themselves with a vow not to rest until the public business of the people is rescued from the mastery of greed.

The Mechanic's Lien Law.

The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law authorizing the judgment on foreclosure of a mechanic's lien to include a fee for the plaintiff's attorney, says the *Indianapolis News*. The law was attacked in the case of Joseph Duckwall vs. Jacob R. Jones, which was an appeal from the foreclosure of such lien on a house in Muncie. There was a balance of \$5 due the plaintiff, and after suit was brought that sum was tendered to him and paid into court. But the court decided that he must also pay an attorney fee of \$15, and gave judgment for \$20 and a decree foreclosing the lien. The objection urged to the statute was that it is in the nature of class legislation, giving an undue advantage to laborers and material men, and that it authorizes the taking of private property to pay the plaintiff's attorney without compensation or due process of law. The Supreme Court said that, as all citizens having litigation of the character indicated have equal rights to recover attorney fees, the first objection is not tenable. It said that the Legislature may prescribe rules permitting recovery of double damages or attorney fee in one class of cases and deny it in others without creating the inequality forbidden by the constitution.

AMONG the most highly skilled craftsmen in the American Federation of Labor are those in the Watchcase Engravers' International Association. Its 500 members are employed by every watchcase manufacturing company in the country, except the Keystone Company, of Philadelphia. There were four strikes during 1900 under their jurisdiction, and all of them were won.

A Chapter on "Rats."

There are many kinds of rats—the Norway Rat, the Warehouse Rat, the Sewer Rat and other endless species of the rodent family, too numerous to mention. However, there is one species, which the zoologist and scientist has neglected to include in his classification, that we wish to call attention to in this chapter—and of the entire family of rats, this one species is without question the most abominable and obnoxious of the whole breed. It is *the* rat! Scientists err when they class it as belonging to the genus homo. It is clearly and distinctly of the genus mus. Say not "It lacks the mark—it is not a rodent." It is! It has a tail—"a tale of woe" of fifty years' growth.

Like its near cousin, the Sewer Rat, it hates light, and lives on the offal of mankind. It "squeals" when cornered, and occasionally "shows fight" when in a tight hole. It nibbles industriously at the foundation in hope of gaining entrance to the store-room, where it can steal; and it has an uncommonly sharp eye after holes and crevices, when there is danger at hand. It feasts on crackers and cheese at the scanty table of the managers of the rat museums, sometimes known as "rat offices," and it hides in the five-cent beer free-soup joints, and under the free lunch counters, until good union men "walk out." Then it notifies the family, and all the "rats" rally once again and "walk in."

Rats are tricky, and they may at times learn and seemingly repent, but they can never change their nature. "Once a rat always a rat." They can't be trusted. If opportunity offers, they will eat you—yes, they will eat each other alive. There is hope for the sinner, be he ever so great; but not for the rat. It is doomed to a living death. So pray heaven that you do not turn rat.—*Organized Labor.*

The Good That Armour Did.

Under this title, with rather ghastly irony, the *Miners' Magazine* reprints the following extract from a report of the Illinois bureau of labor, dealing with conditions in the stock yards and slaughter houses where Armour's millions were made:

"Some children at the stock yards are boys who cut up the animals as soon as the hide is removed, little butchers, working directly in the slaughter house at the most revolting part of the work. These children stand ankle deep in water, used for flooding the floor for the purpose of carrying off blood and refuse into the drains. They breathe air so sickening that a man not accustomed to it can only stay in the place but a few moments, and their work is the most brutalizing that can be devised. Other boys cut bones with a buzz saw within fifty feet of the drying racks, where skulls and bones are scorching over a flame, and the smell of the smoking bones and rags of hides exceeds in horror all the smells for which the stock yards are notorious. Here in a dark, foul passage young boys work at a machine of the most dangerous character—an unprotected buzz saw. No criminal in the United States could be punished by an hour's imprisonment in such a place without a horrified protest ringing through the land. But these young victims are kept here by their employers, day after day, and no voice is raised in their behalf. Nor is there any excuse for such surroundings. The employment of any human being in such a place is an outrage and should be summarily stopped, but the law confers upon the inspectors no power to stop it."

Some Said that He was Poor.

'Bout creeds and politics and men he held no narrow views,
Could sleep eight hours every night and never had the blues;
Yet, though the man of whom I write was blessed to that extent,
No bank in town would cash his note, not even for a cent.

He had an honest face and heart, in body he was strong,
Could grasp the meaning of a joke and sing a merry song;
And yet with all the happiness such gifts as these secure,
In Not-Too-Fast where he was born, some said that he was poor.

He had a wife and children, too, and life to him was sweet,
He earned enough from week to week their modest wants to meet;
And, though he owned no railroad shares and neither house nor land,
How any one could call him poor I ne'er could understand.

Last week he died, and when they read his life's full record o'er
'Twas learned that he had never turned a beggar from his door.
Go ask the rich, who crave so much, naught can their cravings cure,
If it is not a big mistake to say this man was poor.

—Thomas R. Porter.

A Minister's Endorsement of the Union Label.

A Baltimore clergyman, in a recent sermon, endorsed the union label in the following eloquent words:

"The label is an emblem of justice, of fraternity, of humanity. When you find a label on a garment, or a box of cigars, or a loaf of bread, or a piece of printing, you can be sure that neither was made in a sweat-shop, that no little children's fingers were compelled to sew or sort tobacco in the hours of the night intended for childish sleep. When you see this label on any commodity, you can buy it with a clear conscience, knowing that in doing so you are not becoming partner to an institution that degrades humanity for private profit. You can sleep soundly also, and not be worried with thoughts of typhus fever, smallpox or leprosy, which are so often scattered broadcast from Chinese opium joints, penitentiary convicts' cells and tenement sweat-shops where the most degraded specimens of humanity put their life's blood into marketable goods, from which the poor unsuspecting public suffers all manner of foul and loathsome disease.

"The union label is a religious emblem. It is a religious act to buy goods to which the label is attached—an act blessed on earth and honored in heaven, while it is a sin to buy a cigar, a piece of clothing, a pair of shoes, or a loaf of bread without this label, for then you do not know but you are building up the business of some heartless tyrant, who is extracting a fortune from the drudgery and degradation of his fellows, at the risk of public health."

A Hint to Advertisers.

Printer's Ink, the great authority on advertising, says:

"A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than a secular daily, relatively to the number of subscribers. A labor paper, for instance, with 5,000 subscribers will bring better returns to the merchant advertising therein than would a daily with 10,000 subscribers."

Fifty years ago the proportion of men and women working for wages was as ten to one; now it is as four to one.

Truly a Rare Case.

Probably the most remarkable young man in the United States is Russell E. Gardner, of St. Louis, who has just announced publicly that he has enough money and doesn't intend to hustle for more. And this is all the more remarkable since Mr. Gardner is not even a millionaire, and his "pile," to use the vernacular, looks "like 30 cents," when compared to the holdings of Rockefeller or Carnegie. In short, Mr. Gardner has amassed a fortune of \$250,000 by his own exertions and intends to stop there.

This St. Louis altruist is 34 years of age, and has been engaged in manufacturing for fifteen years. He started in business with \$2,200 of borrowed capital, and by strict attention to affairs was soon able to repay it.

He declares, "I have found money-making one of the easiest things in the world."

Mr. Gardner will not retire from trade, but will simply not try to extend his business. He agreed with himself some time ago that he needed a certain sum for his own income, and any surplus that accrues above that is to be divided among his employes, of whom he has about 350. Mr. Gardner proved his sincerity recently by thus giving away \$10,000.

Mr. Gardner says that his purpose now is to shake off care and enjoy life. He was born on the Mississippi river, and is in love with the muddy stream. He has bought a yacht and intends to spend much of his time on the river with his wife. He is not going to Europe for pleasure. The Mississippi Valley is good enough for this American. Mr. Gardner intends to see every bit of the Father of Waters, from St. Paul to the Gulf of Mexico. He is going up and down the river and into the tributaries, hunting, fishing and just boating.

More Legislation Needed for Security of Employes.

According to the Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor for January of the current year, there are only five States that have enacted laws, the special purpose of which is to make it obligatory upon directors of building and construction work to take certain precautions against accidents. These States are New York, Ohio, Maryland, Missouri and Pennsylvania. It would, however, be a mistake to consider the laws of these States as all the legal regulations that exist for the purpose of preventing accidents in building operations. The building regulations of various cities, though not directed to the prevention of accidents to employes, undoubtedly in many cases contain provisions having this effect. The fact remains, however, that up to the present time the States have far from taken the steps needed to insure that builders take every possible precaution for the security of their employes.

He Had Learned Better.

The trustees of an insane asylum were making their annual tour of inspection. As they were walking through the grounds they came to a party of workmen repairing a wall. One of the harmless patients, apparently assisting in the work, was pushing a wheel-barrow along upside down. A kind-hearted trustee said to him, gently:

"My friend, you should turn your wheel-barrow over."

"Not on your life!" replied the patient. "I turned it over yesterday, and they put bricks in it."

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1901

The Greatest Thing of the Nineteenth
Century.

JOHN SWINTON.

IN my view, the prime, fundamen-
tal, characteristic, significant,
transformatory, revolutionary,
and triumphant fact of the
nineteenth century, has been—
the introduction of Caliban to Cadmus!

Greater than all the enginery, mechan-
ism, inventions, and sciences of the cen-
tury—greater than its constitutions, legal-
ities, charities, politics, cities, steeples,
poetry, ghosts, or hocus-pocus, is this
fact.

It marks the passing of the night, the
opening of the day. It is the revelation
and the prophecy. It is the creation of
the World-Soul. It signifies the apparition
and the triumph of the demos. It
symbolizes the advent of Man. It in-
volves the damnation of wrong and the
exaltation of right.

In my view, the introduction of Caliban
to Cadmus—or of labor to letters—has
been the supreme incident of the nine-
teenth century.

When Shakespeare gave us a glimpse
of Caliban, all earth, Caliban who had
the dawning of understanding without
reason, who was the deformed and en-
slaved savage, the "freckled whelp" of
the witch Sycorax, he gave us a glimpse
of the world's millions. When we see
Cadmus with his letters, which, in the
past century, have got into the hands of
Caliban, we see the magician of the
Apocalypse.

What I mean to say is, that, during the
past century, the Caliban of the earth
and the ages, the "freckled whelp" of
labor and the under world, has, for the
first time in his history, begun to learn to
read. He has been introduced to the
alphabet, and consequently to *thought*
and hence to *reason*. He has not yet got
far along. His eyes are bleary and his
brain is dull. He can spell only short
words, and most of these he is unable to
understand. But he is trying to get at
the meaning of the biggest word in the
vocabulary of human speech—R-I-G-H-T,
which is the singular of it, and
r-i-g-h-t-s, which is the plural of it.

And, when he seizes the meaning of
that stupendous word; when he finds
out what it stands for, and what it com-
passes; when he sees that it is the sym-
bol of godhood and manhood, of life and
liberty, of thought and action, Look out!
rapscallions! Look out! For it is a word
that must be incarnated in our world, if
we are not to live always as those men by
the Dead Sea who sneered at Moses, and
were doomed to chatter like apes forever.

Caliban is also staring at another word,
one which had the devil for its father—

w-r-o-n-g—which he sees "writ big"
everywhere, and which he thinks must
be scratched on his own brow!

When Caliban can spell and under-
stand that foul and blood-stained word;
when his thews grow so strong that he
can grapple with it; he sure that he will
go for it!

By learning to read, the Caliban of
labor can enter a world of light. He can
gain ideas, wisdom, and the knowledge of
good and evil. When he gains these, he
cannot be held in thralldom or compelled
to suffer wrong. It would be impossible
to oppress millions of Thinkers, men en-
dowed with Reason, possessing a sense of
Right, knowing their own Power, and liv-
ing in the United States.

In old times and other centuries, the
hordes of the under world were unable to
read or reason; their masters kept them
away from knowledge. Caliban, the type
of these hordes, began to learn to read
only in the century that has just ended.
I now see him reading—which—mark
you!—means thinking—all over this
country of ours. I have seen him read-
ing in Germany, where millions now
cast their votes in his name. I have
seen him reading in France, where his
voice often shakes the Chambers, and
also in Belgium. I have seen him read-
ing to good purpose in the British Isles.
In Italy, he has begun to read, aye, and
in Spain, too. He reads in Hungary, and
before long, he will read even in Russia.

Let him read. Let him think.

The spectacle is very full of signifi-
cance. As the old Scot said: "Some-
thing will surely come out o' it." It
may mark the travail of the world-soul.

What will Caliban, the freckled whelp,
think or do when he comes to the gospels
of the Twentieth Century? I cannot
guess. Will there be a shake-up in the
world to which he belongs? I don't
know. Cadmus himself, who, according
to the old fiction, invented the letters
which Caliban is now handling, went to
Elysium, and his wife, too. It is Cali-
ban's business to try to invent an Elysium
here below in the Twentieth Century.

I would like to prophesy smooth things.
Let us have them. Give us a long peace
and a calm world!

In any event, my dear Caliban! go on
with your reading and thinking. If you
do so, the history of the times between
the year 1901 and the year 2000 will very
surely be full of interest.

And this is the Twentieth Century!

To Unite America and Asia by
Bridge.

Every now and again there is revived
the picturesque proposition to construct
a railroad from America to Asia, and
thence to Europe. The projector of the
latest of these apparently visionary and
improbable schemes is Captain John J.
Healy, an Alaskan pioneer, who confi-
dently declares it not unreasonable to
expect the construction of such a line
before many years have passed. As an
evidence of the possibilities, Captain
Healy calls attention to the railway into
the heart of Alaska, which he expects
will be put under way within a year.
The projected route of this line is north-
ward from the mouth of the Copper
river, up that stream, over the divide,
and down the Tanana river, which flows
into the Yukon not far from the trading
post of Weare, which aspires to be the
capital of the territory when Alaska is
divided.

He predicts that this line, already in
fair prospect, will be extended from the
Yukon to Nome, and thence to Behring
strait. An international bridge across
that strait would bring the railway to

Siberia, after which it would be but a
matter of detail to continue construction
to a junction with the Siberian railway
itself, which reaches Europe by direct
train service. In view of what has been
accomplished in the past, the railroad
thus outlined might not be an impossible
engineering feat, but it would be useless
expenditure of vast sums of money, for
which there would be no return. The
line would traverse thousands of miles of
unproductive country, frozen for many
months each year, sparsely settled by
semi-civilized tribesmen, without indus-
tries of commercial value and promising
no future more attractive.

Powderly Now a Lawyer.

Commissioner of Immigration Powderly,
formerly Grand Master Workman of the
Knights of Labor, has been admitted to
practice before the United States Supreme
Court.

CARLINSVILLE, Ill., Union 737 was or-
ganized March 12th, with sixteen charter
members, and prospects are bright for a
strong union of the U. B. in that vicinity.

Unions Delinquent in Sending in
Their List of Officers.

The following unions have failed to
comply with Section 152 (b) of the Con-
stitution, by neglecting to forward to the
General Office the list of the newly
elected officers. It is important this
should be attended to at once, to facili-
tate business between the General Office
and the Locals:

No. 32	No. 304	No. 485
33	305	494
37	310	499
41	317	501
50	319	505
51	326	507
53	327	510
54	331	511
69	336	521
71	339	527
81	341	539
94	342	540
107	362	547
108	366	550
113	372	551
117	373	554
123	376	560
126	379	562
127	381	566
130	382	568
132	383	572
140	385	576
144	386	580
147	401	581
151	405	582
155	411	585
161	412	594
171	413	598
180	417	599
186	418	609
198	421	616
201	423	624
202	424	626
213	430	627
221	433	636
222	435	641
223	438	642
229	443	647
240	448	648
243	450	656
249	454	661
253	459	662
255	461	664
257	464	669
260	467	670
263	470	672
270	472	674
276	474	675
285	477	681
287	480	684
296	482	690
303	483	731

Financial Secretaries Behind Hand in
Sending in Their Reports.

Below is a list of Local Unions, whose
Financial Secretaries have not sent in
their monthly report up to date, for the
month of January, ending January 31,
1901. Section 153 (c) of Constitution re-
quires a fine of \$2 should be imposed on
these Secretaries by their Local Union.
We trust the law will be enforced in this
respect.

No. 1	No. 229	No. 452
11	232	454
26	233	456
32	234	466
42	240	472
43	249	480
45	250	483
46	255	488
52	256	491
56	257	498
68	261	501
69	265	511
72	267	517
79	270	524
80	275	535
81	278	540
90	281	542
92	290	543
93	293	551
94	294	553
95	296	560
107	301	562
108	305	565
111	312	566
113	318	567
117	327	569
121	329	572
123	330	584
127	331	585
128	338	601
132	341	606
136	342	607
138	347	609
144	362	614
148	365	619
156	366	624
159	372	626
162	373	628
164	375	636
165	386	640
173	391	647
178	392	654
180	405	658
187	409	661
200	410	675
212	413	677
213	427	688
220	429	697
221	439	699
222	440	701

Power of Great Capital.

The power possessed by great capital
centred in one man is strikingly displayed
by the following from the lips of Russell
Sage:

"Suppose Western stock were selling
at 80. There is one man so powerful in
Wall street that he could come to me and
say: 'I'll buy all your Western Union
stock at 50.'

"Of course, I would not wish to sell
my stock at 50, and I would so tell this
man. Then he could, if he pleased, say
to me: 'You will instantly sell your
stock to me at 50 or I will parallel your
telegraph lines and put you out of busi-
ness.' And I would have to sell my stock
at the price he dictated. This man is
John D. Rockefeller."

And Russ is something of a capitalist
himself.

MUNCIE, Ind., Union has asked for eight
hours and a minimum price of 30 cents
per hour. The contractors are well or-
ganized, and do not seem inclined to
accede to the demands. The men expect to
win out, however, as they have the build-
ing trades with them.

General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Car- penters and Joiners of America.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY:
Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

P. J. McGUIRE, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

T. M. GUERIN, 437 4th St., Troy, N. Y.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

W. D. MICHLER, 29 E. 31st St., Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

[All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.]

A. C. CATTERMULL, 4115 Langley Avenue, Chi-
cago, Ill.

J. R. MILLER, 2624 N. Taylor Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. GRIMES, Galveston, Texas.

FRED. C. WALZ, 247 Putnam St., Hartford, Conn.

FRANK DUFFY, 1858 Vanderbilt Ave., Tremont,
N. Y.

International Trade Unionism.

HUGH M'GREGOR.

HERE are thousands of still active trade unionists who remember the bright ray of hope for the toiling and oppressed masses that shot throughout the western world in the early 60s. The devoted apostolate of Mazzini had aroused Italy from the despair of centuries and the heroic daring of the noble-hearted Garibaldi had freed that lovely land from Alps to sea. A wise and generous Czar had bestowed liberty and the land they had tilled upon forty-three million serfs, and the citizen soldiers of the North were engaged in a mighty struggle to strike the shackles from the limbs of four million slaves.

It was due in a large degree to the hopes inspired by these memorable events that the leaders of organized labor in Great Britain resolved to enter into relations with representatives of the labor movement in other countries, with a view to united action in industrial affairs. This project, so ardently favored at the time, received unexpected assistance by the visit of a delegation of French workmen to the Universal Exposition at London in 1862. The delegation was most cordially received, and at an entertainment extended to them at the Free Mason's Tavern the English workmen read an address to their brothers in France, the text of which ran as follows:

"We have seized with joy the occasion of your presence in London, to extend to you a fraternal hand, and we say to you with all our hearts: You are welcome. In the ages of ignorance and darkness we have only known how to hate; then was the reign of brute force. To-day we meet as children of labor; the reign of moral force has come. In the same manner that our national dissensions have been ruinous to our respective countries, our social divisions will be fatal to those whom competition influences against their brothers. As long as there are employers and laborers; as long as there is competition between employers, and disputes concerning wages, union among workingmen will be their only means of safety; the sole means of diminishing the difficulties by which we are surrounded and establishing concord between us and our employers.

"The improvement of machines, and

the gigantic production which is the result of the application of steam and electricity, change every day the conditions of society. An immense problem is to be solved, that of the remuneration of labor. What will be done with those without work? Ought they to remain unproductive and as elements of competition? Should they be left to starve, or feed at the expense of those who work? We do not pretend to solve these questions, but we say that they must be solved, and that for this task it is not too much to demand the concurrence of all; of philosophers, of statesmen, of historians, of employers, and workingmen from all countries. Many systems have been proposed for the solution of this problem; most of them have been magnificent dreams; but the proof that the truth has not been found is that we are still seeking it.

"We think that by exchanging our thoughts and our observations with the workingmen of different nationalities, we shall discover most quickly the economic secret. Let us hope that now as we have clasped hands, we shall not permit our alliance to be broken by those who believe it for their interest to disunite us. Let us hope that we shall find some international means of communication, and that every day will form a new link in the chain of love which shall unite the laborers of every country."

After having listened to this discourse, the French delegates expressed their desire to see committees of workmen established for the exchange of correspondence upon the questions of international organization. Committees were accordingly chosen to devise means of giving a fixed organization to the association, whose utility the delegates had recognized, and to set forth its principles. This was the work of two years.

At length, on September 28, 1864, a meeting was convened in St. Martin's Hall, London, with Edward S. Beesly, University College Professor of History, in the chair. At this meeting the declaration of principles and the rules to govern the new organization were adopted, and an executive council was chosen, consisting of a president, treasurer, and corresponding secretaries for each nationality or language, of whom Professor Karl Marx was slated as secretary for Poland and Russia. The declaration of principles enunciated proved conclusively that Marx dominated the organization. In substance, the principles in question asserted:

- (1) That the working classes must be emancipated by their own efforts;
- (2) That the subjection of the laborer to the possessors of the implements of labor is the cause of all servitude; and
- (3) That all previous efforts for emancipation had failed for want of union among the workers.

Perhaps those who signed their names to this programme of the International Workingmen's Association believed that a great discovery had been made, and an immense progress would result from the declaration of these principles. But most assuredly the great body of trade unionists had not been organizing their forces and fighting their employers all those years without acting on such principles. It must be borne in mind, however, that there is all the difference in the world between a principle when put into practice by trade unionists, and the self-same principle when advocated by sophistical socialistic politicians, as a means to the realization of their own visionary and reactionary schemes.

Looking merely on the surface, one might suppose that in the thirty-eight years that have elapsed since the Free Mason's Tavern meeting very little progress has been made toward realizing the

aspirations then and there expressed. Such a supposition would, however, be very erroneous, seeing in the first place, that an advance has been achieved in the material conditions necessary to international trade union organization that may be termed truly marvelous. During this period, the number of known trade unionists in Great Britain has grown from less than 75,000 to nearly 1,650,000, an increase of more than twenty fold, while the isolated unions of the commencement of that period are now united by a Congress, and also by a powerful Federation that disciplines and supports the action of each of its constituent parts. In America, the few and struggling national unions then existing have increased thirty fold, and embrace more than one million members, four-fifths of whom are united under the rule of the American Federation of Labor. So, too, in France, where, previous to March 21, 1884, trade unions were illegal, the increase has also been more than thirty fold, showing seventy-six national or general unions, with 1,130 local unions, aggregating 312,000 members, while more than 100,000 unionists have not yet entered into national bonds. In Teutonic countries also similar progress has been achieved.

If we now turn to the consideration of the progress made in the intellectual and moral conditions upon which the very existence of the trade union movement depends, we shall see that sunshine covers the whole field.

The workman has come to feel that a reduction of the hours of labor is even more desirable than an increase of wages, since it gives him leisure to live, leisure to love, leisure to taste his freedom. He has come to feel it a crime to take the job of another engaged in a struggle to resist injustice or improve his condition, so that the dictum "thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job" has been added to the decalogue. Voluntary arbitration of all matters in dispute between employer and employe has become a custom so sanctified that they who refuse to abide by it are branded by public opinion as guilty. And, finally, employers are fast giving up their old-time claim, that the property in their possession is theirs to use and abuse, and they are increasingly coming to regard themselves as public servants entrusted with a certain portion of the social funds for the proper administration of which they will be held morally responsible.

The peaceful evolution of our workers is endangered by the clash of oriental and occidental industrial systems in different stages of development, the evil effects of which can only be averted by organization; not by organization on the part of one or the other of our two great industrial classes, but by organization of both. The organization of capital is no longer local or national, it is fast becoming planetary; and, if our working class is to be saved from an abasement of the standard of living fearful to contemplate, it is high time that the organization of the trade union became co-extensive with that of capital.

The decision of the twentieth session of the American Federation of Labor to organize the 15,000 skilled workers of the island of Porto Rico on the unshakable basis of the trade union, is but a first step in a grand march destined to encircle the world.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Union, 169, has sent a carefully prepared circular to employers embodying a demand for eight hours per day, and requesting them to make out their contracts in the future on that basis. Conditions in that city are fair, and prospects bright.

No. 396 Entertain Their Friends.

On February 21st, the members of Local Union No. 396, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Newport News, Va., spent a most pleasant evening at the Central Labor Union hall, corner Washington avenue and Thirty-second street, with their friends. The event was quite a successful affair, and will be remembered with a great deal of pleasure.

There were about one hundred present, many of whom were contractors and non-union men. Brother R. W. Vaiden delivered an address at the opening, in which he welcomed all on behalf of the union. He said that God himself instituted unionism when he combined the Godheads into a Holy Trinity. He showed the objects of the organization to be to create a closer relationship between the journeymen carpenters and the contractors.

Brother Morgan Evenson followed in a few humorous remarks, in which he portrayed Brother P. C. Roberts as a man of veracity, though probably not a very successful fisherman.

Contractors Eastman, Burke, Massenburg, Phillips, and others, addressed the assembly, all of whom expressed themselves as being heartily in sympathy with the organization.

Messrs. Liddle and Wilson entertained with songs, which called forth rounds of applause, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all who attended.

Trade Unions Benefit Mankind.

No man of intelligence, certainly none possessed of general knowledge on the subject, will deny that trade unions exert and accomplish great good in the affairs of the world; and as the movement grows in force the ignorance of and prejudice against trade unions conducted strictly on trade lines is being swept away. It is only those unable and unwilling to learn, who suffer their ignorance or prejudice to oppose a principle and cause destined to make mankind better and safer. The great labor unions stand forth to-day as one of the wonders of the world. When we consider the hostile attitude of church and state, of politicians and schemers of the past, who have so persistently opposed the onward march of the movement, we bow in humble admiration to the sturdy pioneers who could neither be bribed nor frightened, and whose many sacrifices have made it possible to rear a temple of justice—the trade union—where the grievance of one becomes the concern of the many.—*Cigarmakers' Official Journal.*

Still At It.

One Sunday the minister of a small northern country parish church in Scotland had the misfortune to forget his sermon, and did not discover his loss till he reached the church. Suddenly an idea struck him. He sent for John, the beadle, and instructed him to give out the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm (containing 176 verses), while he hurried home for his sermon. On his journey back to church he saw the faithful beadle standing at the church door, waving his arms and urging him to hurry. On reaching the door, he exclaimed: "Are they all singing yet, John?" "Aye, sir," replied John, "they're at it yet, but they're cheepin' like sparries."

The fact that the masons, in Peekskill, N. Y., have secured an advance in wages induces the carpenters to make an organized effort for better conditions, with fair prospects of success.

Monopoly's Judicial Servitors.

That the federal judges are a corrupt body of men is generally believed, and the fact that there are a few honest men among them in no wise invalidates the proposition. Trained for years as corporation attorneys they have no consideration for the rights of individuals if their rights are in any wise in conflict with the claims set up by a corporation.

"We have taken the trouble," says the *Twentieth Century*, "to look into the record of the sixty-seven judges comprising the federal judiciary of the United States district courts. These men, as all know, are appointed for life, during good behavior, and draw \$5,000 a year salary. They may retire upon a pension at the age of seventy. The following table shows that nearly every one of these judges acted as the paid attorney of a great corporation before going on the bench. We give the number of such attorneys which each railroad and trust has contributed to the federal judiciary:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company . . .	8 judges.
New York Central (the Vanderbilt system)	6 judges.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	7 judges.
Standard Oil Co. (including its subsidiaries)	16 judges.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. . .	2 judges.
Boston & Albany Railroad	1 judge.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad	1 judge.
Southern Pacific Co. (Pacific Railroads)	6 judges.
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad . . .	2 judges.
Savannah, Florida & Western R. R. .	1 judge.
Wabash Railroad	2 judges.
American Sugar Refining Company . .	1 judge.

"This list accounts for 53 members of the federal judiciary. It must be borne in mind that the list above does not count twice, judges who have acted for two railroads.

"It will be seen that the Standard Oil Company is very well represented on the federal bench. When it is remembered, moreover, that the strike when Atgeld was Governor was a railroad strike, and that it was controlled by injunctions issued by a bench of railroad lawyers, the despotism exercised is appalling. The cabinet of President Cleveland at the time of the Chicago strike contained the chief counsel of the Boston & Maine Railroad. The sending of the troops in defiance of the Constitution and Governor Atgeld, is easily explained.

"Members of the federal judiciary particularly despotic in government by injunction include Judge James G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin; Judge Erskine M. Ross, of California; Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of Illinois, and one or two others. It must be more than a coincidence that every one of them was a railroad attorney before going on the bench, and a salaried attorney at that. Surely, it is not asking too much that Congress make a thorough investigation of the federal judiciary. If the allegations against that bench are true, radical reform is imperative. If they are false, slandered men will be vindicated. No honest man will oppose investigation."

Stick to the Union.

Stick to the union regardless of what may happen. Don't let any one push you off the track of straight trade unionism. Don't let any fanatic or half-baked union pretender discourage you in your belief in trade unions. Remember that these same people have been saying that we were going to the dogs or worse if we did not do this thing or some other thing, and just remember that while the hard winter brigade, which always has a child in the arms, has been for years telling you

that the union was no good, and that it had outlived its usefulness and was going backwards, on the contrary, it is steadily growing in strength and usefulness.

We have all heard the same story ever since we have known what a trade union was, but have, nevertheless, seen the organization grow and prosper. Neither the cry of the calamity howler nor the indifference of the lukewarm has had the effect of retarding its growth or checking its onward career.

We predict that no matter what we have to fight or what the conditions are, we will keep on growing in the future as we have in the past. Do not let anything scare, frighten or discourage you in the least. If we adhere strictly to the principles of straight trade unionism, we will continue to grow in numbers and usefulness.

A Wonderful Change.

What a wonderful change has taken place in the coal regions within the last twelve months. Not only among the miners themselves, but in nearly all branches in which labor is employed—carpenters, bricklayers, masons, in fact, in all lines of the building trades, retail clerks, blacksmiths, bartenders, shoemakers, street-car men, cigarmakers—everybody organizing, getting higher wages, a shorter work-day, more money, more leisure, and beginning to feel that life is worth living after all. And to what can we attribute this amazing transformation, where formerly extremely low wages and a general feeling of hopelessness prevailed? The anthracite miners, under the leadership of the cool-headed and far-seeing Mitchell, are in the vanguard. By simply uniting and standing together as one man, they have carried consternation into the camps of the millionaire coal barons, who have so long robbed and enslaved them. This, and this alone, has been the agency that has demonstrated to the workers in other lines that the open sesame to better conditions is trade unionism.

The entire anthracite region has been electrified, as it were, by the determined and successful battle of the miners last fall. What was proclaimed far and wide as an impossibility is to-day a matter of recorded history. The coal miners got an increase in their wages by simply standing out as one man and refusing to work until their demands were granted.

The example set by the wage-earners in the mining districts of Pennsylvania should serve as an object lesson, not alone to the toilers in the old Keystone State, but everywhere throughout the entire country where trade unionism has not as yet attained a foothold.

Things Washington Never Saw.

It is hard to make it seem true that Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and the fathers of the republic, never saw a railroad, or a telegraph line, or a sewing machine, or a photograph, or a typewriter, or a rubber band or shoe, or a piano, or a stem-winding watch, or a cyclopedia, or a dictionary, or a chromo, or a steel engraving, or a friction match, or a heating stove, or a furnace, or a gas or an electric light, or a fire engine, or a thousand and one other things common to every one to-day.

EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS declares the chief danger at the opening of the twentieth century is to be found in "ignorance, greed, centralization of wealth and of social and political power, and the consequent inequality of position and opportunity, without which liberty and justice cannot exist."

How to File Saws.

In filing a saw the first operation should be what is commonly called jointing. It is better to take a flat mill file and rub the teeth down until their length is uniform. For instance, in a straight-breasted saw, if you should put a straight edge along the teeth, every one should just touch it. Then comes the setting. Use, if you have one, a regular setting block, and care should be taken in preparing said block not to have a sharp edge where the tooth bends down, as it is apt to cause breakage. Do not set your tooth too far into the saw. A turning of the point is sufficient and is far better for the saw. The teeth should be set alternately right and left. A highly tempered saw which will hold the edge best must be carefully handled or you will lose many teeth in the operation. Do not put any more set than just enough to clear nicely. At this point it might be well to use the flat mill file, and do what is commonly called side filing the teeth. This is to guard against any uneven setting, and will be appreciated in the finished saw.

Your saw is now ready to file, and you will find it advisable to select your files carefully. For a six and seven point saw use a 7-inch slim taper. For eight and nine points use a 6-inch slim taper, and for ten, eleven and twelve points use a 5-inch slim taper. After placing your saw securely in the vise, commence to file at the point and progress toward the butt or heel. Always file the teeth which are set away from you; and as to the amount of beveling, it is entirely at the discretion of the carpenter. It is essential, however, that the bevel be placed on the front of the tooth. When through with one side, reverse the saw and proceed as before.

To prepare rip-saws, proceed as in hand-saws, except always use 7-inch slim taper, and if the saw is intended to cut hard lumber, a slight bevel is advisable, but if for ordinary and soft wood, it is best to file straight across. With these points carefully borne in mind, we see no reason why your saw should not be in fit condition for good work.

"For the Benefit of the Poor."

Every now and then some scientific fool discovers a method by which one can subsist upon the rations of a sparrow and cover his unsightly nudity with the wardrobe of a mink. Attendant upon each "discovery" we find our rich cousins ready to herald this valuable information to the four corners of the world "for the benefit of the poor!" These same Johnnie free-hearts will consume enough of life's sustenance at one sitting to supply a railroad section gang for a month, and spend enough for one ball costume to clothe a poor man's family in comfort for a year. But to practice what what one preaches nowadays is neither profitable nor stylish.—*United Labor Journal*.

Revised Version of the 23d Psalm.

"The politician is my shepherd. I shall want no good things during the campaign. He leadeth me in the saloon for my vote's sake. My glass of beer runneth over. He prepareth my ticket in the face of my better judgment. And, yea, though I walk through the mud and rain to vote for him, and shout myself hoarse, straightway when he is elected he forgetteth me. Lo, when I meet him in his own office he knoweth me not. Surely the wool has been pulled over my eyes all the days of my life."

Labor in Siam.

The Siamese adult who hires out as a laborer receives from 15 to 30 cents a day for his toil, according to an interesting report upon wages and prices in Siam submitted to the State Department, at Washington, by Consul-General Hamilton King at Bangkok. Engineers', blacksmiths', pitters' and boiler-makers' wages range from 62½ to 75 cents (gold); cabinetmakers, carpenters and bricklayers get from 30 to 40 cents; tailors get 50 cents a day, and farm hands may be had for a season for from \$12 to \$13.

These rates, says the Consul-General, are considered so high that they are attracting thousands from the fields, the forests and the smaller towns of Siam to Bangkok, to which the foregoing scale of wages applies, and thousands more come from Hong Kong, Swatow and Singapore every year.

One who has never been outside of the United States, says Consul-General King, can hardly form in his imagination a picture of what living means to the plain people of Siam. The laborer, with wages of from 15 to 30 cents a day, sits upon the floor in his home, for a chair costs from 90 cents to \$3; and he sleeps upon a grass mat, for the cheapest bed and mattress would cost him \$13.50. He cooks on a box of earth or an earthen crock for a stove, and eats his rice, fish and simple vegetables out of the same dish with his family without fork, knife or spoon. Eggs, which are very cheap, he has at times, chickens on rare occasions, and beef is almost an unknown luxury.

The laborer lives in a bamboo structure, with a tap roof, which generally consists of one small room about ten feet square, sometimes divided by a low partition. Within these rough walls, and on a floor of rough boards or split bamboo, the Siamese family eat, and cook and sleep. Their clothing is very meager, a cloth around the loins of the men and around the loins and breast of the women.

Profit Sharing with Employees.

The Hecla Iron Works of Brooklyn, employing about 750 men, have introduced the co-operative system of sharing profits with their officers and men. In speaking of the matter, Francis C. Jackson, secretary of the company, said:

"I have felt great interest in the scheme and am confident of its success. Our business reached such a point that the large increase in prosperity justifies us in sharing profits with our employes, many of whom have been with us for a long time, in some instances twenty-five years, and we feel that they should receive some reward.

"Many heads of departments, therefore, have been practically shareholders—that is, they will get, in addition to their salary, such a per cent. of interest as the dividends of the company shall earn. Already one dividend has been declared on December 1st for half a year. Our business year ends on June 1st. As soon as possible the system will be extended to all the old hands who have shown themselves trustworthy."

THE man who devotes his time, his energy and talents to building up a union of toilers, with which they are enabled to better their material and intellectual conditions, does more real good for mankind in general than he who endows a college or donates a fortune to a "mission." The first teaches independence through justice, while the second perpetuates injustice through dependence.

The Hours of Labor Must be Reduced.

Go out into the streets of any of our great cities to-day and use your eyes, and you will not fail to perceive scores of honest and industrious mechanics and laborers who are out of employment, owing to the invention and introduction of labor-saving machines. Day after day they tramp the public thoroughfares looking in vain for work, and day after day their numbers increase, for new machines are being introduced, and new recruits are being added to the ever-growing army of the unemployed upon our streets.

Everywhere we find organized labor agitating for a shorter work-day, and everywhere we find the employing classes in direct and bitter opposition.

There is only one solution to the question of the unemployed; if a machine is invented that enables the workers to turn out a given product with the expenditure of less time and labor, one of two things must inevitably follow, either the working hours must be reduced to suit the new requirements, or a sufficient number of hands laid off to counterbalance the increased power of mechanical production. This is logic that none may dodge, it is either the one thing or the other. Organized labor takes the common sense view of the matter, it claims that as labor-saving machinery increases the power and rapidity of production, the hours of labor should be so reduced as to keep pace with it, so that men may retain employment and have a means to earn a livelihood. But here capital steps in and says no, we have the right to hire who we wish, and work them as long as we desire, the machines are ours and we will run them to suit ourselves.

There can never be a settlement of this great question until the public conscience is aroused and the people recognize the necessity of compelling the passage of legislation, if necessary, to cover the evil.

It is impossible to provide work for the thousands of the unemployed upon any other grounds than that of the reduction of the hours of labor. Every new machine at present invented but aggravates the evil. The talk about a return of prosperity or good times while such a condition of affairs remains is a moral impossibility, too ridiculous indeed to be even funny. There can be no return of prosperity so long as the cause of the present hard times remains, and one great cause of the present depression is the substitution of mechanical for muscular skill. Therefore, it should be remembered that every attempt of organized labor to shorten working hours is an effort to comply with a natural law, the violation of which is responsible for the vast army who exist without any visible means of earning a livelihood. If the general public, the professional and business men, really desire a return of prosperity, they must be prepared to recognize facts, and give a helping hand to organized labor in its battle for the adoption of a shorter work-day.—*Industrial Banner*.

A Good Defence.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* recently urged that not much weight should be attached to the demand of trade unionists for an eight-hour day law, for they only comprised one-tenth of the workers of the United States. The Trades and Labor Assembly made a public reply to this article, and as regards the "one-tenth" clause says:

"In reply to your assertion that the eight-hour law is alone asked for by the members of trade unions, 'who comprise only about one-tenth of the laboring

classes of the United States,' we will state that if it was left to those workmen who are not affiliated with the trade unions to secure legislation in the interests of humanity, and the wage-earners in particular, there would be very few laws in the interests of the toiling masses on the statute books to-day; a day's work would consist of from twelve to fifteen hours, wages would be considerably lower; injustice would supersede justice, child labor would take the place of adult labor, poorhouses would supplant cottages, and would appear where now stand the well-ventilated factories; dangerous machinery would be unguarded; employees could not recover damages for injuries occasioned by the criminal neglect of the employers, compulsory education would never have been heard of; the disease-breeding products of the poorly-ventilated, foul-smelling tenement houses would have increased and multiplied, sorrow would have taken the place of happiness; crime would have increased to an alarming extent; the competition of convict labor with free labor would be greater; and the condition of the laboring classes would approach that of the serf of the old world."—*The Barbers' Journal*.

New Building Trades Council in Chicago.

Preliminary steps to the formation of a new Building Trades Council in Chicago have been taken by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union.

Communications have been sent to all the strictly building trade unions requesting them to appoint committees to attend a convention. The purpose of the meeting, as stated in the communication, is to discuss the question of "closer affiliation of the constructive trades in the building industry."

While nothing is said in the communication of the proposition to form a new central body, those interested in the movement believe that conditions have arisen which make it necessary for one to be formed. That question cannot be decided, it is said, until the various committees meet and talk over the situation.

The letter was mailed to the Carpenters, Tilelayers, Hodcarriers, Bricklayers, Plumbers, Electricians, Plasterers, Steamfitters, Gas-fitters, Sheet Metal Workers, Architectural Iron Workers, Painters and Decorators, Gravel Roofers, Hoisting Engineers, Marble Cutters, and Stone Cutters' Unions. There were none sent to the organizations of helpers, and it is understood that they must be represented through the unions of journeymen.

Definition of a Scab.

At a conspiracy trial held in England, the prosecuting counsel gave the following definition of a scab:

"A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and though both may be useful in troublesome times, they are detested by all when peace returns; so when help is needed, a scab is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grasp a benefit he never labored to procure. He cares only for himself, he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a monetary approbation he would betray friends, family, and country; in short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeymen, and is himself afterwards sold, in his turn, by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age, and to prosperity."

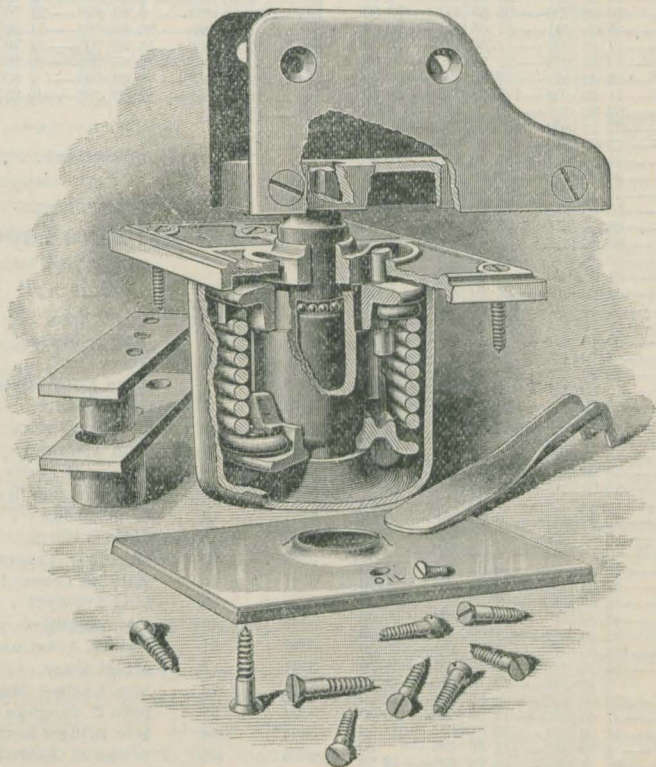
Bommer Ball-Bearing Floor Hinge.

Bommer Brothers 257-271 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., have brought out new floor hinge, showing important improvements in this class of hinge. Our cut shows construction (parts being broken away for this purpose.)

The top plate shown in the foreground is made of steel, and a steel tension wrench is furnished with each set.

The tension of the Bommer ball-bearing floor hinge being adjustable, only four sizes are necessary to cover the entire range of doors. This feature is of practical advantage to dealers, eliminating useless sizes, and enabling them to carry a full assortment on a smaller investment.

The ball-bearing being raised on centre post nearly to floor level, gives a well balanced, easy movement, and being covered by hollow spindle, the ball-bearing



BOMMER BALL-BEARING FLOOR HINGE.

is thoroughly protected from water, dirt and grit.

The top-bearing plate is broad, so that the screws get a good hold in flooring. Only the best oil-tempered springs are used, all parts are interchangeable and carefully proportioned.

The cylindrical shape of the Bommer ball-bearing floor hinge makes it easy to let into the floor, and brings the centre of the pivot as near as possible to the casing.

The finish is in every respect up to the high standard set by this well-known house.

Where hinges of this class are desired, above points are worthy of careful consideration.

New Method of Staining Lumber.

A man in Chattanooga, Tenn., has secured a patent on an invention for staining lumber in the log, which promises to create a sensation in wood-working circles. The staining materials are forced through logs by hydraulic pressure, and the result is that the log comes out of the process evenly stained all the way through. The value of this is enhanced by the gradual decimation of fine timber and the prevailing fashion of making "imitation" furniture. Under this process a piece of maple can be converted into mahogany all the way through, and at very little expense. In one case, with 200 pounds of pressure, the inventor completely stained a ten-foot log, forcing the staining material into the grains of the wood from which the sap had been forced by the same hydraulic pressure.

Employer's View of Trade - Unions.

To refer to those who suppose unions are an evil. I think they take as an ideal some self-reliant workman, who has a very strong character, great self-confidence, who can make his own bargain, and then they say: "If all men were like that, how nice it would be." But they must know that all men are not like that. People who can take the lead and act entirely on their own self-reliance are very scarce in every relation of life, and what used to happen much more before unions were so strong was that suddenly a feeling would rise up among a body of workmen that they were dissatisfied or offended, and that they ought either to have a large rise of wages or something else. A mass meeting would be called by the most violent of them, and the most extreme would force themselves to the front, the delegates would be elected by

clamor, and then come as the representatives of the whole party of the workmen, saying they must have the most unreasonable concession or they would go on strike, and take such courses as an old trade-union leader would never adopt. I think anyone who has known the labor market for the last thirty years will say that the demands are, almost without exception, far more moderate in their character than they used to be before the men were so much under the influence of the unions.—*Sir B. C. Bowne, in the Engineering Magazine*.

THE most dangerous man in the union movement, is the enthusiast who wants to strike and revolutionize conditions in the trade, shortly after he comes into possession of a membership card. Enthusiasm is a necessary stimulant at times, but it is a dangerous intoxicant when men of inexperience have an overabundant supply of it.

PATENTS

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FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.
During the month ending February 28, 1901.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
2	\$161 85	145	\$4 00	286	\$63 75	432	\$35 40
3	28 45	146	137 70	287	6 30	433	57 90
4	62 50	148	23 55	288	26 20	435	2 60
5	104 85	149	14 70	289	63 75	436	21 55
6	37 90	150	9 90	290	19 80	437	13 50
7	453 60	151	45 50	291	50 75	438	19 20
8	244 80	152	20 70	292	10 00	439	2 25
9	61 40	153	18 95	293	5 50	441	32 75
10	132 20	154	10 50	294	8 10	442	4 00
11	127 45	155	58 15	295	14 60	443	45 50
12	58 00	156	7 65	297	8 50	444	59 65
13	25 40	157	8 10	298	9 80	445	12 15
14	8 20	158	16 25	299	25 85	446	4 60
15	32 60	159	36 00	300	38 85	447	79 35
16	70 60	160	5 05	301	61 65	448	20 60
17	9 75	161	17 55	302	47 50	449	23 40
18	12 85	162	19 85	303	22 55	450	6 30
19	76 10	163	12 40	304	19 80	451	37 70
20	22 80	164	11 40	306	179 00	453	33 40
21	33 00	165	60 00	307	10 00	455	8 55
22	342 60	166	32 15	309	405 00	456	15 75
23	101 20	167	59 50	310	4 80	457	67 50
24	23 00	168	18 00	311	13 80	458	13 85
25	41 00	169	36 00	313	7 60	459	22 05
26	41 75	170	10 10	314	14 40	460	17 90
27	49 25	171	53 65	315	4 20	461	2 80
28	14 80	172	38 40	316	33 10	462	25
29	92 00	173	85 85	317	81 45	463	12 60
30	13 80	175	30 45	319	2 80	464	76 65
31	115 35	176	61 05	320	4 00	465	48 45
32	58 25	177	44 90	321	21 40	467	9 00
33	197 35	178	5 60	322	67 45	468	28 60
34	14 60	179	20 80	323	6 10	469	11 00
35	9 00	181	69 40	324	5 00	470	91 15
36	145 90	182	4 40	325	54 60	471	73 90
37	5 20	183	113 30	326	25 55	473	35 70
38	13 95	184	15 50	327	9 60	475	48 60
39	13 55	185	8 40	328	37 15	476	167 95
40	10 65	186	32 10	329	13 15	477	16 25
41	8 95	187	12 25	330	4 50	478	108 40
42	59 60	189	45 25	331	1 50	479	11 20
43	163 55	190	29 90	332	13 00	481	42 25
44	25 65	191	25 20	333	11 45	482	38 40
45	58 55	192	3 40	334	7 60	483	80 80
46	14 00	193	23 00	335	6 00	484	5 20
47	97 25	194	6 40	336	6 90	485	3 20
48	9 75	195	9 70	337	4 00	486	27 46
49	28 40	196	23 35	338	10 00	487	33 85
50	24 10	197	37 05	339	39 45	488	21 00
51	102 60	198	78 50	342	9 30	489	22 45
52	228 85	199	41 80	343	16 25	490	20 00
53	36 90	200	31 40	344	3 00	491	9 00
54	19 60	202	126 95	345	7 80	492	63 50
55	11 05	203	16 15	346	17 10	493	64 30
56	69 00	204	9 10	348	12 15	494	71 35
57	27 20	205	20 50	349	63 55	495	43 10
58	27 30	206	37 40	350	11 60	496	30 00
59	54 80	207	11 60	351	36 95	497	31 10
60	85 40	208	4 90	352	11 60	498	50
61	79 90	209	65 15	353	30 25	499	12 70
62	50 00	210	20 80	354	10 80	500	20 00
63	20 25	211	179 20	355	11 25	502	31 95
64	8 60	212	14 75	356	4 80	503	35 50
65	11 25	213	2 80	357	20 20	504	9 00
66	8 10	214	10 40	358	9 45	505	3 80
67	11 25	215	17 35	359	44 55	506	12 95
68	46 60	216	6 20	360	29 50	507	34 00
69	249 50	217	35 45	361	40 60	510	10 00
70	47 00	218	63 15	362	30 50	511	1 00
71	133 10	219	27 00	363	9 65	512	10 80
72	7 25	220	10 00	364	35 10	514	2 70
73	59 80	222	27 00	365	33 10	515	200 00
74	72 75	224	72 50	367	22 05	516	16 40
75	18 40	225	18 40	368	14 85	518	20 60
76	17 20	226	19 20	369	20 40	519	5 35
77	23 50	227	11 60	370	7 15	521	18 60
78	29 70	228	26 15	371	2 00	522	34 30
79	60 95	229	35 85	373	3 40	523	3 50
80	25 35	230	26 95	374	117 65	524	25 30
81	266 05	231	45 35	375	122 80	525	13 35
82	14 40	232	11 20	377	34 20	526	139 45
83	50 85	233	9 00	379	34 95	528	18 60
84	34 50	234	22 65	381	65 00	529	13 50
85	23 70	237	25 25	382	27 00	531	11 85
86	26 25	238	18 20	383	3 40	532	43 20
87	44 40	239	23 20	384	37 10	533	3 40
88	2 40	240	8 70	385	13 95	534	39 90
89	6 40	241	47 25	386	41 55	536	6 50
90	20 50	242	21 60	387	34 70	537	7 15
91	99 40	243	2 40	388	51 45	538	18 25
92	18 00	244	13 65	389	81 10	539	17 00
93	27 00	245	13 20	390	26 00	540	7 60
94	101 20	246	39 40	391	54 70	541	27 40
95	33 05	247	46 60	392	1 25	542	8 20
96	129 80	248	17 10	393	29 56	544	20 25
97	147 00	249	26 30	394	35 70	545	17 85
98	101 00	250	4 00	395	14 20	546	7 00
99	16 20	251	29 80	396	37 55	547	110 85
100	15 85	252	18 00	397	5 00	548	13 50
101	120 40	253	9 25	398	13 00	549	6 80
102	100 55	254	31 00	400	7 20	551	14 40
103	8 40	255	2 80	401	22 80	552	6 95
104	161 35	256	10 25	402	30 95	553	17 45
105	50 00	257	146 70	403	10 90	554	14 20
106	14 00	258	38 15	404	7 00	555	10 25
107	33 90	259	11 30	406	8 20	556	7 80
108	6 10	260	72 50	407	4 75	557	26 15
109	88 05	261	9 45	408	93 00	558	6 75
110	25 65	262	28 90	409	19 75	561	19 20
111	24 40	263	19 05	410	9 25	562	17 60
112	16 60	264	9 00	411	12 40	563	38 50
113	118 25	265	17 25	412	5 00	564	36 15
114	16 00	266	33 20	414	18 90	566	7 60
115	127 10	268	23 60	415	3 30	567	36 00
116	8 45	269	18 65	416	42 20	568	7 20
117	19 80	270	11 75	417	27 00	569	9 60
118	11 40	271	9 90	418	11 05	570	14 85
119	409 80	272	8 20	419	32 20	571	14 80
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121	23 60	274	30 60	421	4 60	574	29 50
122	20 70	275	15 75	422	8 90	575	60 80
123	14 00	276	75 35	423	32 20	576	14 85
124	25 60	277	282 35	424	18 00	577	2 40
125	51 50	278	13 25	425	24 30	578	10 95
126	58 45	279	8 35	426	96 35	580	13 50
127	11 00	280	8 35	427	133 25	581	14 30
128	33 60	282	30 15	428	27 80	582	3 80
129	185 57	283	12 95	430	45 40	583	9 40
130	5 15	285	15 60	431	20 95	584	41 80

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
585	\$ 9 70	632	\$ 6 70	670	\$ 9 00	705	\$ 9 20
586	35 60	633	19 10	671	4 40	706	1 75
587	7 60	634	17 30	672	27 30	707	35 85
588	5 20	635	15 05	673	9 60	709	3 00
589	14 60	636	90 00	674	44 85	711	3 50
592	26 20	637	27 50	675	4 00	712	11 90
593	12 40	638	14 50	676	9 30	714	25 40
594	5 20	639	47 05	677	14 55	715	117 75
595	25 35	641	2 80	678	17 10	716	20 80
597	20 00	642	14 80	679	6 00	717	34 80
598	9 85	643	17 25	680	14 85	718	2 00
599	20 30	644	10 94	681	4 20	721	10 75
602	13 90	645	13 00	682	13 00	722	6 50
603	12 15	646	16 40	683	11 00	723	14 40
604	12 40	647	6 40	684	15 75	724	11 50
607	7 75	649	13 15	685	8 75	725	11 75
608	12 25	650	8 10	686	6 60	726	45 95
610	16 05	651	14 80	687	9 20	727	10 25
611	10 80	652	15 60	688	8 50	728	10 00
612	16 95	653	5 40	689	8 15	729	10 00
613	14 20	654	23 25	690	9 60	730	10 00
615	37 85	655	24 75	691	32 20	731	23 00
616	14 95	656	16 20	692	18 70	732	10 00
617	11 25	657	37 55	693	14 40	733	10 00
618	7 60	658	3 06	694	7 65	734	10 00
621	23 20	659	34 70	695	6 40	735	10 00
622	64 35	662	2 80	696	112 45	736	10 00
623	6 20	663	7 00	697	2 85	739	5 40
624	55 20	664	9 80	698	21 70	746	6 00
625	24 80	665	20 60	699	11 50	750	78 22
626	17 40	666	15 70	700	21 70	757	16 30
627	52 65	667	59 85	702	16 20	767	30 15
629	13 95	668	8 00	703	7 80	785	3 90
630	16 40	669	2 00	704	40 95	786	10 10
631	13 10						



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

DISTRICT COUNCIL, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, CHARLES J. GIBNEY, who departed this life January 23, 1901; and

WHEREAS, We bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well, still we deplore the loss of our esteemed Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of CHARLES J. GIBNEY we have lost a faithful Brother, an active and zealous worker, and an eloquent advocate of trade unionism; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt and sincere sympathy to his bereaved widow and children, in the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father.

WM. J. QUINN,
E. W. WILLIAMS, } *Committee.*
E. E. CLARK.

LOCAL UNION No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brothers, C. C. PRESTER and CHARLES J. GIBNEY, who departed this life January 22d and 25th, at the ages of thirty-five and fifty-five.

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 2 feels the loss of these two faithful Brothers, and earnest promoters of unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the charter of our Union be draped for thirty days, in memory of our deceased Brothers, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the wives and children of our Brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the families of our deceased Brothers, also a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

E. W. WILLIAMS,
TAYLOR RICHARDSON, } *Committee.*
J. J. SCHWARZ.

LOCAL UNION No. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to summon from our midst our late Brother, JOHN MILLER; be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of this Local is hereby extended to his family and relatives; and further

Resolved, That the charter of this Local be draped for a period of thirty days, out of respect for our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be placed on our minutes, a copy of same be sent to his family, and published in our journal, THE CARPENTER.

C. B. BROEFFLE,
W. A. PRELL,
H. HEIDEMAYER, } *Committee.*
H. S. BROWNELL,
ANDREW GREEN.

LOCAL UNION No. 336, La Salle, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother and co-laborer, Brother A. A. WELLER; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our Brother our sympathy, in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our Brother, and a copy be sent to our official organ for publication, and that the same be spread on the minutes of our Local; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for the space of sixty days.

JAMES MCNULTY,
E. E. CULVER, } *Committee.*
WM. HINDMAN,

LOCAL UNION, No. 183, Peoria, Ill.

WHEREAS, In the death of Brother HENRY POPKEN this union has sustained the loss of an honored member, and the family a kind and loving husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the widow and children of our deceased Brother, in their loss of husband and father.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the space of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be published in all the daily papers, both German and English, and spread on our minutes.

Resolved also, That a copy be placed in the hands of the family, and be published in our official journal.

J. H. RICE,
C. H. LEFLEE, } *Committee.*
J. P. WEEKEN,
W. SCHMIDT.

LOCAL UNION No. 23, Worcester, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst the beloved wife of our Brother, WILLIAM H. EDMANDS; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Edmands in this his said affliction, and pray God to ease the aching void caused by her sad death; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, a copy be sent to our afflicted Brother, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. ANDERSON,
W. E. CAPMAN, } *Committee.*
JAMES J. DELANEY.

LOCAL UNION No. 158, Topeka, Kansas.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All Divine Providence to remove from this earth to a better one the beloved wife of our young member and Brother, GEO. W. DESSENBERGER; and

WHEREAS, Her death deprives an infant of a mother's love and care, and a husband of a loyal companion; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the mandate of the Divine Will of Him who doeth all things well, that the members of this union extend to Brother Dessenberger their heartfelt sympathy in the hour of his affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. H. KERLE,
S. B. WEAVER, } *Committee.*
F. A. JOHNSON.

LOCAL UNION No. 475, Florence, Colo.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our Brother and fellow member, A. J. WALTER MEYER; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the union extend their heartfelt sympathy to our Brother in his sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and copies sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and our local daily, the Tribune, for publication, and to our bereaved Brother.

H. L. RANDALL,
P. F. MCCALLIN, } *Committee.*
S. S. LINDEMAN.

LOCAL UNION No. 125, Utica, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst one of our esteemed Brothers, CARL VOIGT, who departed this life January 20, 1901; be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and express our sincere sympathy with the bereaved family of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting; that one be presented to his family, and that a copy be sent for publication in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

S. J. ULRICH,
HENRY E. DESMOND, } *Committee.*
EDWIN F. GARVIN.

LOCAL UNION No. 189, Quincy, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, FRED. J. ECHTENKAMP, the son of J. F. Echtenkamp; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 189 extend our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved Brother and family in their sad affliction; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for thirty days as a token of honor and esteem in which he was held by the members of this union; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy be spread on our minutes, also be sent to our official journal for publication.

WM. B. WINKING,
BENJ. J. KNUF, } *Committee.*
F. W. EUSCHER.

If He Had Only Known It.

"Jack" Wilson, whose tomb is in the Little Cloisters at Westminster Abbey, was Shakespeare's tenor. He died at the age of 78 in 1673. The inscription on his tomb at the abbey was much obliterated, and under the direction of an antiquary a man was employed to recut the letters. The antiquary stood looking over him, so that he should make no mistake, and to make the time go pleasantly he dwelt at great length to the workman upon the grandeur and merits of the deceased. The man eventually stopped his work, and, looking up at the antiquary, said: "I wish, sir, that we had known that he was such a swell afore we run that there drain pipe through him!"

Twenty-One New Unions Chartered During the Month.

- 220. Wallace, Idaho.
- 292. Sherbrooke, Que.
- 307. Winona, Minn.
- 469. Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 496. Kankakee, Ill.
- 724. New York City.
- 728. Pontiac, Ill.
- 729. Stephenville, Tex.
- 730. Quebec, Can. (French).
- 732. North Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S.
- 733. Percy, Ill.
- 734. Kokomo, Ind.
- 735. Mansfield, O.
- 736. Sumter, S. C.
- 737. Carlinsville, Ill.
- 738. Concord, N. C.
- 740. Novinger, Mo.
- 741. Beardstown, Ill.
- 745. O'Fallon, Ill.
- 748. Taylorville, Ill.
- 749. Mt. Vernon, O.

Unions Lapsed.

- 136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)
- 221. Marblehead, Mass.
- 234. Algiers, La.
- 240. Augusta, Ga.
- 292. Milwaukee, Wis.
- 307. South Framingham, Mass.
- 308. Cedar Rapids, Ia.
- 338. St. Joseph, Mo. (South).
- 420. Webb City, Mo.
- 452. Sumter, S. C.
- 469. Aiken, S. C.
- 496. Leadville, Col.
- 514. Fernie, B. C.
- 579. Wilmington, Del.
- 580. Dundee, N. J.
- 590. Bristol, Tenn.
- 596. Rome, Ga. (Col.)
- 600. Moundsville, W. Va.

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Savannah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California.; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas.; Easton, Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Col.; Hartford City, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; San Jose, Cal.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Joliet, Ill.; Duluth, Minn.; Rocky Ford, Col.; Saginaw, Mich.; Streator, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; Washington, D. C.; El Paso, Texas.; Davenport, Ia.; Port Arthur, Texas.; Mena, Ark.; Racine, Wis.; Atlanta, Ga.; Des Moines, Ia.; Pittsfield, Mass.; San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Vineland, N. J.; Houston, Texas.; Beaumont, Texas.; Columbia, S. C.; Tacoma, Wash.; Witt, Ill.; St. Hyacinthe, Can.; Athens, Ga.; Portland, Ore.; Steubenville, O.; Kane, Pa.; Everett, Wash.; La Salle, Ill.



THOMAS WILEY BOOTHE was expelled from Local Union 312, Montgomery, Ala., for misstatements as to his age and trying to obtain benefits under false pretenses.

J. W. HAYS and J. M. WILSON have been expelled from Local Union No. 256, for misappropriation of funds.

Directory of Brotherhood Business Agents.

Akron, Ohio, B. F. Ebert, 428 East Buchtel ave.
Alton, Ill., Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C., J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main st.
Austin, Texas, J. Geggie, 205 West Sixth st.
Birmingham, Ala., F. G. Howard, 2008 1/2 2d ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y., James Thompson, 252 Third ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
Buffalo, N. Y., C. Donald Glass, 44 Kehr st.
Chicago, Ill., William Hambach, 338 North Paulina st.
Chicago Heights, Ill., M. O. Neighbour, Box 728.
Cincinnati, Ohio, D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st.
Cleveland, Ohio, William Schultz, 83 Prospect st.
Corona, L. I., N. Y., Philip Gibbins, Box 374.
Covington, Ky., E. Watkins.
Dallas, Texas, S. Lotzenheimer, 336 Main st.
Dayton, Ohio, John Weyrick, 36 Drake ave.
Detroit, Mich., T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
Elizabeth, N. J., John T. Cosgrove, 76 Park st.
Fort Worth, Texas, G. B. Priddy.
Hartford, Conn., Fred C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass., R. E. Bonville, 158 High st., Room 5.
Indianapolis, Ind., H. E. Travis, 144 E. Washington st.
Kansas City, Kansas, J. W. Jones, 964 Osage ave.
Kansas City, Mo., S. Cantwell, 1416 Belvidere st.
Knoxville, Tenn., W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave.
Louisville, Ky., H. S. Huffman, 414 Centre st.
Marion, Ind., Joseph Shellhous, W. Tenth st.
Memphis, Tenn., J. T. Hall, 846 Porter st.
Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7, L. F. Blackfield, 2308 Twelfth ave. South.
Montclair, N. J., S. B. Otteril.
Newark, N. J., J. I. Skinner, 388 Clinton ave.
New York (Bronx), C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.
New York, N. Y., W. H. Blatchford, 1544 Second ave.
New York City, East Side, F. Spreter, 505 E. 83d st.
New York City, West Side, Geo. Slatter, 240 E. 80th st.
New York City, Shops, Adolph Knieger, 253 E. 78th st.
New York City, Stairbuilders, Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.
Oklahoma, I. T., C. E. Ballard, Box 276.
Oshkosh, Wis., Frank Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Peoria, Ill., L. G. Humphrey, 123 S. Adams st.
Philadelphia, Pa., Joseph Holt, 50 N. Thirteenth st.
Pontiac, Ill., M. H. Abinet.
Richmond, Va., James H. Pond, 1 East Clay st.
Rochester, N. Y., F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Schenectady, N. Y., Charles N. Kelafant, 827 Strong st.
Scranton, Pa., O. S. Lutz, 309 Lackawanna ave.
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 5, A. Hartman, 1702 South Twelfth st.
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 73, R. Young, 5640 Cotebilliente ave.
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 257, Benjamin Prear, 4562 Evans ave.
St. Paul, Minn., J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin st.
Springfield, Ill., Thomas M. Blankenstip, 413 1/2 E. Jefferson st.
Springfield, Mass., George W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Syracuse, N. Y., John T. O'Brien, 307 Oak st.
Troy, N. Y., J. G. Wilson, Box 63.
Washington, D. C., J. T. Barknam, 609 C st. N.W.
Waterbury, Conn., Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.
Waterville, Maine, F. A. Stephens, 46 Elm st.
Worcester, Mass., William A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.
Wyoming Valley, D. C., John R. Mullery, Room 15, Weitzankorn Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Design for Tool Chest Wanted.

Editor CARPENTER:

Will some Brother be kind enough to publish in THE CARPENTER a good design for a tool chest, with one or two drawers at the bottom?

Key West, Fla.

F. H. M.

In Amsterdam, N. Y., trade is good; all men employed; prospects for the coming season are bright. Meetings well attended, and much interest manifested.

Against Compulsory Arbitration.

The Louisville convention of the Federation of Labor went on record as being decidedly opposed to compulsory arbitration, by the adoption of the following resolution: "We are utterly opposed to any law enacted by the State which will in any way, by consent or otherwise, deprive the worker of his right to quit work at any time, and for any reason sufficient to himself; and we recommend that the different State Federations and Local Central Bodies in the several States insist upon the repeal of any compulsory features in any arbitration laws now on the statute books, and use their utmost endeavor to prevent any such laws from being enacted in the future." While there are many among the rank and file of all unions who will take issue with this declaration by the Louisville convention, yet the men who have given this question deep study were able to make convincing arguments in support of their opposition to compulsory arbitration. There was practically no opposition to the adoption of the resolution in the convention.

The arbitration conference of the National Civic Federation, in Chicago, recently, developed the fact that both the representatives of capital and labor who addressed the conference were opposed to compulsory arbitration. The only voice raised in support of this method of settling disputes between employer and employe was that of Hugh H. Lusk, ex-member of parliament in New Zealand, who read a paper before the conference, detailing the successful operation of the compulsory arbitration law of that country. However, Mr. Lusk admitted that this country was not yet ready for compulsory arbitration. He said he had looked around anxiously for conditions by which the system of New Zealand could be applied here, but had been met by difficulties which seemed insurmountable. Mr. Lusk said that these obstacles were not necessarily the opposition of employers and employes. "I cannot imagine," he said, "how a court can be set up in America which the wealthier classes would not control. I make no charges against American judges, except that they do not command the confidence of the masses of the people."

And here is the milk in the cocoanut. Before compulsory arbitration can be successful the masses of the people must have confidence in the courts. From all the evidence at hand, it would seem that the action of the Louisville convention of the A. F. of L. on this important question was wise.—*Midland Mechanic.*

Our Duty to the Heathen.

From Greenland's icy mountains to Manila's coral strand, the poor benighted heathen calls away to beat the band. They are aching to be civilized, in every heathen land, and we've got to have an army for the job. The heathen are a-callin' to our noble, Christian race, America, with all the rest, has got to set the pace, and for our surplus products we must have a market place, and we've got to have an army for the job. The heathen in the peaceful paths of freedom must be led; at present he's too volatile and light as to his head; the only way to keep him down is to fill him up with lead, and we've got to have an army for the job. Then it's rise up. William Riley, and come along with me, for we're going to bring them freedom and set their poor souls free; they are only yellow niggers, and they will soon be up a tree—but we've got to have an army for the job.—*The Public.*

Anarchists' Flight.

The Carnegies, the Astors, the Goulds and others of the tribes of vampires who have fattened financially on the middle and poorer classes of the United States, are gradually conveying their ill-gotten millions to Europe. The snobs are aping royalty or nobility, and decline to be considered "low-bred Americans" longer. They are either erecting castles in England or have in course of erection palatial residences in London, or both.

It was all very well to live in this country as long as there was no interference with the bold and unscrupulous manner in which they robbed the American public; the Stars and Stripes were good enough for them, and the bald-headed emblem of liberty—so called—was the embodiment of all that was good and noble then. But as soon as the people began to awaken to the fact that they had been plundered and hoodwinked by a band of legalized robbers for years, and are arriving at the conclusion that it is about time to take an active part in the legislation of the country, both national and local, and, if possible, to compel these pirates to disgorge some of their plunder by paying at least a reasonable amount, in the way of an income tax, toward the maintenance of the government, the wealthy thieves decline to accept the programme; not but that English tax-gatherers will see to it that a certain tax will be paid for the privilege of residing in the British realm. The stolen millions will never be returned to circulation in this country, but it is well to take into consideration the immense advantage of being thus easily rid of these parasites, while taking steps in the meantime to bar out those other less dangerous, but none the more desirable, anarchists who infest the large European cities. It is hoped, in the interests of good government, that the Pullmans, the Vanderbilts and all the other wealthy bilks will catch the royal fever and join the exodus. It would also be a universal blessing if they should conceive the idea of getting into politics with the view of corrupting the legislative bodies in England as they did in America, for in that case there would be another exodus—to a distant colony known as Van Dieman's Land.—*Voice of Labor.*

Good Advice.

Fellow-workers, do not act hastily nor jump at conclusions. If you have a grievance, before you act, read your constitution, and be governed by the laws that are laid down in that book. If you are unable to read, have some member to read it to you; then consult the officers of your union. Before you act, remember your membership in the union does not give you license to act independently. Your grievance may prove to be imaginary, and by acting hastily you may do your employer an injustice as well as yourself and the union you belong to. Remember, a member or a body of members cannot declare a strike legally. The whole union must be consulted and the proper course pursued. The laws of all labor unions say that the strike should be and must be the last resort where a grievance exists. A good union man will act in accordance with the laws of his union. He will have his grievance investigated in the proper manner, and be governed by the decision of his union in the matter.—*Brauer Zeitung.*

An authority suggests that in finishing white maple, only one coat of varnish be used, in order that the wood shall retain its whiteness; and let this be the lightest copal, of good body.

Schemers Caught in Their Own Trap.

THE trusts are hurting where it was least expected. It has always been supposed that the lawyers were very careful to take care of themselves in the way of passing laws that would increase their business, but it seems now that the rapid formation of trusts has had the effect of driving many lawyers to the wall. An exchange tells of a letter sent by a Chicago lawyer in reply to an inquiry from a London lawyer as to the advisability of his coming to this country to open an office. The Chicago lawyer wrote to him that he better stay where he was, as the trusts had closed up so many small manufacturing plants, and were so fast getting control of all industry that they had taken away the business upon which the lawyers had before depended for a living. We feel sorry for the lawyers, but there is some satisfaction in knowing that for once the schemers got caught in their own trap.

Immigration Restriction in Natal.

The Immigration Restriction Act, which has just passed, prohibits the landing in Natal of any person (among others), (1) who cannot himself write out and sign in the characters of some language of Europe a prescribed application form for admittance, giving his name and address and his business; (2) any one who is a pauper or is likely to become a public charge, and (3) any one who—not having received a free pardon—has within two years been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, and not being a mere political offence.—*Coast Seamen's Journal.*

JAPAN has the cheapest postal service in the world. For 2 sen (1 2-5 cents) letters are mailed to all parts of the Empire.

Labor Platform of 1830.

This is the first American labor platform ever formulated. It was adopted in 1830:

1. The right of a man to the soil.
2. Down with monopolies.
3. Freedom of public lands.
4. Homesteads made inalienable.
5. Abolition of all laws for the collection of debts.
6. A general bankrupt law.
7. A lien of the laborer upon his own work for wages.
8. Abolition of imprisonment for debt.
9. Equal rights for women with men in all respects.
10. Abolition of chattel slavery and of wage slavery.
11. Limitation to 160 acres; no person, after the passage of this law, to become possessed of more than that amount of land. But when a land monopolist dies his heirs are to receive his legal number of acres and be compelled to sell the over-plus, using the proceeds as they please.
12. Mails of the United States to run on Sunday.

Would Rush for Employment.

Suppose the government should announce its intention to build a railroad from New York to San Francisco and call for laborers to do the work, at the same time giving notice that all help would be paid with a new issue of government paper money. What a rush for employment would follow! And why shouldn't this be done? The people need cheaper transportation; everybody, except the money lenders, recognizes the need of more money, and that thousands of unemployed men anxious to work are scattered all over the country cannot be denied. What a great blessing to the people of the United States such action would bring!—*Missouri World.*

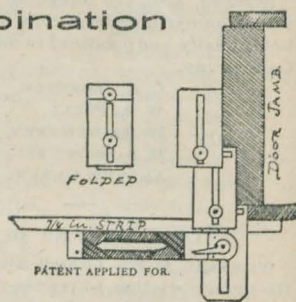
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WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to introduce the "hottest" seller on earth. Dr. White's Electric Comb, patented 1899. Agents are coining money. Cures all forms of scalp ailments, headaches, etc., yet costs the same as an ordinary comb. Send 50c in stamps for sample. D. N. Rose, Gen. Mgr., Decatur, Ill.

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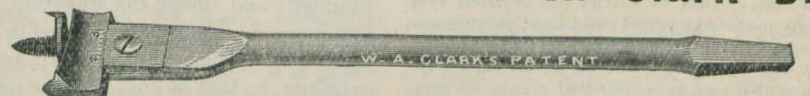
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623. BREWTON—D. J. Gallaspie.
271. GADSDEN—V. R. Morgan.
206. ENSLEY—A. W. Muckenfess.
312. MONTGOMERY—R. H. Bozman, 24 Plum st.,
Highland Park.
353. "—(Col.) C. H. Meadows, 14 Cherry.
89. MOBILE—H. V. Davis, 852 Elmira st.
92. "—(Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.
422. NORTH BIRMINGHAM—J. H. Thompson.
508. PHENIX—Z. T. Graddy,
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615. PRATT CITY—W. M. Wilson.
410. SELMA—(Col.) J. W. Williams, 908 Phillip st.
472. "—S. D. Johnson, 15 Water st.
606. WYLAN—S. P. Baker.

ARKANSAS.

86. FORT SMITH—T. C. Gardner,
1622 Boulevard st.
319. HUNTINGTON—Jno. Bach.
539. LITTLE ROCK—H. H. Young, 203 E. 10th st.
690. "—J. F. Crow, 800 W. Sherman.
366. MENA—A. B. Sears.
576. PINE BLUFF—D. M. O'Neal, 819 W. 15th st.
675. "—(Col.) T. M. Wilson.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—Geo. G. Knepper, 1515 South st
743. BAKERSFIELD—T. F. McGrane,
1003 Chester ave.
701. FRESNO—James J. Scott.
710. LONG BEACH—F. H. Robinson.
332. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
426. "—C. H. McGeorge, 1515 Santee.
36. OAKLAND—Geo. H. Johnson,
5427 Vincent st., Alden.
550. "—(Mill) Chas. Wallburg,
1625 LeRoy Ave., Berkeley
608. PALO ALTO—Chas. Spatz.
255. RIVERSIDE—Charles Hamilton, 519 9th st.
586. SACRAMENTO—Edw. Rolff, Box 41, J. st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary Dist. Council,
W. I. Kidd, 915 1/2 Market.
22. "—N. L. Wandell, 1133 1/2 Mission st.
95. "—(Latin) J. Ducasse, 1622 A Mason st.
304. "—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
423. "—(Mill) J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
483. "—Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
616. "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom st.
SAN JOSE—W. Runhold, 490 N. 8th st.
162. "—(Mill) Ed. White, Box 876,
Santa Clara.
162. SAN MATEO—L. Huyck.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 194.
206. STOCKTON—E. L. Huntley, 146 E. Sonora st.
180. VALLEJO—Wm. M. Boyd, 138 Ill st.

CANADA.

408. BRANTFORD, ONT.—J. H. Ness, 180 Park ave.
600. BROCKVILLE, ONT.—John Marton, Jr.,
Box 371.
645. COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Frank Thrift.
520. GREENWOOD, B. C.—A. J. A. Portras,
Box 231.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow
18. HAMILTON, ONT.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249. KINGSTON, ONT.—L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot.
184. MONTREAL, QUE.—(Fr.) G. Audet,
204 Rivard st.
524. NELSON, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 202.
713. NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—C. J. Webber.
732. NORTH SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, N. S.—
A. H. McCauley, Box 337.
671. OTTAWA, ONT.—Robert Stewart, Care of
Mason, Gordon & Co.
626. OWEN SOUND ONT.—Jas. Gardner.
672. PETERBORO, ONT.—R. F. McGregor,
509 Water st.
618. PHOENIX, B. C.—Ira McCurren.
730. QUEBEC CAN.—(Fr.) J. S. Huot, 14 Park st.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—Wm. McCreath.
292. SHERBROOKE, QUE.—Jas. Collins,
92 London st.
38. ST. CATHERINES, QUE.—Jas. Hindson,
Henry st.
108. ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.—Albine Nadeau.
590. STRATFORD, ONT.—A. K. Riley.
27. TORONTO, ONT.—D. D. McNeill,
288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. S. Falconer, Box 231.
533. WATERLOO, ONT.—Jacob Fenner, Berlin.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—Thos. Ritson,
230 Main st.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—F. J. Anderson, 735 Walnut st.
480. CANON CITY—Seth Shepard, 103 Chestnut st.
417. COLORADO CITY—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 35.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—D. R. Blood,
17 W. Fountain st.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of Dist. Council,
Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—David McBride,
210 Crystal st.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475. FLORENCE—H. L. Randall, Box 545.
244. GRAND JUNCTION—C. J. Wadman, Box 872.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, P. O. Box 5.
681. LOVELAND—J. P. Harrison.
362. PUEBLO—S. M. Davidson, 327 S. Main st.
267. ROCKY FORD—M. H. Adams.
584. TELLURIDE—Charles C. Leary.
VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—M. L. Kane, 121 George st.
127. DERBY—John A. Thomas, Shelton, Conn.
Box 390.
196. GREENWICH—F. W. Herbert,
25 Davenport ave.
43. HARTFORD—A. Mackey, 33 Julius st.
87. NEW BRITAIN—John Nelson, 53 Beaver st.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chaple st.
183. NEW LONDON—Forest Sherman,
298 Montauk ave.

137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 263 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
757. SOUTH MANCHESTER—Thos. Wright.
210. STAMFORD—O. W. Olsen, Greenwich ave.
216. TORRINGTON—S. J. Bull, 30 Elton st.
260. WATERBURY—Wenzel Wolf, 93 Farm st.
583. WINSTED—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—F. J. Niedomanski,
358 N. st., S. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus,
910 Julia st.
605. "—A. C. MacNeill, 501 W. Monroe st.
627. "—W. H. Pabor, 729 W. Adams st.
655. KEY WEST—B. B. Lowe, 718 Olivia st.
354. "—(Col.) Joseph Hannibal,
804 Julia st.
74. PENSACOLA—R. H. Massey, 610 S. Palifax.
107. "—(Col.) W. A. Woods, 514 W. DeSoto.
531. ST. PETERSBURG—D. H. West.
420. TAMPA—(Col.) R. E. Thomas,
Governor & Constant sts.
606. "—H. F. Stephenson, 1207 Marion st.

GEORGIA.

551. ATHENS—J. M. Epps, Pulaski st.
ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council,
W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.
317. "—(Cars) Ed. D. Saye,
839 Luckie st.
329. "—J. B. Young, 90 Central pl.
439. "—J. O. Alexander, 124 Gullatt st.
520. "—(Col.) G. W. Smith, 53 Angas av.
283. AUGUSTA—A. T. Lang, Sav Road & 12th st.
527. BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. M. Pitts.
684. CEDARTOWN—W. H. Tillery.
68. COLUMBUS—(Col.) P. C. Tinsley, 412 8th st.
313. "—M. J. Smith,
Box 410, Phenix, Ala.
501. DARIEN—R. M. Levine.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326. "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Genl Del.
654. "—W. E. Ridley, 302 Terney ave.,
South Macon.
411. ROME—G. L. Trammell,
112 Calhoun ave.
256. SAVANNAH—T. C. Dickson, Box 311.
318. "—(Col.) A. W. White, 512 Charles st.
261. VALDOSTA—E. H. Goodwin, 614 N. Ashley st.

IDAHO.

398. LEWISTON—Joe Barnham.
220. WALLACE—E. L. Wood.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—Shelby Mather, North Alton.
741. BEARDSTOWN—J. D. Piehler, Jr., Box 167.
433. BELLEVILLE—Herman Neff, 1011 W. Main.
63. BLOOMINGTON—J. H. Rader, 602 N. Centre.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Poultier, 2106 38th.
737. CARLINSVILLE—Cicero Borough.
203. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 N. ave. B.
367. CENTRALIA—B. H. Pitts, 818 Morrison st.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 W. Thomas.
518. CHARLESTON—S. C. Titus.
549. CHESTER—H. E. Brinkman.
CHICAGO—Secretary Dist. Council,
Thos. Neale, 187 E. Washington
1. "—W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Wash. st., Rm. 2.
10. "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. "—R. O. Belinke, 568 1/2 Ogden ave.
21. "—(French) P. Hudson, 207 S. Center av.
54. "—(Boh.) M. Jarolimiek, 828 Allport st.
58. "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
181. "—K. G. Torkelson,
1614 N. Central Park ave.
212. "—(Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
416. "—Chas. E. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave.
Pilsen Sta.
419. "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 1062 W. 13th st.
504. "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry ave.
521. "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen,
745 W. Division st.
272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Ernest Green, Box 478.
204. COFFEEN—W. M. Nicholas.
205. COLLINSVILLE—W. B. Spittler.
239. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
742. DECATUR—W. M. Shockey,
1151 E. Herkimer st.
510. DUGUOIN—E. E. Burbank.
189. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378. EDWARDSVILLE—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
363. ELGIN—J. F. Kirkpatrick, 420 North st.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen
480. FREEBURG—Henry Schick.
330. GALESBURG—Chas. Hawkinson, 742 Peck.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
581. HERRIN—Will Bergess.
461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
174. JOLIET—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
496. KANKAKEE—Fred Hyer, 101 Court st.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) E. Lapolice, 214 116th
st., Chicago.
154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winkist, 630 N. Elm st.
250. LAKE FOREST—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
336. LA SALLE—William Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
598. LINCOLN—Frank Daltell, 125 Logan st.
505. LITCHFIELD—Emery Small.
689. MADISON—Fred W. Heely.
347. MAKANDA—T. J. Cover.
241. MATTOON—J. E. Goodbrake, 1305 Broadway
80. MOLINE—J. C. Fullmer, 1505 20th ave.
MORELAND—H. J. Sharpe,
2440 Ohio st., Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—Fred Bocker.
604. MURPHYSBORO—J. F. Slaughtor, 524 Lucier.
NEW BADEN—Chas. Woerner.
582. ODIN—A. A. Norton.
566. OAK PARK—Theo. Brown, 777 Forest ave.
745. O'FALLON—Martin Remelius.
691. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deleen st.
648. PANA—Charles W. Ade.
614. PEKIN—Geo. P. Chase, 515 So. 3rd st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
733. PERCY—W. D. Fisk.
195. PERU—Jos. Neufeld, 4th st.
728. PONTIAC—L. E. McCombs.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 906 14 1/2 st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham,
8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
479. SPARTA—W. N. B. Jacobs.
16. SPRINGFIELD—Chas. Freidinger,
1029 Enterprise st.
631. SPRING VALLEY—D. F. Dilts.
156. STAUNTON—A. M. Gockel.
695. STERLING—Wm. Sayers.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske,
1112 S. Bloomington st.
748. TAYLORVILLE—J. R. Bernighoff.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.
418. WITT—John Durston.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—S. B. Lyon.
352. ANDERSON—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
694. BOONVILLE—Wm. J. Becker.
431. BRAZIL—E. Baker, 301 W. Logan st.
488. CLINTON—C. C. Douglas.
565. ELKHART—G. A. Lauder, Box 262.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—Geo. J. Eissler,
1308 E. Maryland st.
232. FT. WAYNE—I. E. Allen, 178 E. Lewis st.
160. GAS CITY—F. M. Thomas.
599. HAMMOND—Urvn Spafford, 422 Stanton st
213. HARTFORD CITY—George Sliger, Box 206.
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger.) William Hoff,
908 Sanders st.
281. "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—John Russ,
223 Meigs ave.
731. KOKOMO—Luther Price, 50 Quincy st.
215. LAFAYETTE—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
487. LINTON—Jos. W. Wolford.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmor,
203 W. Spring st.
117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
619. PETERSBURG—J. C. Salter.
413. SOUTH BEND—W. H. Grow, 523 S. Fellows st.
708. SULLIVAN—R. E. Rice.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2020 N. 10th
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H'l.
598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—E. L. Schultes.
445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff,
1602 Mount Pleasant st
597. CENTREVILLE—C. R. Inman.
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—M. H. Ward,
124 Harrison st.
554. DAVENPORT—H. W. Schneider, 1427 Mitchel.
106. DES MOINES—J. A. McConnell, 1415 Linden
425. "—(Mill) Wm. Swanson, 500 E. Hayes
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514. HITEMAN—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
523. KEOKUK—C. T. Haultman, 160 Franklin st.
767. OTTUMWA—John W. Morrison,
416 N. Wapello st.
552. WATERLOO—W. C. Eicheberg, cor. 5th ave.
and Water st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill, Lock Box 796.
138. KANSAS CITY—W. E. Griffin, 865 S. Ninth.
458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCauley,
Seneca and 5th sts.
561. PITTSBURG—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Graton st.
201. WICHITA—W. E. Youngmeyer,
1517 E. Oak st.

KENTUCKY.

725. BOWLING GREEN—R. I. Carter,
502, cor. park and 5th sts
641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. "—(Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 138 Trevor.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Weston.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher
214. "—(Ger.) J. Schneider,
915 East Chestnut street.
698. NEWPORT—Henry Bandermann,
901 Monroe st.
559. PADUCAH—John J. Arts, 1608 Broadway.

LOUISIANA.

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. "—Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st.
704. "—C. A. Wilt, 5417 Perrier st.
739. "—M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch
85. SHREVEPORT—M. M. Kendrick, Box 37.

MAINE.

621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
71. BIDDEFORD—Geo. H. Grey Saco, Maine.
285. BATH—W. J. McGilloray, 42 Willow st.
459. BAR HARBOR—K. K. Whitaker.
407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517. PORTLAND—D. R. Walker, 80 Hartley st.
348. WATERTOWN—N. H. Snitter, 74 Temple st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Kernan, 723 Aisquith st.
44. "—(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder,
2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—John O'Haggerty, 43 E. Hoosac st.
BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council,
H. M. Taylor, 591 Park st.,
New Dorchester.
33. "—D. H. Deegon, 1122 Dorchester ave.,
Dorchester.
624. BROCKTON—Samuel T. Lays, 241 N. Ash st.
438. BROOKLINE—James Keefe, 506 Tremont st.,
Boston.
441. CAMBRIDGE—Ira Doughty, 369 Somerville
ave., Somerville.
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
685. CHICOPEE—Geo. Basiliere, 15 Gilmour st.
386. DORCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 1048 Dor-
chester ave., Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 208 Horton
GARDNER—W. C. Loveland, 87 Chestnut st.
82. HAVERHILL—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424. HINGHAM—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, 31 Cabot st.
656. "—W. J. Hillman, 21 Bright ave.,
Northampton.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—T. M. Kelley, 79 Willow st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—J. T. Thomas, 754 Central st.
688. LYNN—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
625. MALDEN—Robt. V. Townsend, 8 Hillside pl.
275. NEWTON—J. P. Butler, 7 Brooks ave.,
Newtonville, Mass.
680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boisser,
1241 Centre st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—L. D. Remington,
255 Bridge.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 11 a Danna st.
629. SOMERVILLE—Robert S. Jackson,
30 Winsor Road.

96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr.,
14 Clayton ave.
177. "—P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
540. WALTHAM—J. C. Smith, 45 Hall st.
223. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
708. WEST NEWTON—A. J. McVarish.
23. WORCESTER—Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer
408. "—(Fr.) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lunelle.
720. "—(Swedish) F. O. Halstrom,
32 Rodney st.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
162. ANN ARBOR—Chas. Bucholz, 921 W. Wash.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
603. "—A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
643. FLINT—M. King.
335. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 135 Clancy.
130. HANCOCK—F. Williams.
651. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park
647. LA TRUIEM—F. W. Kelley.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Haurin, 362 Southern av.
585. PORT HURON—Arthur Smith, 2-25 Maple st.
59. SAGINAW—F. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. "—F. C. Trier, 154 Rust st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell,
227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—C. H. Brazington, Box 57.
693. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant,
306 South Centre street.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. 6th st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Patrick Chiason,
915 3rd ave. N. Minneapolis.
518. "—(Millwrights) Henry
Bockman, 415 W. 20th st.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307. WINONA—O. P. Gard, New Jewel Hotel.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Feltz.
607. HANNIBAL—H. W. Mangels, 247 Market st.
311. JOPLIN—F. D. Holmes, Box 117.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2900 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
740. NOVINGER—G. E. Bates, Box 134.
110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N 13th st.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council,
R. Puelle, 604 Market st.
5. "—(Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
45. "—(Ger.) Hy. Rosenbaum, 1602 Benton.
47. "—(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. "—Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. "—A. W. Ware, 4562 Swan ave.
578. "—(Stairs) Aug. Stohlmann,
2728 McNair ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—F. J. Monahan, Box 772.
112. BUTTE CITY—D. F. Stalen.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—S. N. Hokenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—J. W. Beard, Box 288.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—Jos. Perry, 20th and Leavenworth.
279. S. OMAHA—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—W. M. Wood, Box 6,
Bradley Beach, N. J.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Arctic ave.
383. BAYONNE—A. Cohen, 452 Ave. C.
486. "—C. A. Zimmermann, 12 Long st.,
Jersey City, N. J.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—Judson H. Morton, 1027 So. 6th
504. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
510. E. RUTHERFORD—K. J. Jorgenson,
113 Broadway.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. "—(Ger.) John Kuln, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton,
First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—Wm. Weidemeyer, 554 1st st.
467. "—(Ger.) H. Schneider, 1204 Washing-
ton st.
HUDSON Co.—Sec. Dist. Council,
Daniel McDonald, 273 3d st.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—G. R. Edsall,
311 Communipaw ave.
118. "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenoph, Jr.,
839 Walnut W. Hoboken, N. J.
282. "—Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st.
482. "—L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. "—Amos Turley, 216 Griffith st.
Jersey City H'g'ts, N. J.
157. "—(Stairs) C. J. Bove,
120 Weehawken st. W. Hoboken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241,
Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—George Barton, Claremont av.
688. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council,
Wm. Decker, 79 Lillie st.
119. "—H. G. Long, 60 Orange st.,
Bloomfield.
120. "—(Ger.) A. Wilderman, 238 Oliver.
148. "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306. "—A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
330. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—J. Van Weli, Lodi, N. J.
65. PERTH AMBOY—Fred Christensen,
170 Brighton ave.
309. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Linger, 140 North
ave., N. Plainfield.
537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
31. TRENTON—J. L. Pancoast, 314 S. Broad
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.)
620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 518 Park ave.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra, 144 Elmer st.
290. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles K. Burhaus,
518 Gardner st., Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—W. W. Yager, Box 545.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
 659. "—(Ger.) John Lather, 217 Sherman.
 270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
 6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
 453. AUBURN—E. K. Atwater, 68 Mary st.
 614. BALDWINVILLE—H. W. Widrig.
 24. BATAVIA—Gebhard Wassink, 19 Sever place.
 233. BINGHAMTON—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
 310. "—(Mill) E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.

BRONX—Secretary of District Council,

E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.

BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,

Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.

12. "—Geo. Frank, 56 Fifteenth st.
 32. "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Wm. Peterson, 30 Ocean Place.
 109. "—Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub. Sta. 43.
 126. "—M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
 147. "—Martin Pearson, 213 Pennsylvania ave.
 175. "—W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
 247. "—C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
 258. "—M. Spence, 132 Vernon st.
 291. "—(Ger.) H. Knobloch, 327 Linden st.
 381. "—S. E. Elliott, 1366 St Mark's ave.
 451. "—Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
 471. "—F. Small, 202 58th st.
 634. "—John Leeson, 570 Union st.
 639. "—H. B. Patterson, 212 53d st.

BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,

Miles Little, 17 Poley st.

9. "—K. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
 152. "—(Mill) A. Graupner, 1274 Genesee.
 355. "—(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st., E Buffalo.
 374. "—Miles Little, 106 Garner ave.
 440. "—J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
 612. "—(Mill) Otto Leonard, 330 Box, ave.

502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
 446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
 368. CLAYTON—J. H. Perry.
 99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.
 640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Francke, 131 11th.
 700. CORNING—F. E. Coon, 20 Gorten st.
 503. DEPEW—J. M. Cockle, Lancaster, N. Y.
 649. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
 466. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
 532. ELMIRA—Elmer Ten Eyck, Duhi, P. O.
 81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy, Box 38.
 323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
 714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
 673. FORT EDWARD—Frank S. Leaver.
 187. GENEVA—W. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
 229. GLEN FALLS—Clayton T. Sawns, 21 Chester st.

542. HORNELLVILLE—John Brennan, Park Hotel.
 149. IRVINGTON—E. Maitland.
 357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Box 366, Bay Shore.
 603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
 613. JAMAICA—Chas. Stout, Box 46.
 606. JAMESTOWN—A. G. King, 65 Dickerson st.
 40. KINGSBRIDGE—T. J. Matron, 215th st. and Broadway.

251. KINGSTON—J. Deys Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
 726. LAKE PLACID—H. A. Potter, Newman, Essex Co.
 635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss, Box 173.
 516. LINDENHURST—Geo. H. Curtis, Babylon, L. I., Box 393.
 591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.

289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
 34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter, 596 Broadway
 543. MAMARONECK—S. P. Richmond.
 574. MIDDLETOWN—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
 212. MT. VERNON—C. Lampus, 29 S. High st.
 493. "—Wm. T. Wood, 37 Stevens avenue.

646. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
 301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
 42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. Thompson, 173 Church.
 718. "—Thos. Hayden, North st.
 507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13, Cahona.

NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
 NEW YORK—Sec. of Dist. Council, L. W. Davidson, 500 W. 141st st.

51. "—K. McLean, 417 5th ave.
 56. "—(Fl'r Layers) C. J. Johnson, 160 E. 8th.
 200. "—(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 695 3d ave.
 309. "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 412 E. 81st st.

375. "—(Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2nd ave.
 382. "—John Lussen, 330 E. 83d st.
 387. "—T. J. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
 457. "—(Scan) O. Jensen, 219 E. 96th st.
 464. "—(Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
 468. "—W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
 473. "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.

476. "—Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 29 Fulton ave., Astoria, L. I.
 478. "—H. H. O'Connor, 14 Ritter place.
 497. "—(Ger.) Ferdinand Meier, 243 E. Tenth.
 513. "—(Ger.) John H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
 575. "—(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
 707. "—(Fr. Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
 715. "—Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
 724. "—L. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
 789. "—(Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.

322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
 369. NORTH TONAWANDA—Jos. C. Hiam, 370 Thompson st.
 474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
 101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
 546. OLEAN—M. A. Foster, 144 12th st., N.
 163. PEESKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
 77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, Madison ave., Hillside Park

606. PORT RICHMOND—John W. Sheehan, 174 B'dway, West Brighton.
 203. POUGHKEEPSIE—C. Pallier, 16 Bement ave.
 QUEENS Co., Sec. of Dist. Council,
 T. F. E. Maher, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.

72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
 179. "—(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
 241. "—J. Bucherle, 30 Buchan Park.
 601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward Cloos.
 573. RYE—Julius Rosenquest, Box 283 Railroad
 412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
 146. SCHENECTADY—H. E. Bishop, Box 816.

STATEN ISLAND—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton.
 567. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
 405. STEINWAY, L. I.—Geo. E. Karns.
 SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council,
 J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.

15. "—(Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
 26. SYRACUSE—E. F. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
 192. "—Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
 78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
 636. "—(Mill) F. C. Schewern, 353 Sherman st., Albany.

389. TUXEDO—Fred. Slawson, Box 34, Slootsburg, N. Y.
 125. UTICA—G. O. Lloyd, 383 Miller st.
 278. WATERTOWN—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland
 172. WESTCHESTER—Sidney Baxter, Box 222.
 337. WHITESBORO—Grant Hebron.
 128. WHITESTONE—H. Hey.
 593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A. D. Drake.
 324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—A. Leith, Box 106.
 273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
 726. "—Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—Wm. Francis, 34 Flint st.
 491. "—Lee Laele, 42 Spring st.
 558. CHARLOTTE—S. N. Rankin, Gen. Del.
 738. CONCORD—J. F. Hudson, Box 237.
 530. HENDERSONVILLE—Howard Bennett.
 744. KINGS MOUNTAIN—C. P. Goforth.
 630. RALEIGH—J. L. Cross, 231 E. Lewis st.
 595. SALISBURY—W. H. Crowe.
 632. WAYNESVILLE—W. C. Phillips.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—G. W. Ewing, 121 Kirkwood St.
 569. BARBERTON—E. E. Holderbaum.
 683. BARNESVILLE—C. L. Bundy, Tacoma, O.
 17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
 170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
 485. BYESVILLE—J. W. Dilley.
 245. CAMBRIDGE—E. W. Messick, 916 Grant ave.

143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
 589. CHILLICOTHE—Jos. R. Knapp, 282 S. Mulberry st.

CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council,
 J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
 2. "—J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
 209. "—(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest.
 327. "—(Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.

628. "—Geo. Petri, 4131 Spring Grove ave.
 664. "—Stair H. Menkhaus, 1772 Westwood ave.
 667. "—D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
 676. "—Geo. Frederick, 2008 Sanders
 692. "—J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.

CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council,
 G. Ostermayer, 83 Prospect st.
 11. "—Jas. Rumsey, 47 Lyman st.
 14. "—J. A. Koehler, 188 Marcy ave.
 39. "—(Boh.) Jos. Soukup, 82 Cabel st.
 393. "—(Ger.) T. Wehrlich, 16 Parker
 449. "—(Ger.) Henry Warwig, 38 Selden avenue.

61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
 494. "—John Nicholson, 157 E. 4th ave.
 525. COSHOCTON—T. M. Fitzgerald.
 104. DAYTON—John Wehrlich, 632 N. Main st.
 346. "—(Ger.) J. Wirth, cor. Fillmore and Pierce.

323. E. LIVERPOOL—J. T. Michel, 328 Lincoln ave.
 557. E. TOLEDO—F. Kayser, 356 Parker st.
 24. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Warner.
 637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Buckeye st.
 182. LIMA—E. W. Numaugh, 1102 E. High st.
 701. LOCKLAND—A. Matre, Reading, O.
 705. LORAIN—J. P. Heifner, 441 Maple st.

735. MANSFIELD—N. H. Kim, 605 N. Bowman st.
 353. MARIETTA—S. S. Braddock, 124 N. 3d st.
 749. MT. VERNON—J. L. Devault.
 130. NEWARK—B. W. Brand.
 577. NILES—Chas. G. Humphrey, 203 West st.
 494. PAINESVILLE—H. C. Collier.
 650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.

437. PORTSMOUTH—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. 3d st.
 185. STEUBENVILLE—Jas. F. Beltz, 233 N. High.
 243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dyingier, 205 Hedges st.
 25. TOLEDO—M. Ternilliger, 550 Norwood ave.
 168. "—(Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
 171. YOUNGSTOWN—L. T. Seitz, 112 Byron st.
 716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

719. EL RENO—Fred. Kamm.
 276. OKLAHOMA—C. E. Ballard, Box 131.
 572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis.

OREGON.

536. BAKER CITY—P. M. Jepson, Box 233.
 50. PORTLAND—Victor Johnson, Bishop Scott Academy.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
 211. ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Wills, 1201 Drover alley.
 237. "—(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
 135. ALLENTOWN—N. K. Frankenfeld, 420 N. 11th st.
 406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrigott, 422 E. Broad st.

124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte
 500. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
 571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart, Elliott, P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.
 207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
 587. COAT'SVILLE—John A. Finnigan, 559 E. Chestnut st.

321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 North Pittsburg st.
 580. DUBOIS—A. N. Rishel.
 239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
 421. ELWOOD CITY—M. Klingensmith, Box 755.
 493. ERIE—A. E. Heuton, 460 E. 17th st.
 463. FRANKFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 4550 Paul st.
 632. FRANKLIN—F. A. Nicklen, Meadowview pike.
 122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.

462. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
 298. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
 287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Pepper st.
 129. HAZLETON—C. O. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
 238. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., 110 W. Tenth ave.

545. KANE—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
 208. LANCASTER—J. K. Woerth.
 477. LEBANON—W. H. Beckley, 557 Green st.
 556. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
 711. MT. CARMEL—Joseph C. Camp.
 415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
 246. NANTICOKE—A. A. Balliett.
 206. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.

NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 118 Cleveland ave.
 333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 168 Parnassus, Pa.
 PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dist. Council, John Watson, 2618 Jasper st.
 8. "—Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.

227. PHILADELPHIA—(Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st., Stanton K.
 238. "—(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
 277. "—Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th st.
 359. "—(Mill) Wm. Sutton, 528 So. Taney
 PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.

142. "—H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave. Allegheny.
 164. "—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rosse st.
 165. "—(E. E.) P. A. Kinsey, 209 Denesson av.
 202. "—G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st., East End.

230. "—W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th.
 254. "—J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
 385. "—A. Patton, 254 Castor st.
 402. "—(Ger.) R. Linnert, 131 1/2 12th st., S. S.
 401. PITTSBURG—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
 150. PLYMOUTH—Frank Bellis, Box 579.

492. READING—A. J. Grove, 909 Mulberry st.
 145. SAYRE—F. J. Hienback.
 563. SCRANTON—J. D. Keiper, 815 Quincy ave.
 484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) E. Schmidt, 820 Meadow ave.

699. SEWICKLEY—Robert D. Reed, Box 46.
 37. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 24 S. 7th st.
 268. SHARON—C. F. Bastress, 15 Ridge st.
 709. SHENANDOAH—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal st.
 541. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, 17 N. Wade ave.

218. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
 93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton.
 102. "—A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
 665. "—(Mill) J. G. Steinhower, 73 E. North st.

430. WILKINSBURG—R. S. Stewart, 515 Rosedale st., Sta. D, Pittsburg, Pa.
 691. WILLIAMSPORT—Wm. Irwin, 324 Locust st.
 WYOMING VALLEY, D. C.—Roy E. Jacobs, 301 N. Washington st.

191. YORK—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 495 Spring st.
 342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Parquet, Box 183, Valley Falls, R. I.
 94. PROVIDENCE—John P. Avery, 56 Calverly.
 217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
 159. "—T. G. Fields, 306 Ashley ave.
 69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 Taylor st.
 140. "—J. P. Westbury, 123 Lumber st.

221. FLORENCE—A. C. Washington.
 376. GEORGETOWN—R. A. Sands.
 697. GRANITEVILLE—(Col.) F. P. Olophant, Warrenville, S. C.
 372. LANGLEY—W. M. Jenkins.
 689. ROCK HILL—A. A. Bradford, Jr.
 736. SUMTER—W. B. DeLorm.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.

TENNESSEE.

259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton.
 225. KNOXVILLE—E. F. Vaughn, 2515 E. Washington ave.
 MEMPHIS—Dist. Council, C. T. Desmore, 19 Marshall ave.

152. "—(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
 219. "—D. C. Wagner, 229 Jefferson ave.
 394. "—J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
 350. NASHVILLE—J. W. Bridges, 707 Joseph ave.

TEXAS.

300. AUSTIN—J. A. Cawfield, 95 Waller.
 392. BEAUMONT—Wm. D. Miller, 537 Sabine Pass ave.
 185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville.
 731. CORSCANA—W. A. Loving, 1411 W. 5th ave.
 198. DALLAS—E. J. Moffit, 807 Texas st.
 371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
 544. EL PASO—S. Fisher, Box 631.

339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
 506. GAINESVILLE—J. J. Liddle, 509 Glad st.
 GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council, A. H. Locheed, 2621 L st.
 526. "—J. E. Proctor, 2521 Ave. K.
 611. "—(Ger.) Ferd. Dittman, 1617 Avenue O.

663. HILLSBORO—Walter O'Hara.
 114. HOUSTON—C. H. Hall, 315 Carolina st.
 452. "—(Mill) Peter Allerup, 1820 Congress ave.
 609. "—(Col.) K. J. White, 1417 Bell ave.
 445. MARLIN—R. E. Kunze.
 662. MINERAL WELLS—D. P. Simms.
 610. PORT ARTHUR—F. J. McKenzie.
 460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) Fr. Zauering, 1111 E. Commerce st.

717. "—A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
 197. SHERMAN—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Last st.
 729. STEPHENSVILLE—Sam. Long.
 555. TEMPLE—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
 602. TERRELL—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
 379. TEXARKANA—H. Crabtree, Twentieth and Pine sts.

622. WACO—A. E. Widmer, Labor Hall.
 608. WEATHERFORD—T. E. Love.
 53. YOAKUM—J. B. Atkinson.

UTAH.

450. OGDEN—Fred Howard, 404 Washington av.
 184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT.

481. BARRE—D. A. Cook, Box 145.
 679. MONTPELIER—N. V. Cooley, 32 School st.
 263. ST. ALBANS—Morris Perry, 24 S. Main st.

VIRGINIA.

456. DANVILLE—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
 403. LYNCHBURG—W. K. Barger, 208 F st.
 373. NEWPORT NEWS—Jas. R. Drew, 715 20th st.
 396. "—(Col.) R. W. Vaden, 1027 27th st.

331. NORFOLK—B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.
 397. PETERSBURGH—J. E. Barner, 431 Miller st.
 447. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey, 703 High st.
 388. RICHMOND—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.
 683. "—(Mill) Jos. Keller, 1113 W. Clay st.

WASHINGTON.

562. EVERETT—J. W. Meece.
 528. REPUBLIC—J. E. Wagerly.
 131. SEATTLE—H. Hollkamp, 1821 1/2 Seventh st.
 338. "—(Mill) E. B. Steele, 1009 3d ave.
 98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner av.
 470. TACOMA—D. McPherson, 1302 S. Prospect st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

435. CHESTER—J. H. Pugh, Mercer.
 236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stenley.
 428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 608 Fairmount ave.
 702. GRAFTON—M. Preiss.
 3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

588. GREEN BAY—A. Jacobson, 1249 Cherry.
 161. KENOSHA—F. Shirley, 458 Bond st.
 290. LAKE GENEVA—W. J. Brady.
 314. MADISON—Carl Gruendler, 423 W. Mifflin st.
 68. MEMORONIE—John Steele.

MILWAUKEE—Secretary of Dist. Council,
 John B. Woehol, 872 4th st.
 30. "—(Ger.) A. Runge, 1904 Vliet st.
 188. "—Aug. J. Hagen, 834 32d st.
 302. "—(Ger.) E. Backman, 1164 18th st.
 228. "—(Ger.) John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
 522. "—(Ger.) John Reindle, 1217 Vliet st.

252. OSHKOSH—Casper Fluor, 55 Grove st.
 91. RACINE—J. Sherwood, 1344 Centre st.
 657. SHEBOYGAN—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th st.
 344. WAUKESHA—Geo. T. Pfeffer, 401 Lake st.

WYOMING.

469. CHEYENNE—M. L. Vasser, 607 W. 17th st.

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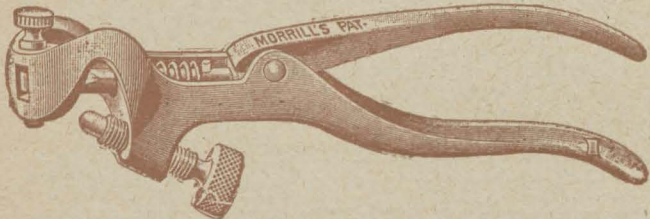
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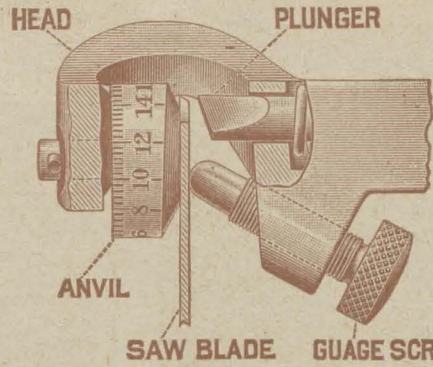


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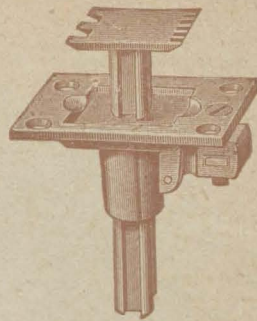


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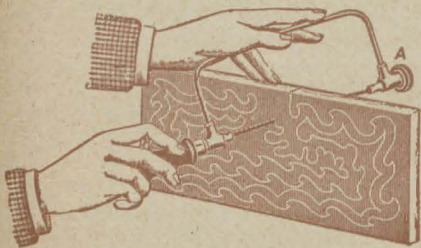
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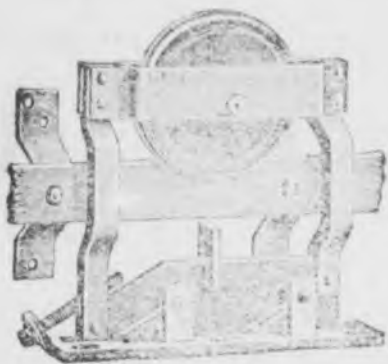
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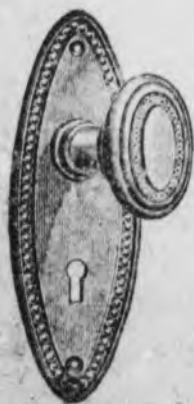
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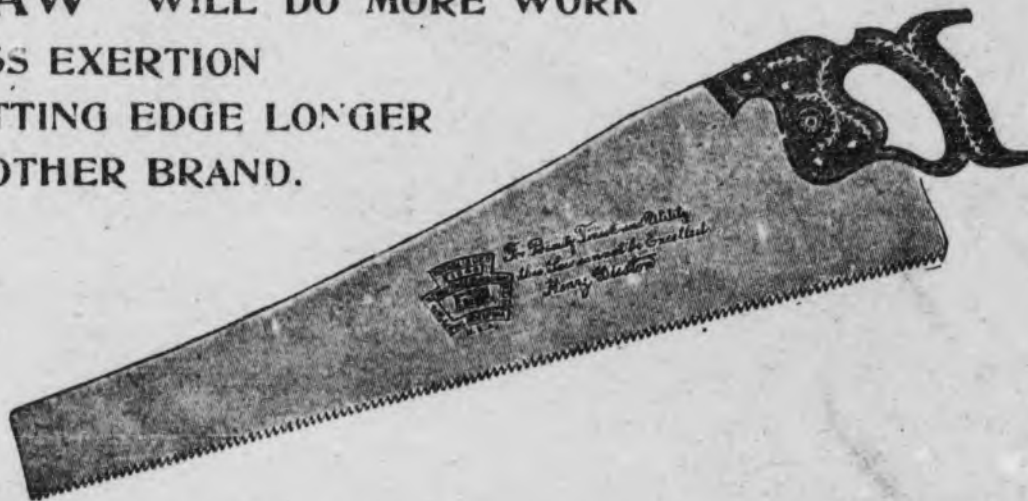
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Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1901.

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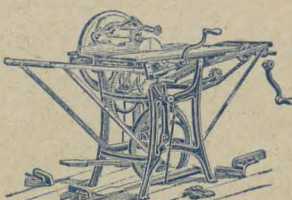
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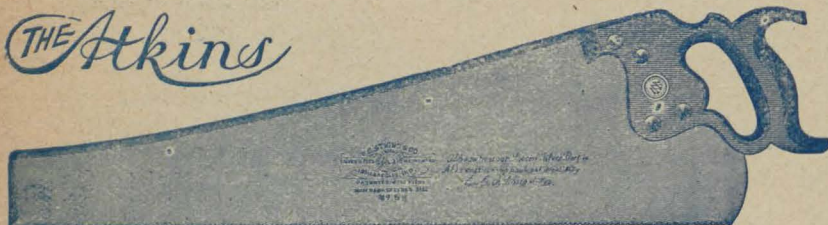
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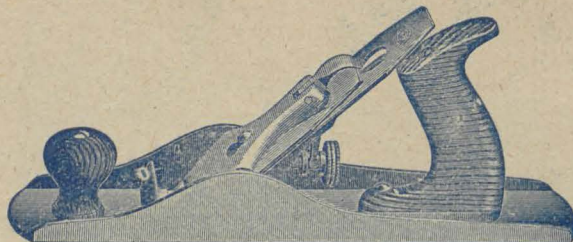
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OUR BAG MAIL

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Mechanics of every craft here have resolved to unionize all jobs, and have organized a Building Trades Council. Work dull; prospects fair.

CLEVELAND, O.—A committee has been appointed to wait upon the employers in reference to enforcing the card system, to go into effect May 1. Condition of trade good; our demands are likely to be granted.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Carpenters are advised to stay away from San Antonio, as we expect trouble in forcing our demand for a standard scale of wages. Sufficient carpenters here to supply all needs.

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Lunatic Asylum job has been unionized, the contractor agreeing to discharge all but such as should be admitted into the union. Nine hours are to constitute a day's work on the job until finished.

MINERAL WELLS, Tex.—Union 662 is progressing very nicely, although our membership is small. We are making an effort to induce all carpenters here to join us, but it is a pretty hard job. We will continue in the good work, however, trusting our efforts will be crowned with success.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The carpenters are keeping up their rapid growth, and indications point to a good season this summer. The feeling between them and the contractors is a friendly one, and the question of wages having been settled satisfactorily, the prospects for a large amount of building are excellent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Builders' Exchange has made a proposition to Union 103, that if they will refuse to work for any but Exchange contractors and withdraw from the Building Trades Council, the agreement submitted by the union would be signed. This has not been accepted, and after May 1, the B. T. C. card will be enforced.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Several conferences have been held with the builders, in regard to the demand for eight hours, but so far without result. The employers were willing to settle the matter, providing the non-union men were re-admitted into Union 563, but this was refused. We believe they will meet us half-way, and that eight hours and some other few important points will be secured.

TOPEKA, Kan.—We are just emerging from a very dull winter. Work has been

scarce, and prospects of getting an agreement from the contractors are small. Too many non-union men, imported by contractors, working for ten hours and laborers' wages. The law of the State calls for eight hours. This can be obtained from some, but they want to pay only 22½ cents per hour, instead of 30.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Owing to the building boom, which existed only in the brains of the newspaper men, this place is filled with men seeking work. With two unions in the city proper and four locals in the suburbs, it will be seen that carpenters are a "plenty" in Birmingham. There are also a large number of non-union men to contend with. So it would be well to give us a wide berth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carpenters coming to this city with the expectation of securing work, because of the World's Fair, will be disappointed. The grounds will not be selected for sixty days, and the balance of the year will be taken up with grading and preliminary work, so that it will not be until the spring of 1902 that there will be a demand for carpenters. A large number of union men are now idle, and no especial work is in sight.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Union 441 has made a move for the eight-hour day, to take effect May 1, with fair prospect of success.

MOLINE, Ill.—Business dull and prospects far from encouraging. It looks as though we will have trouble in securing the eight hours.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Union 210 is striving for eight hours and \$2.75 per day, instead of nine hours and \$2.50. Prospects good for securing the demand.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Eight hours per day and 25 cents per hour minimum wages, are what we shall ask this spring. The prospects of securing same are fair.

BUTTE, Mont.—Union 112 is making an effort to line up in the column of eight-hour cities, and has sent a demand to the employers for the same, to take effect May 1.

WINSTED, Conn.—Nine hours a day is what we are striving for; jobs now under way to be finished on the ten-hour system. So far no answer has been received to our demands.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An effort will be made to secure the eight-hour work-day. The prospects of gaining our demand are fair; union men employed on most of the work.

WATERBURY, Conn.—In common with all the trades here, we have made a demand for eight hours; a minimum rate of \$2.25 has also been fixed. There is a fair show of success.

WABASH, Ind.—A settlement has been reached between Union 598 and the contractors, on the basis of nine hours and 25 cents per hour, to extend from April 1, 1901, to March 31, 1902.

NIAGARA FALLS.—So far the builders have not replied to the demand for eight hours and \$2.20 per day. The city is well organized, and our demands will evidently be granted.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—A committee has been appointed to wait upon the employers, asking for eight hours and \$2.75 per day. The outlook for a favorable result is very good.

SAGINAW, Mich.—The Builders' Exchange has been notified that on and after May 1 the rate of wages will be 30 cents an hour for eight hours. No answer to our communication has been received. Work dull.

DETROIT, Mich.—We want 30 cents per hour and an eight-hour day; the contractors insist on 25 cents, as last year. So far we cannot agree, but believe that a satisfactory arrangement will soon be arrived at.

NEWARK, O.—Outlook for spring good. We shall demand 25 cents per hour and a nine-hour work-day, instead of ten hours, and from \$1.75 to \$2.25. Do not think much trouble will be experienced in getting it.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—The employing carpenters of Colorado Springs locked out their men on April 1, but after three days found the key, and all are at work again, with their requests granted.

DANVILLE, Ill.—We have decided to ask for 30 cents (minimum) per hour, to take effect May 1. Brother A. C. Cattermull has promised to come here about a week before that time and assist us in our efforts in that direction.

SHENANDOAH, Pa.—A demand has been made for eight hours at \$2.25. An answer has been received requiring so much work to be done each day as to make it impossible of fulfillment. Still, we expect a favorable settlement.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—A decided step in the direction of securing the eight-hour work-day has been gained by the signed agreement of ten employers to the proposition, including most of the leading contractors.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—A proposition is about to be presented to the employers asking for an increase of 2½ cents per

hour, making 27½ cents, and an eight-hour day. So far indications are not favorable that the demand will be granted.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Millmen's Union No. 425 have asked for nine hours with no diminution in pay. Our agreement expires April 1, but the mills have made no overtures for a new compact. The building trades are with us. A fight is possible.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The District Council has sent a circular to the bosses asking them to meet them, to formulate some plan so as to come to some suitable understanding as to the best interests of all concerned. Eight hours and 30 cents per hour are asked.

SHARON, Pa.—All carpenters and painters belonging to the unions in the Shenango Valley are on strike, the contractors refusing to grant in full the demands made three months ago—an advance from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day, with an hour off on Saturday, with pay.

PORTLAND, Me.—The Builders' Exchange has adopted resolutions refusing to accede to the demands of Union 517, in asking for eight hours, with nine hours' pay, to take effect May 1. As it looks at present, the union will experience considerable difficulty in enforcing its demands.

STERLING, Ill.—All of the bosses here, and one in Rock Falls, have signed the scale—\$2.00, \$2.25, and \$2.50 per day, of ten hours, and eight hours on Saturday. Two contractors in Rock Falls refuse to sign it, taking exception to the eight hours on Saturday. Both places are well unionized. Outlook fair.

LOWELL, Mass.—As early as January, contractors and builders were notified that, beginning May 1, 1901, eight hours would constitute a day's work, and \$2.25 the minimum rate. No satisfactory result has been reached, although the bosses were waited upon personally and by circular, and indications point to some trouble in obtaining our demands.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Union 236 has notified contractors and builders that, beginning April 1, nine hours shall constitute a day's work, at 25 cents per hour, eight hours Saturday, overtime, time and a half. A number of non-union men have been lately induced to join the union, and we trust that we will be strengthened sufficiently to secure our demands without difficulty.

DAYTON, O.—Unions Nos. 104 and 346, of this city, wish to call the attention of the craft to the fact that the boom in building is over-estimated, and is evidently gotten up by the contractors to offset the demand of the men for better conditions by flooding the city with mechanics seeking employment. Plenty of strangers are walking the streets looking for work, lured here by the false advertisements of the contractors.

What One Woman Accomplished.

Speaking of the work of Elizabeth Fry, in lessening the horrors of the prisons in the last century, a writer says: "She worked for a present good, here and now, believing that we can reach the future only through the present. In penology nothing has been added to her philosophy, and we have not as yet nearly carried out her suggestions."

"Generations will come and go, nations will rise, grow old, and die, kings and rulers will be forgotten, but so long as love kisses the white lips of pain will men remember the name of Elizabeth Fry, friend of humanity."

She was born in Norwich, in the year 1780, and when about eighteen years old she was married and went to live in London, where she found so large a field for her work. It is said that she looked after her household with diligence; but instead of confining her social duties to following hotly after those in station above her, she sought those in the stratum beneath.

The lowly and wretched interested her. She saw, girl though she was, that beggary and vice were twins. She set herself to the task of doing what she could while life lasted to lessen the horrors of ignorance and sin. Newgate prison stood in the centre of the city—along the front of the prison were strong iron gratings, where the prisoners crowded up to talk to their friends. There was a women's department, but if the men's departments were too full men and women were herded together.

Mrs. Fry worked for her sex, so of these I will speak. Women who had children under seven years of age took them to prison with them; every week babies were born there, so at one time in the year 1826, we find that there were 190 women and 100 children in Newgate. There was no bedding. No clothing was supplied, and those who had no friends outside to supply them were naked, or nearly so, and would have been entirely so had it not been for that spark of divinity that causes the most depraved women to minister to each other. In this pen, awaiting trial, execution, or transportation, were girls of twelve to senile, helpless creatures of eighty, hardened criminals, besotted prostitutes, maid-servants, accused of stealing thimbles, married women suspected of blasphemy, pure hearted, brave natured girls who had run away from brutal parents, or more brutal husbands, insane persons, all were herded together. All the keepers were men. Patrolling the walls were armed guards, who were ordered to shoot all those who attempted to escape. When the mailed hand of the government had once thrust these women behind the bars, and relieved virtuous society of their presence, it seemed to think that it had done its duty. Indeed, no crime was recognized except murder. The women fought, overpowering the weak, stole from and maltreated each other. It was dangerous for any visitor to go near the grating, *i. e.*, within the reach of the prisoners. Every morning at nine prayers were read by a curate at the prisoners. He stood well outside the grating; while all the time from the inside loud cries of advice were given and sundry remarks tendered him concerning his personal appearance. The frightful hilarity of the mob saved these poor wretches from despair. But the curate did his duty. He who has ears to hear, let him hear.

Such was the condition of prisons and prisoners in those early days. At that time 300 offences were punishable by death. At Tyburn every week people were hanged, and most of the hangings

were for smuggling, forgery, or shop-lifting.

Is it any wonder that this noble woman could not refrain from trying to better such conditions?—*Bertha Housen in the Railroad Telegrapher.*

Talk Unionism in the Home.

The labor movement is weakest among the women. That is to say, among the wives of the laboring men there is a deep misunderstanding of the general aim and purpose of a labor organization. For her husband to belong to a labor union means dues—50 cents a month, at least. It means that the husband must absent himself from home to attend the meetings. These and many other things make the women rather chary of a union, and you seldom find one who takes a broader view.

There are many women who have never had the benefits of a labor union presented to them in a fair way. This, of course, is the husband's fault. The labor paper is thrust aside in many homes, as a thing not worthy of attention. What wonder, then, that the women of the household are ignorant of the main objects of the labor organizations, which is the betterment of the condition of the masses of the workers? Some women think that a labor organization is a financial detriment to her husband. Truth is, such organization, and that alone, has made it possible for her husband to receive at least double the wages that he would receive if there were no trade unions.

If you doubt this, just read a little labor history, and see how fully this statement is corroborated. Even though the man be outside of an organization he is benefited, because the wage of the non-union man is fixed almost entirely by, and very close up to, the amount the unionist demands and receives. It is easy, it seems to us, to show the women that unionism is very desirable and profitable; but we must confess that there is much education necessary along this line. All husbands should place their unionism first and foremost in the family for educational purposes, if for no other reason. —*Pueblo Courier.*

What Organization Does.

Organized labor in the United States has obtained laws in its favor exactly in the measure of its power, its education to its wants, and its ability to formulate its demands; when lacking aggressiveness, when uncertain of its immediate needs, content with forming utopian platforms, it puts no law on the statute books. Organized labor increases wages in the United States by at least \$200,000,000 annually. No other institution for improving labor's condition has ever done that. Organized labor uplifts all labor; the union man is protector to the non-unionist, in fixing the standard of wages and giving him better conditions. Organized labor is learning that legislatures and judges are made and unmade by votes; it believes that if a right is worth having it is worth fighting for. Moreover, organized labor knows where it is; it is fully aware that only through gradual changes, each step well calculated and well taken, can the present immoral social system be overturned and universal justice made to reign.

HAWAIIAN and Japanese stevedores at Kahului recently struck for an increase of wages and improvement in others matters. Their places were filled by imported negroes and Italians.

Government-owned Railroads.

In Egypt the government owns all but 72 miles of railway out of 1,169.

In the Netherlands there are 961 miles of public and 761 miles of private railroads.

In Belgium, 2,069 miles of railroads are operated by the State, and 798 miles by corporations.

In Sweden, the government owns 2,283 miles of railroads, and corporations 4,067 miles.

In Denmark, the government owns 1,108 miles and the corporations 460 miles of railway.

In Japan, Chili, Argentine, and Brazil, the railroad systems are divided between private and public ownership.

In Switzerland, the voters have decided by the referendum to acquire the entire railroad system of the country.

In every colony of Australia the government owns most of the railroads. In New South Wales it owns the street car lines as well.

In Cape Colony, the government owns 2,348 miles of railroad, against 350 miles in private hands. In Natal, the government owns all the railroads.

In India, only 3,600 miles of railway, out of 22,491, belong to private companies, although they operate nearly 12,000 miles belonging to the government or native States.

In Hungary, the government operates 4,876 miles of its own and 3,439 miles belonging to companies, against 1,822 miles owned and operated by corporations.

In France, most of the railroads are run by strictly regulated corporations, but all of them, by the terms of their charters, will become the property of the nation between 1950 and 1960.

In Italy, the government owns 5,608 miles of railway, and private companies 3,681 miles. The State railroads are operated by corporations, under contract which may be terminated in 1905.

In Austria, the government owns and operates 4,700 miles of railroad, and operates 1,260 miles more belonging to private companies. Lines owned and operated by corporations amount to 4,862 miles.

Union Funds Can Be Attached.

The course of decisions by which trade unions had succeeded in establishing that their funds were not to be answerable for wrongs committed by their officers, has been interrupted by Mr. Justice Mathew's decision in an action for libel brought by Mr. Linaker, an official of the London and Northwestern Railway Company, against the trustees of Amalgamated Association of Railway Servants, who were registered proprietors of the *Railway Review*, on behalf of the society. The judge decided that the society must pay the \$1,000 damages, the amount of the verdict against the trustees. The ground of the decision is that the newspaper was the property of the society, and that the trustees can sue and be sued in respect of such property, and are entitled in the usual way to be indemnified for what they had done in discharge of their duties as trustees. It might be said that it was not part of their duties as trustees to write libels, but in that case the liability of the trade union proprietors would be much less than that of the ordinary proprietors of a newspaper, and a slandered person would have no redress where the persons acting for the society were poor men, as they mostly would be. The amount of the verdict has been paid into court, pending the society's decision whether it shall appear against the judgment.

Clear the Way.

Men of thought! be up and stirring,
Night and day;
Sow the seed, withdraw the curtain,
Clear the way!

Men of action, aid and cheer them,
As ye may!
There's a fount about to stream,
There's a light about to beam,
There's a warmth about to glow,
There's a flower about to blow;

There's a midnight blackness changing
Into gray!
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Once the welcome light has broken,
Who shall say
What the unimagined glories
Of the day?

What the evil that shall perish
In its ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper, aid it, type,
Aid it, for the hour is ripe;
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish
From the day;
And a brazen wrong to crumble
Into clay.
Lo! the Right's about to conquer,
Clear the way!

With the Right shall many more
Enter, smiling, at the door;
With the giant Wrong shall fall
Many others, great and small,
That for ages long have held us
For their prey.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

—Charles Mackay.

And the Wolves Ate Mutton.

The Rev. Father McGrady, that stalwart friend of the oppressed, gave a new aspect to an old fable at a recent labor meeting. He said:

"Once upon a time there was a well-fed flock of sheep, which enjoyed life immensely in each other's company. And they were constantly guarded by sagacious sheep dogs which kept away the hungry wolves that hovered continually near. For the wolves looked with covetous eyes upon the sleek, fat sheep and complained bitterly of the presence of the ever watchful dogs.

"So it came to pass that the wolves sent an emissary to the sheep, saying: 'Behold, we long to dwell in peace and harmony with all the earth, and yet you continue to cast cruel reflections upon our character by surrounding yourselves with these ferocious dogs. Why can't you trust us? Send away these vicious animals, we implore you, and let us dwell in amity together. For we love you, indeed we do!'

"So, the poor, simple sheep in their ignorance sent away their faithful guardians, and—that night the wolves ate mutton!"

"So it is with labor organizations," continued Father McGrady.

Too Few Like Him.

Rev. Robert F. Coyle, a new pastor in a Denver Presbyterian church, has submitted his resignation. He told his congregation that he declined to be placed in the position of countenancing the iniquities of a fashionable life, while he found that the laboring men and women did not come to church, because many of his church members were cold to the thought of drawing in this class of people and drew aside their skirts from any such contact. In leaving Denver Dr. Coyle gives up a salary of \$5,000.

A Happy Land.

Can you imagine an island containing 72,000 civilized human beings where only two police officers are to be found or needed, but one hospital, no poorhouse or orphan asylum, and only an empty prison? And no begging, no "town poor," no homeless people?

Well, such a "country" exists, and this land is Iceland.

To us it is a name learned in our geography in childhood, and suggestive of bitter cold and desolation.

Instead, it proves to be a land milder than New England in winter, because warmed by the Gulf stream, and one of the wonders of the world from a moral and peaceful and industrious standpoint.

There are no wealthy people in Iceland, but all are aristocrats, so far as ancient pedigrees count in aristocracy, and we believe that is aristocracy's only claim to worth.

In the year 874 (eight hundred and seventy-four, mind you!) a collection of "kings," each of a little kingdom of his own, rebelled against the tyranny of another king who wanted to "boss" them all and emigrated from Norway to Iceland.

Every one of the 72,000 inhabitants of Iceland to-day can trace his ancestry directly back to one of these kings.

Of course, every king or queen in the world to-day is no more "royal" of blood than are all these Icelanders, for each one descended from some petty chieftain who called himself a "king" in those early days.

Poverty and hard work became the lot of these chieftains and their families in Iceland, but they bore it proudly, and taught their children to be noble and upright and dignified in their conduct, as a proof of their lineage.

To-day the people of Iceland are all poor—but there are no paupers, no dependents; all are self-supporting. There is little or no crime there.

The only murder committed in thirty-seven years was by an insane man. He, too, was a solitary figure, as there are no insane people as a class in Iceland, and no necessity exists for a retreat. The prison is rarely occupied, except when drunken sailors come ashore from foreign ships and introduce disorders.

There is no orphan asylum or home for the aged. When any child is orphaned, some mother takes it to her home and hearth and heart and raises it as her own.

When aged persons are bereft of their natural protectors, the same humane law exists, and they are sheltered and cared for while they live by sympathetic friends and neighbors.

The only "mounted class" consists of the salaried officers from Denmark, who direct the affairs of state.

Sheep raising, weaving, spinning, knitting, hay raising, and fishing form the occupation of these descendants of ancient kings.

Each man, however poor, is yet self-supporting, and as loyal as his neighbor, who may possess a little more.

In the last half century there have been but two divorces. These necessitated three years from bed and board before legal divorces could be obtained.

(New York fashionable society will not emigrate to Iceland, we fancy.)

An American, Miss Adelia Gates, paid a visit to Iceland some time ago and wrote of it as follows:

"An isle of wonder, born of fire and ice; a land where there are few schools and no illiterates, no orphan home or almshouse, and no houseless head or beggar; where the government pays the doctor, teachers and preachers; where

every one has an occupation and capital crimes are unknown."

The crying need in Iceland to-day is a school for girls. Mothers are the only educators of their daughters, while a fine college for men has existed for centuries.

That the women of Iceland are so intelligent and well informed as they are, speaks wonders for these mothers, deprived of all save the rudiments of education.

Here would be an excellent opportunity for Mr. Carnegie to do some good educational work in establishing an extensive library for the use of the women of Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland.

It is nowhere more needed, and would be nowhere more appreciated than among these sober, moral and industrious, worthy people.

A Model Town.

In Prussia the towns present a spectacle of autonomy and freedom from bureaucratic influence which may well excite our envy. The town council of Dusseldorf, for instance, extends its authority over a far wider sphere than any corresponding body elsewhere. The town council is at once town council, school board and poor law authority. The extent of its activity is wonderful. Waterworks, gas, electric lighting, electric tramways, docks and harbors, slaughter houses, ice manufactories, cattle markets, cemeteries, art museum, theatre, opera house, concert halls, hospitals and orphanages are among the many enterprises of the municipality. It is not necessary to promote bills in Parliament. What the council thinks good for the town is carried out without delay. There are no vexatious inquiries, and in most cases no veto exercised by the government departments. It will interest our readers to learn that loans, as a rule, are borrowed for 100 years, and that the capital invested in some of the working class dwellings is spread over a still longer period. The factories in Dusseldorf are distributed around the suburbs. People passing through the central part of the town would never suspect their presence. Working people, therefore, it will be seen, pass outward to their work and return into the town for the evening.

A Labor Leader.

Samuel Gompers, who was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor by the Louisville Convention, was born in New York fifty-four years ago. He is of English descent, and at an early age was apprenticed to the cigar trade. The revolting conditions under which cigars were manufactured in the sweating dens in the great city appealed to his strongly sympathetic nature, and naturally caused him to revert to trade unionism to ameliorate the wrongs of his fellows.

He is a natural orator, a man of retentive memory and great personal magnetism. His advance from the ranks to the position at the head of the Cigar-makers' International Union, and then to his present exalted position, are matters of history.—*The Southern Unionist*.

VICTORY has at last been achieved by the striking iron moulders of Cleveland, Ohio. The settlement of the moulders' strike, which began last July, was announced in the press dispatches last week. Union men will replace the non-union ones in forty days, that being the time allowed the founders to dispose of their non-union employees. The strike was bitterly fought by the National Foundrymen's Association, and its conclusion, to the satisfaction of the Iron Moulders' Union, is due to excellent organization and skillful management.

Labor in Switzerland.

Switzerland offers one special feature of the labor movement which elsewhere has received but little or no attention—namely, home industry with modern appliances. Under this form agricultural and manufacturing work are often successfully combined, and the members of a family working together escape the rigors of the inspection law. This is not the place to enter into a consideration of the theory of labor, but it is worth while to call attention to the fact that while the labor organizations in Switzerland, as well as in other countries, are crying aloud for eight-hour work-day, many thousands of Swiss voluntary subject themselves to work from early morning to late in the evening.

In the district of Zurich, for example, it is estimated that 26,886 persons are thus occupied in the silk industry alone, while in the neighborhood of St. Gall 60 per cent. of the embroidery machines are kept running in the homes. Another canton reports more than half of its 12,000 straw plaiters occupied with home work. Nor are these the only examples. In watch and clock making, tobacco work, knitting and various branches of weaving, favorable results are announced from home industry. These results are economic, and the question remains whether the health of the workers is not thereby impaired. As yet no conclusive answer to that question has been given, but the willingness of the people to work long hours at home is cited as one of the principal reasons for refusing to amend the factory law.

As the country is made up of twenty-five cantons, which are more or less independent of the central government and each other, Swiss legislation somewhat resembles our own in its diversity. In two respects, however, the little republic has gone much further than we have in the way of centralization—namely, in a constitutional provision requiring obligatory primary education and in a uniform labor law. The execution of these laws is largely confided to the cantonal authorities, who may more or less neglect them where public opinion does not demand their enforcement. But their existence on the statute books, and the repeated animadversions of the central authorities, not to mention sectional rivalry in the examinations for military service, which have been a powerful stimulant, keep the standard before the eyes of the people and produce in the long run their effect. On the other hand, the more advanced cantons are at liberty to improve on the federal laws, and they not infrequently do so, with advantage, not only to their own inhabitants, but indirectly to the State at large.—*Walter B. Scaife in March Forum*.

Growth of Labor Unions.

One hundred years ago such a thing as organized labor was unknown. The combination of any class of workmen for the purpose of seeking redress from any wrong was in the early part of the nineteenth century looked upon as conspiracy against the law and punished as such.

But the God-given knowledge of their inherent rights encouraged labor to persevere, and the discouragements then met with merited only greater efforts, which are seen in the victories of later years. Their meetings had to be secretly held and all evidence of such steps kept very private, but now they not only enjoy legal rights, but their power is felt by capital and their rights recognized. Seventy-five years ago there were practically no union men. To-day in all manufac-

turing communities unions are a powerful factor in moulding public opinions and thus regulating prices paid and privileges accorded the workmen.

The progress that has thus been made is but a foretaste of what is destined to follow with more rapid steps in the next decade. With such continual and mammoth combinations of capital in the United States, it is the plain duty of every toiler to become a member of the union of his craft. Once a member he should be ever earnest and diligent in support of the principles his union represents. Short hours and living wages; the abolition of child and convict labor; a more liberal construction of the law of "government" by injunction; education of children, and many other matters of vital importance should be agitated until the desired end is attained.

Remember, unless the mechanic buys the manufacturer's production his failure is certain. Work no man an injury, but bear in mind the fact that your obligation is to buy articles made by the friends and not the enemies of organized labor.

Those who profess friendship, but spend their money with those who are unfriendly to your cause, are enemies rather than friends. "He that is not for us is against us."

Let no man falter now that the fulfillment of your desires seems almost in sight, but let onward be your watchword for 1901.

Poland as a Manufacturing Country.

Warsaw has a population of 675,000. In ten years this will be doubled. Besides being a distributing point for what Asia wants to send to Europe, it is a manufacturing city. It makes sugar, leather, cotton, wool, iron, gold and silverware, and shoes for the rest of the continent. It sends more than a third of a million dollars' worth of beet sugar alone in a year to America. Warsaw's outlying neighboring city, Lodz, known as the Polish Manchester, is fast gaining on its English rival. Its thousands of spindles turn out cotton for the world. The industrial and commercial impulse that has characterized Russia of the present generation is nowhere more strikingly evident than in what was the old kingdom of Poland, and particularly in its ancient capital, Warsaw.—*Cosmopolitan*.

New German Building Material.

Under the name of Keramo, a new building material, composed principally of glass, and manufactured at Penzig, in Silesia, has been placed on the German market. As far as known, this material is made from powdered glass waste, which is hardened by a special devitrifying process and combined by means of strong pressure. In this way the transparency, brittleness, and fragility of the glass are destroyed, but other prominent properties—extraordinary hardness, stability against exposure to the weather, non-inflammability, insensibility to oil, grease, acids, etc.—are retained in this new material. The price of keramo is about \$1.50 per square yard, and so far the trials which have been made with this product have been most successful.

TAKING a striker's place is an offence against labor no union man would be guilty of; but many union men aid and abet the men who commit this crime, by purchasing non-union goods. In doing so they are giving employment to the strike-breakers, and makes it possible for selfish employers to beat down the wages of labor.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1901.



London Letter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

WITH the opening of the new year and the new century, the endeavors on the part of certain building trade employers, especially in Glasgow, to reduce wages have made conspicuous signs of life. These attempts at a reversion to a bad old order of things have met with marked opposition from the carpenters' unions, among others, and I am gratified at the result. In practically every case the employer has moderated his tone and withdrawn his unbusinesslike requests. Trade, therefore, pursues the even tenor of its way at the old rates, except in an occasional instance, where prices are raised, instances which are far more in harmony both with the spirit of the times and the custom of the past two or three years.

Take the case of Halifax. For a very long time the local organized carpenters have been drumming away at the builders for a new code of rules, and time and time again the employers drew long and serious faces and told the journeymen how small profits were. Said the employers: "We would really very much like to be able to grant you the increase you ask. Nothing would give us more keen delight, but we absolutely cannot afford it." The carpenters, however, hammered away, and at last the time has come when they get their new code of rules and an advance of the size most usual in this country—one cent per hour.

Lockouts which were introduced at Glasgow—which city is just now famous for its impending world's exposition and its epidemic of smallpox—have been reluctantly abandoned by the employers. The scheme to import "blacklegs" broke down utterly, and the treatment which the few scabs who penetrated into the city received from the irate wives of the locked-out carpenters will last the said scabs their lifetime. Those of the non-unionists who eventually got through to the workshops were found to be men who hardly knew a bench from a jack-plane, and the disgusted employers sent them off the same night.

British carpenters are reviving the Owenite scheme of co-operative production in a modified form. Branch after branch of the union has passed resolutions affirming the wisdom of the institution of co-operative workshops, owned and run by the unions for the benefit of members. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is very much in earnest over the matter, if long lists of branch resolutions count for anything. Of course, details of the particular scheme which should be adopted vary.

One is to the effect that the 62,000 members of the A. S. C. and J. should levy themselves 12 cents a week, during June, 1901. In this way over \$30,000 would be raised, which, distributed in portions, would serve to start co-operative unionist carpenter shops in fifteen or eighteen of the principal centres of the country.

Turning from such peaceful things as this, I find in Belfast a more serious struggle in progress, the continuance of which is only possible on the employers'

side, because of the non-union labor they are able to bring in. For forty weeks now the sturdy carpenters and joiners of Belfast have been on strike for justice, and the fight has cost the union some \$75,000. That the men will win there is little, if any, doubt, but so slow is the progress of the matter that, I am informed, many members of the A. S. C. and J. are in favor of some drastic measures being taken.

A branch in London suggests a national strike of unionist carpenters, while others content themselves with the smaller and less revolutionary proposal of a national 25 cents levy.

For an advance in wages from 16 to 18 cents per hour, the carpenters and joiners of Morecambe have fought an unsuccessful battle. They have resumed work, after three weeks' cessation, on the old terms.

The war against unfair prepared joinery goes on, without slackening. The unions are determined to wipe out this thief in the night, and by the size and shape of things, they look like doing it. Several strikes have already taken place, owing to the mechanics refusing to fix joinery produced under non-union conditions. One at St. Helen's, in Lancashire, ended with the masters undertaking to immediately look into the whole matter.

There is little doubt that the building trade generally is getting to a critical period. Industry generally is on the decline, and will not look up particularly for a year or two. Heavy war imposts—indirect, it is true, but none the lighter for that—have raised the prices of the goods used by the carpenter, and, on the other hand, repeated attempts are being made to cut down his wages. The area of unemployment is spreading, and is spreading all the faster because the demand for fire-resisting construction is encroaching, in ever-growing magnitude, upon carpenters' work. The outlook is gloomy. But as shields of defence stand the principal carpenters and joiners' unions. When they are amalgamated into one they will be invincible.

The Back-Capper.

The worst man to contend with in the labor movement is the back-capper. The indifferent member is bad enough, but we can stand for all that; but God deliver us from the back-capper. Of course, we don't mind him personally, for it is part of our duty to be back-capped, but we do hate to see locals suffer at the hands of the back-capper. Say, back-capper, if any man has done wrong in your local, get up in the local and prefer charges against him. Don't take some fellow's word, but get the proof.—*Rochester, N. Y., Electrical Worker.*

Fireproof Top For Elevator Shafts.

The elevator shaft of a building is generally the weak spot, as far as fire is concerned, and in case of fire the top of the shaft is exposed to great heat, owing to the fact that the shaft itself acts like a chimney and supplies the draft, which causes the fire to spread. If the top of this shaft can be made fireproof the danger is greatly lessened. This may be accomplished by building a wire cage on the roof, over the shaft, and covering it with several layers of cement, which is then allowed to harden.

THE Union label is the peaceable means by which labor's wrongs may be righted, without strikes or violence. Demand it on your purchases.—*Trades Union Advocate.*



The Coming Combine.

Editor CARPENTER:

The last colossal aggregation of capital, the Steel Trust, which has just been organized, has a capital of \$1,100,000,000, a sum whose immensity staggers the mind that attempts to grasp it. Within the last four years there have been several hundred of these great financial institutions organized in this country. Their object is to save capital from destructive competition, which is done by curtailing production and fixing the prices that consumers must pay for their products. The capitalists have by this method effectually eliminated competition and adopted the opposite principle, co-operation, in their dealings with each other. But these same men have heretofore been making a great fuss because trade unionists had applied the same principle in dealing with the scab. How awfully wicked it was that we should deprive him of the right to work. Arrant hypocrites they are!

There are two features about these combines that union men should study closely—persistently—till they grasp their hidden meaning, and these two features are: First, the power of the combine; second, the source of that power.

The power of the combine works to the benefit of those who are in it; but it is a rod of oppression to those on the outside. These financial octopuses have an unlimited power to oppress and enslave labor.

What is the source of that power? Of course, most men will at once answer that it is their money that gives the capitalists the power they possess. But with this answer I cannot agree. Money is not the only factor, it is not even the leading factor, that has contributed to their success. The three things which have made our brother capitalists captains of industry are Organization, Labor, Money or Capital, as it is commonly called. Money itself is but an inert, lifeless thing, and of itself can do nothing; but money when touched by the organizing genius of man becomes a potent machine for accomplishing great results. It is the power to organize that is godlike, and it is godlike because it is creative, and it is, for this very reason, as superior to money as a factor in industrial undertakings as the mind and soul of man are superior to the clods upon which he treads.

But, you say, "Suppose this position is granted, what then?"

Well, if this position is accepted, if it is true that the power to organize, and not money, is the leading factor in the industrial world to-day, and this is as true as Holy Writ, then we have discovered the solution of the social problem, we can settle in peace and justice the fight between capital and labor. It is a great principle we have brought to light when we have established the fact that man is greater than money; that the mind of man with its ability to organize, industrially and co-operatively, is a power infinitely superior to this idol that men worship, called money. And there is about this great principle that which gives it the weight and sanction of a religious truth, and that is, it is possessed by all men, and in an especial degree by trade unionists who have been for years drilled in the school of organization and co-operative effort. Let us thank God that while it seems to be true that the capitalist has a monopoly of the

money, he has not got, nor can he get, a monopoly of the brains, of the power to organize or co-operate.

Organized labor, by utilizing this principle, can easily win its battle with organized capital, and settle forever the point at issue by deciding that man is greater than money.

Trade unionists already know how to organize and co-operate to secure the ends they have in view. Let them, with knowledge thus gained, organize themselves into an industrial alliance, an incorporated body, whose object would be to buy and sell and improve and own land, to build homes for their own members and sell to them on easy terms—to build great business blocks, and likewise own them, and enjoy the revenue from them forever.

These things, and many other good things along the same line, may be accomplished by trade unionists, when they learn how to practically apply the great principle we have brought to light, the principle that man is superior to money, and that the ability to organize and co-operate in the industries gives to men a power infinitely above that conferred by the possession of millions of money.

As to how this principle is to be applied—that will require, on the part of union men, some addition to their present stock of knowledge upon industrial organization and co-operation and the business management, or financing, of large industrial undertakings. In our unions we have men who are, to a greater or less extent, familiar with all these things; this knowledge they have gained in the unions, and now all that would be necessary would be for them to perfect themselves in this knowledge and apply it to conducting our own industrial undertakings.

"But—but,"—says the man who thinks capital the greatest thing—"how are we going to get the money to do all these fine things with?"

As to that, I repeat, it is not true that money is the first thing needed to insure success of an industrial undertaking, but the ability to organize and co-operate is indispensable. This ability we already have; we will train and develop it by organizing ourselves for industrial pursuits; then, when we are thoroughly organized, we will have no trouble in getting all the money we need.

A knowledge of the details of propaganda and organization can be gained by reading books upon these subjects, and also by lectures and discussions in the union.

By thus utilizing the knowledge we have, and adding to it that which is easily accessible, we will be able to organize and establish a co-operative society, and through this society organized labor will gain an easy victory over its old enemy—organized capital.

A. HARVEY,
Local Union No. 7.

Machinists Will Demand Nine Hours.

The machinists have selected Monday, May 20, instead of May 1, as the day for the inauguration of the nine-hour workday in every city, and they will back up their demand by stopping work, if necessary, until the shorter workday is granted, without reduction of wages.

President O'Connell, in speaking of the movement, said that he believed the nine-hour day would be granted without the necessity of a strike. He has just finished a tour through the New England States, and succeeded in solidifying the unions in that section. The organization throughout the country is in good condition.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

We believe that, when any office in a union has to be filled, the member who is regarded as best fitted to hold it has a good chance of election. Of course, there is often rivalry between several candidates, any one of whom may be competent to perform the duties of the place, but, in nearly every case, it will be conducted fairly and squarely, without log-rolling or bad temper. It may be said, too, that the existence of rivalry is not a bad sign; it often shows that there is plenty of talent on hand. In England, once upon a time, a local union of twenty members was organized; and it turned out that every man of the twenty wanted to be president. After a president had been elected, nineteen of them wanted to be secretary. After a secretary had been picked out of the lot, eighteen of them wanted to be treasurer. After a treasurer had been voted in, the seventeen unsuccessful members gave three cheers for their worthy officers, and began business at once. It is possible that every man of the twenty was capable of filling any of the three offices, and it is certain that their rivalry was not disadvantageous to the membership; for (as the story is told) all the twenty joined hands in promoting the interests of the union, so that, in a few months, it had hundreds of names inscribed in its books.

As we have trying times for unionism nowadays in our country, it is of the utmost importance that every union should have officers thoroughly fitted to fill the places for which they are chosen. Of course, it is understood, to begin with, that all officers must be men of integrity and earnestness; but, more yet, in our time, they need to be strong men, strong-minded men, able to grapple with the new powers and forces that are now in the ascendant.

For the larger unions, such men are absolutely necessary. The representatives of these large organizations must be made of the stuff that is ready for any weather. They have heavy responsibilities. They stand for their fellow-workmen, and for solid principles, and for inalienable rights. They ought to be as strong as the controllers of capital. They ought to be as level-headed. Their obligations are fully as serious as those of Congressmen, or of government functionaries, or of corporation managers. Their best abilities are needed all the time.

It is encouraging to know that, at the opening of the twentieth century, there are more than a few strong men in the service of our country's trade unionism.

Improved machinery has so widened the field for cotton goods that the present consumption of cotton is believed by many experts to be but a small part of what will be demanded by the people of the world within a few years. Fifty years ago the factories of the world used 2,500,000 bales of cotton. Last year they used nearly 18,000,000 of bales, thus increasing the consumption in fifty years over 700 per cent. The cotton fields of the South furnish 70 per cent. of the lint cotton used by the manufacturers of the world. Edward Atkinson estimated in 1895 that it would require at that time an annual crop of 42,000,000 bales to raise the world's

In 1880 there were 180 cotton factories in the South, in 1890 264, and in 1900 663. The percentage of increase of spindles and looms largely exceeded that of the number of factories. The number of factories increased in the last year 113, an amount almost equal to the number existing in 1880, and 135 factories are now in process of construction. The number of spindles has doubled in the last five years. The consumption of cotton by Southern mills has increased nearly 400 per cent. since 1887, and the increase of the last three years has been equal to the entire increase of the ten years previous. In fourteen years the consumption of cotton by Southern mills has expanded from less than 20 per cent. to more than 40 per cent. of the total cotton used by mills in the United States. With all this increase, however, the American cotton mills consume but about 38 per cent. of the product of the South.

After the formation and completion of his steel trust plans, will come J. Pierpont Morgan's little deal in the anthracite coal business. In a short time every detail in that industry will be within his grasp. "Economy" will be his watchword, and he will begin by reducing the working expenses of the mines. This means that ten thousand mine workers will be looking for employment as soon as the deal is consummated.

It will cost ten thousand men their employment, in order that the King of Wall street may practice "economy"—in order that he may be the richer by a few more millions. And these ten thousand men have no choice but to do as his will. It means misery, starvation and death.

And there is no redress !

To what law can the ten thousand appeal, to save them from the iron power of J. Pierpont Morgan? What court is there to decree that he shall not cause all this misery?

Let us suppose that these ten thousand went on a strike. Would there not then be court rulings a plenty? Would there not be injunctions, restraining orders and militia?

But what redress have the ten thousand when Morgan orders them to walk the plank?

Where, then, will be the judges who speak so eloquently of the "welfare of the community?" Will the militia be called out to force the Wall street magnate to be humane?

Isn't it enough to almost make one become an advocate of anarchy?—*Cleveland Artisan.*

Here is the way they do it in Utah: A bill is under consideration in the State Legislature to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of erecting a State smelter and a State sugar beet factory. The purpose is to relieve the people from the smelter trust and the local beet sugar trust. Now, if the State of Utah will back up this idea by opening up State coal mines and build a few hundred miles of railroad so as to steer clear of some of the other trusts, they will accomplish a work that soon will tell.—*Ex.*

Several questions were sent to Mr. Markham by the *Christian Herald*, the first of which shows that paper's appreciation of fundamentals in the labor movement.

“On what question should all branches of labor unite for the good of the country?”

Mr. Markham replied: "On the reduction of the hours of labor per day; on arbitration, and on the study, from humane motives, of the co-operative ideal in industry."

The catechism continues in this interesting way:

"What effect will great combinations of wealth have upon the workingmen of the future—will trusts prove a benefit or a drawback to the workers' progress?"

"Great combinations of wealth will tend to make great counter-combinations among the working classes. Trusts will be a drawback to the workingmen's progress, unless some means shall be found to make the trusts serve the good of the people."

"To what degree should the working-man be made a partner of wealth?"

In other words, he should receive, as nearly as possible, the full value of the things he makes or does."

"How can the government best help the workingman?"

"As a first step, by acquiring control of railroads, telegraphs, etc., and so moving wisely on toward government ownership of all the industries which, in private hands, have become a menace to the public good or the public safety."

"What should be done with the idle millions?"

"As first steps, they might be employed by cities and States, at living wages, on public works—by establishing shipyards and other industries sufficient to employ the willing hands. Of course, if we had a more effective organization of industry, working time for the now idle could be found by cutting down the excessive hours at present forced upon the overworked.

"Keep cutting down the hours until every one has work."

Mr. Markham favors the idea of a representative of labor in the President's cabinet at Washington. "By an intelligent laborer," he adds, "not by a parlor farmer, nor by a retired capitalist."

Taking for his subject "Herding of Humanity," the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, recently attacked the library charity of Carnegie. Among other things, he said :

"Carnegie has given \$5,200,000 to the City of New York. The city does not need that charity. New York is not asking for charity. Justice is what she demands. Justice to all, and special privilege to none.

"Every self-respecting citizen of America wants an opportunity to earn sufficient wages to secure a share of the distribution of God's gifts to men, so that he may get out of the crowded, disease-breeding tenements and buy books for his own children.

"Mr. Carnegie's gift is worthy of commendation, but it is only secondary to that better gift, justice. The gift of our

"We should talk first about how men make their money, before we talk about how they spend it. It is the genius of our government and the spirit of our Christianity not to make it possible for a few men to hold all the millions of wealth, and at the same time keep millions of human beings in their grasp.

"We need justice and better wages, if we would keep American citizens kings of their throne."

Lynching was both defended and rebuked by Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, at Yale, the other evening. In speaking of disobedience of the law as a trait hostile to good citizenship, Judge Brewer said:

"It used to be said that lynch law was a matter for the far frontier, but it has grown till it may be said to be a habit of the American people. Now hardly a day passes without the people in some part of the country taking the law into their own hands. Lynching is a convenient and expeditious way of putting some scoundrel out of way, and the fact that an occasional mistake occurs seems to make no difference in the minds of the lynchers.

"It seems sometimes as if legislatures made laws which resulted in protecting the criminals. It seems that appellate courts have a wonderfully quick way for detecting flaws in the processes of law wrung from the lower courts; furthermore, at the end of it all, there sits a kind-hearted executive, sensitive to the appeals of relatives and friends. Under such circumstances the community chafes under the restraint and wishes to take no chances on conviction."

The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor has just issued a remarkable report, a portion of which you might cut out and paste in your hat. "There seems within recent times to have occurred a change in the relation of wages to support," says the report, "so that more and more of the labor of the whole family becomes necessary to the support of the family; that in the majority of cases workingmen in the Commonwealth do not support their families by their individual earnings alone. The fathers rely, or are forced to depend upon, their children for one-quarter to one-third of the entire family earnings, and the children under fifteen years of age supply by their labor from one-eighth to one-sixth of the total family earnings." This is nothing new to students of industrial questions, but it is remarkable that the confession is made publicly. And yet these guardians of "the sanctity of the family," the capitalist politicians, killed the bill in the Massachusetts Legislature to raise the age limit of child labor! What arrant hypocrites!

—*Ex.*

Might does not always make right, but it often enforces it. To secure right you must obtain might, and the only way you can do this is to join with your fellow-workmen in a close, compact trade union. There are fifty cases where the single workman is discharged for making a demand to every one where the whole shop force is laid off for a similar demand made for all by the union.

Recognize Organized Labor.

One of the chief obstacles to the adjustment of labor disputes arises from the general refusal of employers to recognize organized labor. There were good reasons some years ago for employers to refuse recognition of some, and probably most of the representatives of labor organizations. They were then chiefly composed of men who won their way to leadership and official position by demagogism, and used the power of the organization, in many instances, for the purpose of profitable barter in the political market place. Many labor organizations have grown up, attained great power, and speedily perished, solely because of the want of honesty or reasonable intelligence on the part of the leaders.

The early labor organizations were necessarily crude, and offered a most inviting field for the blatant demagogue; but the workingmen of the country have kept pace with its general advancement, and to-day the labor organizations of the land form an integral part of the fixed and permanent institutions of our country; and they are generally controlled by men of intelligence and integrity.

Some of them are doubtless corrupt, as are leaders in many other important organizations, and others are at times misled by the extreme necessities of the wage-earners they represent; but, as a rule, the labor organizations of to-day are entitled not only to general respect, but to general recognition, and such recognition should be thoroughly manly, to assure sympathy and trust between employers and employed.

It is idle for employers, at this late day, to deny recognition to organized labor. The example of organization was given to wage-earners by their employers. There is no more complete organization in any channel of industry or trade than the organization that controls the mining, transportation and sale of anthracite coal. Not only by open example are the miners of our anthracite coal fields taught the importance of organization by their employers, but this completeness of organization gives the best assurance of profitable returns by the great coal operators of the State; and it also enables them to pay better wages to labor than could be paid under the cut-throat policy that once prevailed among the producers of anthracite coal. Millions of tons were mined and sold at less than cost, and the heaviest blow fell upon labor; but now, by organization, the output of coal is absolutely controlled, to prevent loss to the producers. With such high example, and with such beneficent results from organization, why should not the miners of the anthracite coal fields perfect and maintain thorough organization? It is not only right that they should do so, but it is made lawful by the statute of the State.

The time has come when organized employers should frankly and manfully recognize organized labor. Such recognition would do more than all other causes to elevate the character of labor leadership, and bring to the front, as representatives of labor, the most intelligent and faithful men.

We doubt whether there is a railroad magnate in the land who would be glad to see the Locomotive Brotherhood destroyed. It is the best organization of all our industrial circles, and, under the leadership of Arthur, it has commanded the absolute confidence of the railroad people of the entire country. This organization is frankly and cordially recognized, and when grievances are presented by that organization they are always fairly and promptly considered; and the result has been, not a single strike has

occurred in that industry since its organization has been recognized by employers.

Thus, every dictate of justice and expediency demands that the labor organizations of to-day should be cordially recognized by employers. They could not do otherwise if they would, and they should not do so if they could. Labor organizations are here to stay, and the sooner they are brought into the closest relations with organized employers, the sooner will the control of labor be brought to the highest standard of intelligent and honest administration. It would bring the disputing parties into more friendly and sympathetic relations; and when employers and employed confer upon equal footing, strikes will likely be eliminated from our industrial circles. Recognize organized labor.—*Philadelphia Times*.

Why They Labor On.

A number of millionaires tell, in a recent number of the *Saturday Evening Post*, why they continue to amass wealth after they have made themselves and families comfortable for life. From their testimony, they began lines of business which they are loath to leave; they become accustomed to a high degree of mental activity, under powerful impulses of a spirit which intoxicates, under a stimulus without which they have no ambition. They love power, the power of riches; and impelled by the spirit of greed, they go on, year after year, in the endeavor to get more and more. They are kings and priests unto the money god; they worship at the golden shrine—they are filled with the love of money. To make money is their passion; their greatest delight is in seeing great fortunes come into their possession. They love to see world-changing enterprises grow up under their manipulation; and they have an idea that the world is getting better because they rule in the spheres of industry and commerce. They pride themselves upon their remarkable foresight, sagacity, wisdom, and judgment, in the control of men and their products. The millionaires have simply made use of the opportunities which the competitive system has opened up; the temptations are there, and they enter the school of experience, through which they acquire a high degree of perverted commercial wisdom. We do not blame the millionaires so much as the system which gives them the advantage. They have their cares; they are worn and torn by the burdens of wealth. They are under the curse; opulence does not bring them happiness. They are in the mad rush with all the world, without realizing the dangers to themselves and to society. They need to learn that they are a stupendous factor of oppression; they are not aware of the coming consequences of their work—they are ignorant of the thunders and the throes of the impending revolution.—*Flaming Sword*.

Profited by Experience.

"For ten years," said Potter Palmer, "I made as desperate a fight against organized labor as was ever made by mortal man. It cost me considerably more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so skilled, so intelligent, so faithful, as that which is governed by an organization where officials are well-balanced, level-headed men. I now employ none but organized labor, and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."—*Union Workman*.

Diplomacy for the Future.

The changes that are taking place in organized labor are nearly as rapid and radical as those which are occurring in the methods of production. In fact, the one seems to be the counterpart of the other in the evolutionary movement in the productive industry. Within two decades the whole system has been changed from that of craft locals composed of highly-skilled mechanics to a vast federation of local and national bodies, embracing all kinds and conditions of labor.

The machinery of organized labor for carrying forward its work is the most complete of any outside of the older secret societies. The concentration has been very marked in the last three years. The tendency is toward diplomacy in the settlement of wage scales rather than through indiscriminate strikes. As the members become better disciplined and more intelligent, they incline to leave the management of their affairs in the hands of the officials, who have a larger view and broader experience. The national officers of the unions now meet with the representatives of the great industrial combinations, and they parley and usually reach conclusions. It is safe to say that the concentration in organized labor will keep pace with that in productive industry, and the industrial battles of the future will be conducted by experienced diplomats on both sides. The need for bright, honest, up-to-date officials never was so pressing as now. The old men who have passed into the pessimistic stage are rapidly being relegated. Now, as in the management of a modern factory, the very best brains of optimistic men are required, and a very short time will see all labor organizations manned by this class of men.

The above is taken from the *Indianapolis Press*, says the *Pueblo Courier*, and shows succinctly what is going on in the progress of the labor movement. Heretofore only skilled trades were organized, but of late the tendency is to organize all trades and federate them, on the theory that all laborers have interests in common. When the laborers find how immensely beneficial to all trade organization is when judiciously used, there will be even a stronger flow toward organization. In the past the individual members have been too prone to regard self-interest as the highest object to be gained by trade union membership. Henceforth the common good of all will be the prime factor that is to call men to action.

Now the Lawyers Are Kicking.

"Ten or twelve years ago," said a New York attorney, in bidding adieu to his profession, "there was business for all of us, and every lawyer could get ahead in some measure. But the concentration of wealth is monopolizing the legal business in the hands of a few corporation attorneys, and the rest of us have to get out or starve. While all the rest of us are crowded, none of them are in such a bad condition as the legal profession, and with thousands of young lawyers being turned adrift from the various law schools every year, it is a gloomy outlook for the average man in the business." So the professionals are up against a labor-saving machine, eh? Weep for the poor lawyer, dear workingman, for, you know, he wept for you when you were thrown out upon the cold world by a labor-displacer.—*Cleveland Citizen*.

THE Sailors' Union of the Pacific has joined the California State Federation of Labor. Another link in the chain that reaches around the world.

Unionism and Independence.

Mr. James B. Reynolds, of the University Settlement of New York, in an address on the dwellers in tenement houses, delivered before the recent conference on tenement house problems, said:

"Organized labor, as met in the tenement house, is distinguished from some other classes of tenement dwellers in that its members, as a rule, belong to the independent and not the dependent class. Its representatives have as much pride and as much determination to be beholden to no one for support as any other element of society. The charity societies report that it is rare to find trade unionists of good standing on their lists. The lapsed or expelled member from a trade union may reach the charity lists, but this fact is of itself one of the marks of his degeneration. The line between unionism and non-unionism on the lower side is thus often marked by the passage from self-respecting independence to dependent acceptance of charity. The very fact that the average workingman has not a large reserve, and hence that a serious strike, an accident to the wage-earner or some family calamity may bring him to the edge of dependency seems to make him more sensitive regarding his independence. This insistence cry of organized labor is rights, not favor.

"Whether we may think that trade unionism over-emphasizes its rights and under-emphasizes its responsibilities, we must respect the sturdy independence of the man who, with but a limited reserve, prefers to enjoy that which is his own, and which his hands have procured, rather than to fatten on the charity of another. Hopeless indeed would be the condition of a democracy where its laboring classes were not animated by that spirit, and hopeful is the future of that democracy where such independence of spirit does characterize its wage-earners."

One View of Life.

"A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." I think this might be construed into "riches do not necessarily bring happiness." This is not a sermon on the blessings of poverty—I leave that for Carnegie. What is life? I don't pretend to know the mind of the Creator, but I do believe life was intended to be of itself a blessing—a joy—the mere possession of life to be exhilarating. Whether it be the butterfly flitting from flower to flower, or the worm feeding on the roots of the flower, these have life and the joy its possession gives. So on through the different phases of life till we come to man. Man has either too much knowledge, or not enough. With less, we would be as the butterfly and the worm. With more, we would conquer the ills that now make life a burden. We should strive to go onward rather than backward. Though the tree of knowledge is barred to us, yet we have surreptitiously tasted of its fruit, and we know the joy of life does not consist in the abundance of things a man may possess. Life may be restricted by factory walls, closed about in mines, shut up in shops. The godlike man is he who will neither inflict on others nor himself submit to undue restrictions on the enjoyment of life.—*William Joyce*.

TO WHOM does a man's labor belong—to himself or to the man who wants to buy it? Who should fix the price? Who fixes the price of a horse—the one who has or the one who wants him? Labor is the only thing in the world upon which the purchaser claims a right to put his own price.—*Ex*.

The Wrong Course.

Some would-be statesmen and some subsidized newspapers assume that labor troubles can be settled by the destruction of labor organizations. But not so. There is not a student of history, nor of human nature, who does not know that the opposite effect will follow. The destruction of life or property, whether by mob violence, under direction of organized labor, or otherwise, is lamentable, and will be condemned by all honorable citizens. Under the present constitution of society, every community throughout the civilized world clamors for peace and harmony. But conditions that will insure peace and good order is a question that must command the statesmanship of the entire country. We may place whole districts under martial law, extensive sections of the country may glisten with the bayonets of the federal troops, and labor organizations may be placed under the severest proscription, but all those by no means furnish a solution to the problem. The way to insure peace is to insure justice. That labor is entitled to a fair share of the wealth that it produces no fair-minded person will deny. That capital deserves protection is equally true. But a guarantee to labor that it will receive fair remuneration and fair recognition will insure life and property against violence, so far as labor organizations are concerned. In every country and in every age, wherever and whenever this remedy has been applied, it has proven effectual, and an era of peace and security has followed. Wherever the opposite course has been pursued there followed riot and insurrection. Force that requires the sacrifice either of life or property is a disgraceful remedy for either party, in the controversy between capital and labor, to resort to.

But what is wanted is a government that will give labor equal protection with capital, and punish the crimes of both capital and labor with equal severity. It is unfair to place all responsibility for forceful demonstrations on the shoulders of labor, until the laws grant to labor equal protection with the organized capital of the country.

When capital a few years ago sent its hired thugs into Jersey City and shot down innocent school children, no United States army was sent there to protect the people. When hired assassins murdered and plundered the innocent people of Buffalo, there was no army sent to protect them. When Jay Gould went into Omaha with his hired thugs and climbed the poles of the American Telegraph company, and cut the wires and transferred them to the Western Union, and thereby committed a penitentiary offence, there was no army called out. In fact, he stole the whole Erie railroad, and forged a check and drew a million dollars out of a Cleveland, O., bank that belonged to others, and was protected by Winchesters on a lonely sidetrack, in his private car, for the act.

When Sheriff Martin, with his band of deputies, shot down twenty unarmed and defenceless miners in Pennsylvania two years ago, he flew to the army for protection, and for two weeks the civil authorities were met at the guard lines with Winchesters and denied the right to serve a civil summons, and when finally he was arrested the mining corporations made a farce of the trial, and he was given his liberty and a public reception.

All these and hundreds of other acts of violence and murder on the part of organized capital are fresh in the minds of the people, and in all them there has been a notable absence of protection to labor. The placing of the Coeur d'Alene district under martial law, the interven-

tion of the federal soldiers, the wholesale arrest of miners and other workmen, and the refusal to let any mine operator hire members of organized labor, may for a time mollify conditions, but they cannot reach beyond a temporary expedient. What the good people want is a settlement of existing differences between capital and labor, not by placing an armed guard at the door of every workingman, not by pauperizing ten thousand men to make one millionaire, not by giving labor the right to work for any wages capital may offer and necessity compels the poor to accept, but the right of all laboring men to work in the field of productive enterprise for what his labor is worth in the world. Any other solution will prove a lamentable failure. Armies may be called into action. Whole sections of the country may be placed under martial law, labor organizations destroyed, and a thousand men sent to the prison cell, but in the long run they will only intensify the situation and exasperate the public mind, and in the end will plant a dynamite shot in the very heart of society that will shake our social edifice from centre to circumference. There are enough broad-minded people in all walks of life who want to see peace and right prevail, to readjust our social system on a basis of fairness and magnanimity. And until they rise up and force an equal adjustment on a basis of fairness to all parties there will be labor troubles, if not insurrection and revolution, and all the armies in Christendom will not prevent it.—*Ex.*

The Millionaire's Prayer.

This is the millionaire's Lord's Prayer: "My Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; my kingdom has come on earth; Thy will be done—in heaven; my will be done here. Give me this day all the income I want. Give me my debts in violence against humanity, in foreclosures against my debtors. Deliver us this day from all the 'isms that destroy our power to enslave humanity. Mine is the kingdom and the power, and thine be the glory forever. Amen." Corrupt capitalists may try to bribe the churches, and God knows sometimes they may succeed, but they can't bribe or deceive God. We are approaching a conflict that cannot be avoided. On one side is a banner inscribed "Industrial Slavery by Capitalists," while on the other side the war cry is "Industrial Liberty for the People." Some time ago it was said that certain individuals were anxious to form a religious trust. Very little difference is there between such a trust and such churches as are held together and supported by capitalistic, monopolistic, trustistic millionaires.—*Rev. Thomas J. Ducey.*

Mine Workers Increasing Their Membership.

The recent convention of the United Mine Workers adopted a motion that hoisting engineers, firemen, blacksmiths, and any other class of mine workers who are now members of any of the brotherhoods or unions composed of mine employees, be admitted to the United Mine Workers of America, upon presentation of transfer cards from the union to which they formerly belonged. This offer is to remain open until May 1 of this year, and means that men who have heretofore been members of any of the unions instituted among the mine employees may become members of the United Mine Workers of America, without paying initiation fees.

Civilized Christianity.

What is the moral? Who rides may read,
When the night is thick and the tracks are blind,
A friend at a pinch is a friend indeed;
But a fool to wait for the laggard behind;
Down to Gehenna or up to the Throne,
He travels the fastest who travels alone.

One may fall, but he falls by himself,
Falls by himself with himself to blame;
One may attain, and to him is the pelf,
Loot of the city in gold or fame;
Plunder of earth shall be all his own
Who travels the fastest and travels alone.

Wherefore the more ye be helpen and stayed—
Stayed by a friend in the hour of toil,
Sing the heretical song I have made—
His be the labor and yours be the spoil—
Win by the aid and the aid disown—
He travels the fastest who travels alone.

—*Rudyard Kipling.*

Supremacy of Labor.

Trade unions, while pursuing the line of least resistance, while gaining their ends through gradual concessions, are steadily encroaching upon a domain heretofore undisputed. It is not only shorter hours and higher wages, but a larger share of the product which they strive for. They aim at making labor supreme in society, instead of being at the bottom; to make industry, and not idleness, the test of respectability. The movement is always setting higher standards for itself. It does not stand upon precedent and custom, but strikes out toward the light, cutting a new path as it proceeds. That is why outsiders are mistrusted and public tribunals are regarded askance. It holds, for instance, that the price of the product should be determined by living wages, and not wages by the product, and that if an industry cannot afford to grant fair conditions of employment, it would be better for it not to exist. It is upward striving which causes the phenomena of strikes, and they can only be avoided by removing the cause of the disturbance. The very ability to strike is what reduces the numbers of them, as exemplified by the history of the strongest unions. Mutual concessions, as a result, take place, and it is through them that the largest gain is made. But the possibility of the strike, as a last resort, must be ever present. Trade unions having shown that their existence is permanent, that they will grow again when defeated, have, more than anything else, brought about conciliatory methods. The employer, taking it for granted that the union will remain a factor in his business, it becomes politic for him to deal with it.—*Henry White, in American Federationist.*

Civilization is Parasitic.

What is the difference between the aristocratic pauper and the tramp, between the few who are the real parasites, who have begged the labor product and stolen millions, and the man who begs enough to eat? Why are we so anxious to bring the tramp to justice and leave the other who counts his millions and has produced nothing except misery and poverty in others. Civilization is parasitic. Even our most extolled philanthropists who endow universities, libraries and churches, are destroying the moral life of the world, because such endowments are parasitical in their nature.

If we want men free, if we want men self-sustaining, self-respecting, we must have a just civilization. We should have learned that a bad tree cannot bear good fruit. If we have a civilization based on equality, fraternity, liberty, then common life will supply its wants, it will build its own libraries and museums, it will do away with that monstrous habit of endowing institutions with the stolen fruits of a fellow-man's labor.—*Chicago Record.*

Agitate, Educate, Organize.

The labor agitation of the past quarter of a century has done much for the workingman in many ways. It has not only shortened his hours of labor, but increased the amount of his wages. It has not only taught the employer that the workingman is entitled to and commands respect, but it has done more than all these. It has taught the workingman to think, to study the great problems of political economy. It has taught him to use his brain in working out his salvation, as were; his freedom from the base thralldom of a debasing servitude. It has taught him to use his reasoning power for his own betterment, to propound and solve problems, to invent many useful machines and appliances to aid him in his round of daily toil. Whereas he was a mere machine that did the beck and bid of his master, without the power or privilege of even entering a protest, he is now a man in the full meaning of the word. He can meet his employer and discuss matters of difference and propose terms of settlement. He can arbitrate these differences, and in case of failure to arrive at an amicable settlement—if the worst comes to the worst—he can resort to the weapon of the oppressed laborer, he can strike.

He can do more than that; he cannot only strike, but he can call to his aid the puissant power of organized labor—a power that the capitalist has learned to his cost is not to be despised. Whereas he was wont in days gone by to sit down and think over his wrongs in despondency and helplessness, he can now meet his fellow-laborers in great conventions and discuss ways and means of improving his and their conditions. Agitation has not only done all these, it has taught him the wonderful potency of organization, of combination, of uniting his forces and his voice with those of his co-laborers, and demanding of his oppressors a right to enjoy some of the benefits of that which he creates. He is making rapid advances in solving the labor problem, and unless the signs of the times fail, it will not be long till he will reap the just reward of his toil. He must keep just three words always before his mind: Agitate, educate, organize.—*Portland Labor Press.*

The Profits on Crucible Steel.

The Crucible Steel Company reports the following earnings for the fiscal year, prior to consolidation: Park Steel Company, \$1,346,073; Crescent Steel Company and La Belle Company, \$699,102; Howe, Brown & Co., Limited; Anderson, Dupuy & Co., and Singer, Nimick, & Co., Inc., \$677,802; Cumberland Steel and Tin Plate Company, Burgess Steel and Iron Works, Beaver Falls Steel Works, Aliquippa Steel Company and Consumers' Heating Company, \$462,062; Sanderson Brothers' Steel Company, Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company, and the Spaulding and Jennings Company, \$812,773; total earnings, \$3,997,815.

Mutual Helpfulness.

The order of nature is that all men's best interests are bound up together, so that all men are really brothers. For every man, whether he wants to or not, must be his brother's keeper. If he will not be his brother's keeper, he must fight his brother. That is the way of wild beasts. Savages war with each other, but civilized men combine. Then begin to help each other, and no man can honestly help himself without helping some other.—*Boston Hall.*

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Trusts and Combines—Of What Con-
stituted and Remedy Therefor.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

THE combinations of capital found in the immense aggregations of wealth by the formations of what are known as "trusts," is a species of monopoly, with encroachments, impositions and exactions, which should attract not only the attention, but the most serious consideration of the working classes. It will not suffice to give it a merely casual glance and pass it by as one of helpless remedy and reform, but one to be reflected upon with a purpose to bring about some kind of a solution that will check, if not entirely destroy, its vicious tendencies and stay its now apparently ultimate destruction of the rights and privileges of the many as against the authoritative demands and extortions of the few, in their exercise of exclusive right, privilege and power in dealing with the useful and necessary commodities of the people.

It is not difficult, upon reflection, to specifically define what constitutes a trust in its present form. It is a combination of capital, of property, of skill and of acts, by two or more persons, two or more firms, corporations or associations, to create and carry out restrictions in trade, commerce, or aids to commerce; to carry out restrictions in the full and free pursuit of any lawful business; to increase the price of merchandise, produce or commodities; to control the rates of insurance; to prevent competition in the manufacture of any article, in the sale of merchandise, in the purchase of merchandise, in the importation and transportation of merchandise; to prevent competition, even, in the aids of commerce. It is the mission of a trust, and they exercise the power, to fix the price to the consumer of any article of merchandise, produce or commodity intended for casual or general use; to make agreement not to sell, manufacture, dispose of, transport or import any article of merchandise below a common standard figure; to make agreement to keep the price at a fixed or graded standard; to make agreement to establish or settle the price between themselves or between themselves and others; to make agreement to preclude a free and unrestrained competition among themselves or others in transportation, importation, sale or manufacture of any article or commodity; to make agreement to pool, combine or unite any interest which they may have in connection with the manufacture, sale, importation or transportation of any article by which its price may be affected.

There you have the constituent qualities of "trust" combinations, and it is a mind of more than ordinary weakness of comprehension that can fail to sum up the results of its unimpeded consummation, in its viciousness of purpose, lack of priority in motive; in fact, its undisputed hellishness of design, in the destruction of the commonest rights of equality in dealing between man and man. This is the incubus bearing heavily upon many millions of our people, affecting the welfare, prosperity and happiness of a whole nation, and yet it is claimed there is no remedy, no relief.

There is no class of people that feels the weight of this exercise of monopolistic greed with more of genuine poignancy than the laboring man and mechanic. He meets with loss and disaster at every turn. He is baffled with in his struggles of toil to sustain himself and dependents in gaining a mere pittance, and finds his necessities of purchase almost beyond his reach in a system of false and extortionate values placed upon his needs by a system of corruption and robbery which even the laws seem helpless to correct. The general government, instead of bringing relief to the helpless masses, seems, by its inactivity or inability to act, to encourage, rather than to deter the exercise of power to plunder and rob the people by combinations of wealth and monopoly. All efforts at legislation so far have fallen flat, ineffective in execution, and it is a serious question whether or not the representatives of the people, either in the United States Senate or House, are in sympathy with aggressive wealth or with a submissive, suffering constituency.

Outside of railroad combination and the combine of banks and other aggregations of moneyed wealth and property, it is of absolute certainty that one of the most powerful aids to the exactions and impositions of monopoly is found in the protection given by excise duties. Not only are the protected interests enabled to place their products in foreign lands at less rate of value than is exacted from home consumers, but the immense profits placed in the pockets of home producers simply by the addition of amounts equal to government excise duties, of which they themselves pay nothing, enables them to combine with each other in the accumulation of immense wealth and in the exaction of false and arbitrary values which fall with heavy weight, no matter in what manner added to the original cost, upon the helpless consumers. Many men, workingmen and laboring men, are devoted in principle to the exaction of import duties upon foreign manufactured articles, as a protection to American industry, and the writer is not striving, in a partisan sense, to lead them from conscientious convictions, but it is no harm to ask them to give some thought to the logic of the illustration here given, and even if they should not be affected with a change of sentiment, they can be no worse off than before the suggestion is here made.

There should not be anything partisan in the consideration of an economic question. Politics does not necessarily mean party measures. The man who is not politic in his dealings and actions in life is certainly beyond redemption for the purposes of good in his own affairs. There are many things which it would be impolitic to do in the transaction of business, in the habits and regulations of one's family affairs, in the converse and intercourse between neighbors and citizens of a community. Every man has a perfect right to be a party man, and to attach himself to any party of his choice, but that does not say that he should be blind to any and all interests

which are of vital concern to his advancement and welfare and in the amelioration of his condition in life. Party is a good thing, and possibly a necessity in our democratic mode of procedure; but a party may be wrong, as well as the individual, and the man who would vote with a party knowing it to be wrong in the advocacy of one or many principles, is not of the material of which to make a good citizen.

Congress having failed to bring any kind of relief, some other resort must be had to check up, if not entirely destroy, the revolution-breeding effects of this monster of hydra-headed viciousness and dissolution. The one giving most promise for resort of remedy is to be found in State legislation. Each State has the power within itself to regulate bargain and sale within its jurisdiction, and effort is being made in several of the States to exercise and enforce such regulations as will bring about a reform in the granting of articles of incorporation to any business, commercial, mercantile or otherwise, that shall not be founded upon purely legitimate business principles, and to prohibit the transaction of business within the State of any firm or company incorporated in another State which may be found to practice the illegitimate means and measures now so prevalent in trust circles by which the possessors of large wealth and property seek to crush out all competition and drive their monopoly wheels rough-shod over the necks of legitimate trade and commerce.

Men of moderate means and resources, and especially the toiling millions of men who depend upon their own individual labor and exertions for sustenance and support for themselves and dependents, have object lessons every day which should impel them to thought and action in absolute self-defense. But for organized labor, the situation might be in a more despairing condition than we now have it, if that were possible. When we think of the millions who are helpless to gain support in the commonest necessities of life; in a land of plenty—"of milk and honey," as compared with other lands—in a land where every man is a sovereign, and carries his destiny in his own hands, we are credulous as to man's ability for self-government, of his capacity to regulate and conduct his own affairs. He has the ballot, each one the equal of any other single ballot, yet it is a mere toy in his hands, and is used as a piece of so much tinsel in the exercise and display of a privilege he has not the judgment to properly use.

Even if a very large portion of the population is not in organized form for the protection to be gained and is gained thereby, do they not know that they are being benefited by the smaller proportion who are organized? The enhancement of wages in any class of labor, or in many classes, works its effect for advantage upon all other classes. By the system of trade unionism, the condition of labor has been augmented from 25 to 30 per cent. in the ten years just past, not only to the mechanic and skilled artisan, but to the laborer of commonest pursuit. Fewer hours per day and increased pay have come proportionately to nearly all alike, and with a phase of stability not to be easily shaken. Why, then, should there not be a common interest among the masses who are dependent upon their own exertions for sustenance in the battle of life; why should not the masses make their interest a common cause, and combine for a stay of proceeding in the death-dealing aggressions of a common enemy?

This blighting power of "trust" oppression is not alone felt in the increased cost of living to the consumer; in its

encroachment upon the living wages of the artisan and mechanic; in its closing of hundreds of factories and workshops, leaving thousands out of work, helpless and dependent upon others, in a measure, more fortunate to divide their scanty means; but has clung, with the tentacles of a devilish, to the neck of the national government, and, by the exercise of its power is fast bringing a nation of people to a condition of helpless bondage and serfdom.

Millions of money are a mere bagatelle in the hands of these manipulators of power and pelf. Neither decency, decorum, ignominy, or fear of disgrace, bears any effect upon these delegated by the people to protect their common rights; special privilege is the rule, and equality of belongings "finds none so poor as do it reverence."

And yet, with all this staring us in the face, we seem to be helpless. Are we so? Who are the sufferers? Is it the few, or the many, who submit to the hellish aggressiveness of which we have spoken? Who are in the majority in the 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 who go down to the polls, in the exercise of sovereignty? Do you ever think of the weight of your action in dropping a single ballot? Light as air, it would seem, as it goes within the box; yet it tells the tale of destiny in your determination to give expression as to your necessities and desires.

It will be many months before another opportunity will be offered to express a will and desire for a change in the methods now in vogue. Much damage has been done, is being done, and will be done, before even an effort can be made to right the wrongs from which we are suffering. Have you reason; have you sense enough to discern the difference between right and wrong? In the trade union organization, a man would do his best to vote correctly, in an economical point of view, and he should devote his best judgment in the exercise of that privilege. Why should he not exercise the same sense and judgment from a political point of view? Drop the partisan phase of your political aspirations, and try and exercise the power in your own hands for the amelioration of your own condition; for the enhancement of your rights and privileges; for the better contentment of your families and those dependent upon you; for your self-preservation, now threatened upon every side.

As previously stated, the State legislature seems the nearest approach of attack upon the impious methods now in vogue. They will never be even checked by any action of Congress. Corruption and defilement reign almost to putrescence in either branch of that department of government, and it will devolve upon State governments to regulate affairs within their own jurisdictions.

There must be a beginning at home, at the threshold of one's own domicile. Common sense would dictate how this can be done. Senators and representatives in either house of a State legislature are selected of the people, by the people, and for the people. The people are the ones who do the voting. Let them select the proper ones to do their bidding. Even the newly tried are not always insusceptible of corruption; some may fail. Try again and again, till the reform is brought about, and the masses will be ultimately freed from the onerous and burdensome weight now so surely crowding out the life-blood of the populace.

GOVERNOR GAGE, of California, has signed the bill just passed by the Legislature providing an eight-hour day for police officers. The new law takes effect at once.

General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Car- penters and Joiners of America.

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How to Write for the Men Who Work.

BY JOHN SWINTON.

SOME of the newspaper prigs who take up the job of steering what they call the "working class," seem to believe that the men whom they want to steer are mere simpletons, very ignorant, very humble, very wayward, and quite unable to think for themselves. In their view, these simpletons need dry-nursing, are fond of a kind of babyish twaddle, don't know "what's what," never hit the right nail on the head, haven't yet cut their eye-teeth, and entertain foolish notions about the rights and the wrongs of life.

The scribbling prigs here spoken of say things that are too easy, use words that are too dry, and make remarks that are too flat.

Their manner is an insult to the men whom they are so anxious to teach, about whom they know nothing. It is a pity that so many of them "get a show" in the big newspapers. Their place is in an asylum for spoonies.

There is another kind of impudent writers always anxious to get at the wambling workingmen. I mean the toploftical kind. They regard themselves as "superior persons," and are of a nature so condescending as to be willing to "stoop to the lowly," at times. They seek to supervise the men whom they take to be their inferiors, but who yet, at the same time, need to be told to "keep in their own place," and to walk with bowed heads at the bottom of the world while their betters are on top of it. They seek to enlighten the poor creatures down below, to "give them something to think off," to point out the blunders they make when left to themselves, to teach them to be contented with their lot in life, and to warn them against the rascals in their own "class" who strut about as leaders in order to raise the pay of labor, disturb the peace of society, shorten the working hours, and cut down the profits of the philanthropists who provide work for the needy masses.

It is a fact that there are toploftical writers of the kind here marked, as well as of the kind first spoken of, on plenty of the daily and weekly newspapers of the United States. There are lots of them in New York City and more of them in Chicago, Boston, and every

other big place. They speak in a patronizing way of the "working class" as if it were feeble-minded, incompetent, and servile.

Now, I take the liberty to tell the conceited scribblers here spoken of, that they are "off their trolley," that they themselves are the ignoramuses, that they know nothing about the manhood or the spirit of the working people of our country, that their impertinent advice is not desired, and, to speak plainly, that they are "mostly fools."

I have noticed them for years, have marked their tracks in the mire, have looked at their muzzles and have seen the names of some of them on the devil's payroll. When they set eyes on the "working classes," they seem to be weary.

Well now, Scribblers! it is true that there was a time, in the days of old, when the brains of the working masses were not very fertile, or their minds very sharp, or their reason very quick, or their gumption very strong, or their knowledge-box very full, or their understanding of man's natural rights very clear. In saying this, I speak of a fact which nobody can deny.

But the toploftical writers who so often get into newspapers have not found out that there has been a change. It is a very striking change, too.

It is a fact that the working people of our times have been largely transformed through education, modern progress, reading, experience, intelligence, and the blossoming of brains, as also, for sure, by the profound influence of trade unions and industrial organization.

It would be hard to exaggerate the greatness of the change that has been brought about by these means. The mind has grown; the reason has been developed; popular knowledge has been widened; the sense of the rights of man as a worker and as a human being has become clearer; the value of science in bettering human life has been better understood than ever, and the manner of using the people's power so as to gain a desired end under new conditions has become a practical study for the commoners of the twentieth century.

The working people of to-day read; they think; they watch things; they discuss public questions; they handle ideas, old or new; they keep an eye on the whirligig of time; they are not to be caught with chaff; they can tell the difference between false logic and true sense, between a human sham and an honest man, between a newspaper prig and a sincere thinker; they know a good deal about their own business, and they see that, under existing circumstances, there is a greater necessity than ever before for labor organization, trade unionism and all-compassing federation.

I take the liberty of notifying the reader that these words are not put here as flattery. Whoever knows anything about my utterances must be aware that I am not in the habit of flattering any kind or class of people.

I am merely speaking here of a peculiar change that some newspaper writers have not yet heard of.

But the question in hand is, "How to Write for Men Who Work." How? Well, Mr. Writer, whoever you are, write for them as if they were your equals, and as if they had minds and brains, sense, reason, understanding. The power to think, the knowledge of right and wrong, some comprehension of things as they go, a fair measure of experience of the world, and an ordinary amount of gumption. Write for them as if it were possible they may know more than you suspect they know. If you argue with them, steer clear of gammon. If you seek to deceive them, take care

lest you be found out. If you are fond of giving them advice, inquire what they think of it.

Do not write for them as if you were writing for the babes in the woods, or for numskulls, or for ignoramuses, or for inferior minds. Don't write claptrap, or like a prig, or in a patronizing and toploftical manner. Don't "write down" to them, or attempt any such impudence. Write as if you were a man of sense, reason, pluck, and honesty, addressing fellow-men, not less sensible, reasonable, plucky, and honest. Don't be afraid of using a word of more than one syllable. Don't write at all if you think you are a superior or very nobby person. Working people keep steel traps for humbugs.

And now, if the remarks here made shall bring discouragement to some of those newspaper writers or editors who seem to think that the stalwart workers of our country deserve to be spoken to, or spoken of, in a bumptious manner, they will have served a useful purpose.

Labor Notes.

FEMALE compositors in Paris are not legally permitted to set type at night.

SWITCHMEN on the Lake Shore Railroad are talking strike unless they are given an increase in wages.

THE committee on the proposal to form a State Labor Federation has reported to the Philadelphia United Labor League in favor of the project.

THE Paris Chamber of Deputies has refused to exempt labor associations from the operation of the new law regarding the control of associations in general.

THE ten months' strike of the textile operatives of the Hall Company, at Jamestown, N. Y., is an end. The company has made satisfactory concessions.

THE telegraphers in the service of the Central Railroad of New Jersey demand a minimum scale of wages of \$50 a month, annual passes, the customary trip passes and shorter hours for towermen.

THE strike of French glassworkers, which for a long time has kept 2,000 hands idle, has at last been settled, terms having been mutually agreed to. Concessions were made by both parties.

THE disastrous effect of the strike at Marseilles are shown in the notable decrease of customs receipts, which have fallen to 1,300 francs per day. They range ordinarily from 80,000 to 100,000 francs.

THE 12,000 employees of the Shamokin (Pa.) Coal Company have resumed work after being on strike because they had not received their wages promptly. The company will hereafter pay semi-monthly.

THE United Brewery Workers' Union in San Francisco unanimously adopted a resolution to levy a fine of \$5 on any member who is discovered patronizing a non-union shoe repairing establishment, either himself or family.

THERE were forty-eight fresh labor disputes in England last month, involving some 18,000 people. Of these 12,000 were directly and 5,846 indirectly affected; the corresponding number in the previous month was 40, involving 6,080 employees.

Ex-Governor Taylor on Child Labor.

"Children should laugh and play and be happy as they can't be but once," said Ex-Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, in a recent interview. A big heart grows in his bosom. He lives in love, laughter and song, sunlight and happiness, and he don't believe in making a trust of it, either. While Governor of the State of Tennessee the only criticism that was ever made of him was that he was too good a man for the office. He left politics because he did not like politics. He could have been promoted on and on, but he cared more for "Sentiments," "Fiddle and Bow," and humanity, than he did for self-glorification or political preferment.

He said: "I believe in every law to protect the children. Some children are strong and healthy at 12, and able to stand work. Others are delicate, and the dust of factories brings them to an early grave. The trend of the movement to protect children is good, and while I will not undertake to say what should be done, between the ages of 12 and 14 the character of the child is formed, and at this period they should be in school, with time to enjoy the sunshine, play, laugh and be happy. If a father or mother sends little children into a factory to work, while they sit around and whittle and gossip, I say the best thing to be done is to give them a good clubbing."

"Now, I have thought a great deal about children and crime, and never, during my term as Governor, did I let a child under 14 go to the penitentiary if I could help it."

If we had more men of this kind our citizenship, present and future, would be the gainer.

Capitalism vs. Christianity.

Christianity says "thou shalt not steal." Capitalism says "steal all there is in sight."

Christianity says "thou shalt not kill." Capitalism says "our business is lawful, the weak must go to the wall."

Christianity says "thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house."

Capitalism says "make contracts that will bring the neighbor's house into your possession."

Christianity says "fire shall consume the tabernacles of bribery."

Capitalism says "these tabernacles of the people's liberties must be controlled by bribery."

Christianity says "ye are members one of another."

Capitalism says "free competition—man against man—the devil take the hindmost."—Ex.

Lockout of Garment Workers.

The firm of Swofford Bros., of Kansas City, Mo., has locked out its large force of girls, for refusing to submit to continual reductions in wages. The principal trouble appears to be in the matter of manufacturing overalls, for which the firm at first gave 78 cents a dozen. In a short time the employees asked for \$1.12 a dozen, the regular union scale. This was compromised to 90 cents, but the demand for \$1.12 per dozen was renewed. The firm refused to accede to this demand, and locked out its employees. Mr. Swofford says he will take them back as individuals, but will not recognize the organization. Garment Workers' Union No. 47 has placed a boycott on the products of the concern, and calls on all trade unionists to refrain from patronizing them.

The Inevitable Result.

The power of the men that control the billion-dollar steel trust is greater than that of an empire or potentate in recorded history.

They have in their grasp the whole vast and growing iron and steel trade in the United States.

They and their associates control a majority of the railroad mileage of the country, with a capitalization of another billion of dollars.

They own a large part of the banking business in New York City, control deposits, and influence radiating circles of commerce and industry.

They own absolutely the entire oil production and trade of the country, own or control steamship, steamboat, and telegraph lines; own, control, and influence newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, publicists, and legislators.

The amount of capital actually within their sway is not less than three billion dollars.

Upon their nod and beck depends the daily bread of millions of toilers and the families of toilers.

Imagination can hardly set a limit to the actual power involved in their operations. Before it could become openly dangerous or revolutionary, of course, the people would, no doubt, put an end to it. But power need not be violence.

It is not by force and arms and bloody battles that modern feudalism—which is all that the billion-dollar trust means—wins its way. It has discovered an agent more powerful than armies and guns.

This agent consists of an effective way to confuse and distract the issue. The men that can do that in this country are mightier than all the kings that ever lived.

Yet we need not be disturbed about the final result. Beyond doubt, from all this evil good will come. Ownership by one man of all the railroads of the country only paves the way to ownership by the government of all the railroads of the country.—*Chicago American*.

Despotism Begins With Benevolence.

Despotism usually begins its work in the guise of benevolence; and in this guise it deceives those who do not look beneath the surface and take note only of the work it is doing, but of the character of the system through which it operates.

A system is to be judged not by the good, but by the evil that may come from it.

We want no system to be set up in the government which, however beneficial it may seem to be when administered by benevolent and justice-loving individuals, gives opportunity for terrible evils to come upon the country when administered by unscrupulous characters.

Such characters have a way of getting into the place of power sooner or later, and then all the latent evils of the governmental system which they control become speedily manifest.

The government may, and no doubt will, do much to better the condition of the people in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. But that is not the question to be considered. The point is not, What will be done by the officials of the present administration who go to these people with a sincere desire and purpose to bestow upon them the blessings of our civilization, but, What will be done by the unscrupulous officials who will sooner or later find their way into these positions? What opportunities will be afforded them for evil?

The question is not, What protection is

there for these people in the dispositions of the individuals who administer the system of government established over them, but, What protection for them is there in the system itself?

You may place arbitrary and unlimited power in the hands of an individual, and he may exercise it for the good of the people. But if he did it would not justify giving an individual the opportunity to do unlimited evil.

When the Roman Republic was merging into the empire, the leading figure in the Roman world was Julius Caesar. Caesar finally centred all power in his own hands, but he exercised it with moderation. He was generous even to his enemies, and in his public life exhibited many praiseworthy qualities, and few, if any, that would make one fear to entrust him with governmental power. He did much for the common people, to whom he became almost an idol. He sought apparently to increase rather than restrict the popular liberties. Any one living under the Roman government at that time might readily have imagined that such changes as had come about in the form of government were for the best; that the concentration of powers formerly exercised by the people into the hands of a few persons, and finally into the hands of one man, was for the national good. We can easily conceive that an individual, looking only at the mild and prudent policy of Julius Caesar, at his patriotism and the glory his campaigns had brought to the national arms, would have laughed to scorn the ominous predictions of those who read the nation's future by less brilliant but more permanent signs, in the system of government. But how long was it from Julius Caesar's administration until the people found themselves under the "furious and crushing despotism" of such rulers as Caligula and Nero?

Roman history is being repeated to-day in these United States.—*The Sentinel of Liberty*.

Trusts Exempt From Laws.

At the last session of the Indiana Legislature provision was made for the appointment by the Governor of a non-partisan State Labor Commission, composed of three members, representing the interests of capital and labor. Though hampered in its efforts because of the limited powers with which it was endowed, the commission has accomplished much good during the past year in adjusting differences between employers and employees by means of arbitration. The board's report to the Governor sets forth that thirty nine strikes and lockouts, involving a total of 13,815 workmen and women, have been investigated and reported upon, and in only seven instances were the efforts of the commission to bring about a settlement unsuccessful. The commissioners pay their respects to trusts and combines in the following vigorous language:

"No propositions involving settlements of labor controversies present as great obstacles as those in which trusts are parties to agreements. In every encounter with labor the workingmen, however just their cause, emerge from the conflict the greater sufferers. The opportunities of trusts in regard to wage reductions are exceptional, and their desires are always equal to their opportunities. They are not trammelled by State laws, and they defy Federal authority."

It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing, and be of itself pleasant to do; and which should be done under such conditions as would make it neither over-wearisome nor over-anxious.—*William Morris*.

London and Municipal Ownership.

The municipal election in London recently resulted in a tremendous victory for municipal ownership of all public utilities.

London will now go ahead and own its water, gas lighting and transportation, taking the present plants out of the hands of private companies, as the national government already owns the telegraphs, and is installing telephones. All public utilities will soon be under public control.

The election was principally fought over the water question. London's water supply is now owned by several companies, notably the New River Company, whose incorporation dates back to the time of Charles II. Its profits are enormous, and its shares are at the highest premium of any in the world.

Despite the great profits of the companies, they had the audacity to recently present to Parliament a demand which would make even the Ramapo Company of New York blush.

London householders rose en masse and almost swept out of sight the Moderate or Conservative party, which was backing the corporation monopolists.

The Progressive party, which declared for municipal ownership, secured nearly the entire membership of the London County Council. The result of the water companies' attempted grab will be the ultimate confiscation of their plants, or the establishment of a new municipal plant.

The Council already owns a number of street car lines, and will proceed to construct others, and endeavor to give London adequate transportation. The Council will also undertake the construction of model tenements, for housing the poor, and will greatly increase building operations, after years of municipal lethargy.

Jury Trials.

Justice Brewer has aroused some controversy by declaring that "the jury system, as at present administered, is little more than a relic of a semi-barbarous age." There is much truth in his strictures, particularly because everything is done to prevent intelligent men from serving, and to make the jury subservient to the court, or susceptible to the blandishments or bullying of counsel.

On the other hand, the average juror is not capable of sifting out evidence or seeing the logical application of legal principles, as a judge who is trained to these processes. If it were possible to obtain judges who were neither prejudiced nor susceptible to influence, there would be less danger of injustice from their decisions than from the verdicts of the average jury, too often composed of ignorant bigots.

But judges are human, and experience teaches that they can be unduly influenced. What is to be done? So long as courts are maintained, it seems to us that the nearest approach to exact justice would be obtained by giving both judge and jury an equal vote: requiring that both agree in order to convict, and discharging the prisoner if either voted for acquittal.

This is in accord with that ancient maxim that it is better that ninety-nine guilty escape than one innocent suffer. Any one who has been arrested on a false charge and faced the danger of going to prison, although innocent, will agree that this maxim cannot be too often applied to judicial procedure. It is only those who have never been in that unpleasant predicament who demand that the chances of escape be lessened.—*Wilmington Justice*.

The Worker's Share.

It is a fervid picture of our economic supremacy drawn by Senator Lodge, and a correct one, too, if the present tendency of forces is not interrupted; but the true test of statesmanship is the applicability of policies not alone to the present, but to the future. Mr. Lodge truly says of the nations of Europe that "they are struggling to get an opening for an overcrowded population and for overproduction." A synonym for overproduction is under-consumption, and in this matter we are not different from Europe. In his ship subsidy speech Senator Hanna said: "I say our productive capacity is one-third greater than our consumption," and as all intelligent students of economic conditions know this is a fact, the problem confronting statesmanship is to make production and consumption balance. At present the energy and ability of the world are directed to securing new markets, but with the increase of productive capacity and the circumscribing of undeveloped markets, there must be a point at which those seeking to dispose of surplus products will find themselves in a cul-de-sac. Then, maybe, statesmanship will see the wisdom of what could and should be done now, namely, an increase in the workers' share of the created wealth sufficient to make them able to consume the whole product. Cheap means insufficient consumption, and unless wages steadily increase there must inevitably be periods of "under-consumption," which means hard times and the devil to pay generally.—*Louisville Evening Times*.

A Relic of Kingcraft.

Whenever we see a coachman dressed in his livery we feel that, by wearing the emblems of submission and inferiority, he has belittled and insulted every man who labors for a living. We have often thought that if his backbone were half as stiff as the straightness of his servile back indicated, he could do a great deal toward lifting labor from the menial position that it holds to-day to the highest and noblest in life. But by submitting to these foolish and degrading demands of the rich, he acknowledges his inferiority and wears the garb of submission.

Thus it is that the rich and the well-to-do heap upon the backs of the toilers, not only their burdens, but at the same time brand them as inferiors, and refuse to associate with them. It is hard to understand how sensible men and women, who have had the advantages of culture, get such a perverted view of life. This false, foolish, and inhuman sentiment gained sway over the human mind in olden times, when labor was considered degrading, and as unbecoming a gentleman or lady. It is still harder to understand how laboring people can respect those who so shamefully disregard their rights and their feelings.—*Industrial Democracy*.

Oriental Labor for Mexico.

The San Francisco *Call* says that back of a steamship company recently organized in that city, with a capital of \$12,500,000, is a plan to colonize Mexico with oriental laborers. The circular adds that there is plenty of room for a million workmen, and invites Chinese merchants to subscribe to the capital stock of the company, which, it says, will make a contract with Mexico and China to admit free of duty all Chinese necessities, such as tea, rice, etc.

The Right to Destroy a Person's Business.

There has been a good deal of pettifoggery going on lately in this country against the labor unions that have been enjoined from distributing cards on the streets, bearing the information that certain places of business have been declared by organized labor to be unfair.

It is said in support of these injunctions that the labor unions, by the circulation of such literature, interfere with and destroy the business of the ones boycotted, and that it is unjust for a number of men to band together and cause the patrons of business houses to cease patronizing them.

Although the right to boycott has been upheld by a few of the judges in the United States—Judge Tuley, of Chicago, only recently declaring that the circulation of boycott cards, tending to injure and destroy a person's business, is legal, provided the statements made on the cards are confined to the truth—let us admit simply for the sake of argument, that the destruction of a person's business is a violation of the principles of justice. From the standpoint of ideal conditions, this is true whether we admit it or not, but from the standpoint of competition, as competition in its jug-handled form exists to-day, it is pettifoggery of the flimsiest and cheapest kind to say that organizations of labor should be prohibited, under penalty of imprisonment without a trial by jury, from doing the identical thing that organizations of capital are not only allowed to do, but are encouraged by subsidiary and class legislation to perform every day in the year, in every State in the Union.

When a number of capitalists combine, and, by the aid of "our" patent right laws, buy a linotype or some other "labor-saving" machine and destroy the business of a thousand printers or other wage workers, our judges talk learnedly of "vested property rights" and say it is "progress."

When a number of capitalists combine, and, by the circulation of false advertisements, establish department stores and destroy the business of a thousand one-line business men, our judges look wise in referring to the "freedom of contract" and call it "business."

When a number of capitalists combine, and, by the organization of trusts, drive the customers by the tens of thousands away from both workmen and business men, our judges wrinkle up their foreheads in deliberation of "the constitution," and pronounce it "prosperity."

But when a number of wage workers, whose "vested property rights" lie in their labor, combine into a "labor-saving" device called the union; when, by the "freedom of contract" enjoyed by their friends, to patronize whom they please, they cause the latter to render them some little assistance, under the system of competition which, as it exists to-day, is chartered for the express purpose of the exploitation of one class by another; when they do these things within "the constitution," for the purpose of raising the standard of wages, and thus, justified by the greatest good to the greatest number, becoming a benefit to the whole people; and when they do these things under the precedents of "progress," "business," and "prosperity," established by the capitalists, most of our judges, with the sagacity of a tree full of owls, override the constitutional rights of a trial by jury, and place the brand of outlaw on every workman in the organizations complained against.

It is such glaring judicial inconsistencies as these that engender contempt

of court in the minds of American citizens, and that strike at the very roots of equity and American institutions. The workman who would not express his contempt for such travesties on justice may not be deserving of the title of criminal, but he certainly is entitled to be placed in the category of numskulls or sycophants of the lower type.

Early Closing.

The following, clipped from an exchange, may be of benefit to those interested in the early closing movement. It refers to an important decision on the early closing movement being sustained by the courts:

It has always been supposed that an agreement, such as that for early closing among the merchants, could be broken at will and with impunity by any one of them. This belief is undoubtedly responsible for many failures to engage in an early closing movement. A case which has just been decided by the Kentucky court of appeals, however, shows that the law regards such contracts as entirely legal, and capable of being enforced just as any other contract. The case was, interesting. The merchants of a certain town agreed to close at 6.30 in the evening, from May 15 until September 1. One of the parties to the compact afterward changed his mind, and notified the others that after a certain date he should do business in the evening. The other merchants sued for an injunction and the court granted it, stating that the contract for early closing contained all the elements of a legal contract, and could therefore be enforced against all parties. The consideration, without which no contract is legal, was the mutual agreement on the part of all these merchants to forego the evening's business.

This decision is a very valuable thing. It will give retail merchants the courage both to make early closing agreements and to enforce them after they are made.

China's Claims for Damages.

We are reading constantly of the enormous claims for damages of various European governments against China, but we read nothing about the claims of China against these governments. Their soldiers have murdered in cold blood thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of perfectly innocent and peaceable Chinese citizens—have burned their villages and plundered their cities, and bombarded and captured their fortifications and towns, all without any declaration of war, or giving the Chinese government any chance to do anything for the protection of these peaceable and innocent people. It seems to us, that the soldiers of some of these European governments, foreign devils they have certainly shown themselves to be, have been committing wholesale murders, robberies, and outrages, which would give China rightfully claims against them, perhaps a hundred times greater than their claims against China.—George T. Angell.

FRANK G. CARPENTER, the renowned traveler and writer, writes from Macao, a Portuguese colony on the southern coast of China, where for about 350 years the Portuguese have been teaching the natives civilization, and have succeeded to the extent of making women beasts of burden, because they are cheaper than mules, and are paid from 3 to 5 cents a day.

EXPOSURE is a misfortune, but it is folly for a man to expose himself.

The Yellow Danger.

No danger can come from the Chinese as fighters. The real danger to the Western nations through them, is their passiveness and submission. Should it really come so far that the immense population of China should be divided up among the allied powers or come under their closer control, then the real danger would begin. It would bring these people in closer touch to their rulers. The restraints upon the immigration of the Chinese (their old customs and ignorance of outside conditions), to other parts of the world, especially to America and Europe, would be removed to a great extent, and what will then become of the white laborer in a competitive struggle with the yellow man?

The eagerness in which the enormously cheap and very competent labor of the Chinaman is sought by western employers of labor can be judged by looking at California. There the Chinaman has revolutionized the labor market, and their influence upon public life, even in politics, cannot escape the observer. In a late number of the *Arena* it is claimed that fully as many Chinese immigrants are in existence since the restrictive laws as before. More than once the question has been raised by German land owners and capitalists to introduce Chinese laborers in that country.

Experts in the Chinese question in America say that the adaptability of these people to any kind of conditions is nearly unlimited, that they will surmount nearly every barrier, if once determined to settle in a country.

The nations are one in mind that the rights of the foreigners in China must be respected, and this is not a very difficult task among its meek population. Out of this, however, the real danger may, nay, will arise in the western nations. Capitalistic greed, which is responsible for a large part of the trouble now going on in China, will open the doors to Chinese immigration in Europe as well as in America. And if no effective remedy can be found against this, if the interests of capital continue to weigh heavier in the balance than the welfare of nations, the Chinese will become one of the greatest dangers to the western countries, and the greed of the white man will once again become his curse.—*Bakers' Journal*.

Must Give and Take.

The condition of affairs in the labor world is serious, and thoughtful men must take note of it. I have not been an idle spectator of the situation, yet I do not pretend to know the merits of it all. But it will not do to have pitched battles between employers and employees. The principle of mediatorship was laid in the nature of man. Give it the nineteenth century term if you please—arbitration—it is the same thing. The principle must be carried out. We have settled some of the greatest of international questions by it—questions which in times past would have precipitated war. Let me say to the employer and to the laborer that there must be mediation. Both sides must see that there is something which must be given up. Organization is the only weapon which labor has for its protection, and I say to the courts and officials, hands off!

What can those who live in palatial residences, and in the midst of splendor, know of the feelings of men who are compelled to toil and struggle for a living, and how can children reared in luxury understand how the little ones of the poor and toiling masses feel.—*Bishop Fallows*.

Trusts and Combinations.

The Department of State at Washington issues, as a special consular report, a pamphlet entitled "Trusts and Trade Combinations in Europe," consisting of replies from United States consuls, in answer to queries from the department on the subject. Austria and Belgium combat further restraining legislation. Germany's trusts are so numerous that the people have become reconciled to the system, because they are too conservative to try another. It is years since there has been free competition in German business circles. In Italy, trusts have not yet obtained a foothold, and the Netherlands are comparatively free. But Italy and the Netherlands are not manufacturing countries. Spain has not trusts, except the government monopolies. Spain's lack of industrial enterprise has militated against combination. Sweden and Norway have no trusts, in the accepted sense of the term, though there are trade agreements between manufacturers and others. Switzerland has no trusts, because her industries are not adapted to their formation. The United Kingdom has the combination mania worse than any other country, except the United States. In every country named, except Belgium, the government has, by legislation, tried to curb the combinations, but unsuccessfully. The report does not go into details concerning this part of the subject, but it is easily inferred that the methods which prevail here against preventing monopoly are practiced abroad. The trusts are laws unto themselves. The book speaks, by its presentation of facts, strongly in favor of legislative control. It does not show that a business combination is bad of itself, but it discloses how the combination can be made use of for bad purposes.—*Typographical Journal*.

And So It Goes.

"Hello, Mr. Farmer! What are you doing?"
 "Digging potatoes."
 "Have you any for sale?"
 "No."
 "What are you doing with them?"
 "I sort them in four piles."
 "What do you do with them?"
 "The big piles of fine potatoes you see over there I give to the landlord as land rent for the privilege of living on the earth; next to the biggest pile I give to the money lord as interest for the privilege of using the tools that some other workman made; the third pile I give to the politicians as tax, and the little ones I give to the hogs, and what the hogs don't eat I eat myself. So you see between the landlord, the money lord, the politicians, and the other hogs, I get my living."
 "But what do you do with the hogs?"
 "I give them to the railroad company for hauling the big potatoes to the land and money lords."—*Citizen and Country*.

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FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending, March 31, 1901.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$465 45	144	\$43 50	282	\$12 60	424	\$ 8 00
2	73 20	145	50 40	283	8 00	425	16 00
3	12 80	146	27 55	284	4 80	426	53 70
4	75 40	147	52 00	285	27 80	427	55 40
5	66 40	148	6 90	286	2 80	428	12 00
6	17 50	149	6 25	287	58 60	429	120 65
7	184 20	150	22 60	288	26 40	430	10 00
8	111 00	151	9 20	289	8 40	431	17 65
9	133 15	152	8 20	290	21 90	432	24 30
10	349 80	153	9 80	291	6 80	433	10 50
11	75 50	154	24 60	292	3 60	434	5 40
12	127 40	155	3 40	293	6 60	435	9 60
13	74 15	156	4 20	294	95 80	436	3 80
14	7 60	157	16 50	295	7 80	437	19 50
15	18 80	158	5 00	296	9 90	438	11 65
16	53 30	159	7 90	297	20 95	439	190 35
17	5 60	160	16 70	298	15 80	440	14 50
18	68 80	161	9 20	299	26 80	441	9 00
19	11 20	162	14 30	300	21 00	442	21 00
20	18 00	163	11 40	301	11 00	443	25 00
21	132 80	164	46 00	302	42 00	444	3 40
22	30 80	165	14 20	303	10 20	445	9 00
23	23 20	166	103 65	304	78 40	446	25 60
24	91 70	167	18 00	305	1 00	447	13 50
25	67 05	168	40 30	306	10 60	448	49 50
26	21 40	169	4 00	307	200 40	449	3 00
27	33 55	170	23 20	308	10 15	450	16 80
28	96 00	171	2 25	309	12 60	451	3 50
29	14 00	172	5 10	310	11 25	452	84 90
30	46 80	173	13 90	311	9 00	453	54 45
31	39 00	174	40 80	312	21 20	454	3 60
32	113 10	175	30 90	313	2 50	455	7 00
33	24 75	176	18 40	314	13 20	456	104 20
34	17 80	177	20 00	315	12 00	457	7 25
35	81 00	178	18 80	316	38 75	458	9 40
36	34 05	179	78 50	317	6 80	459	9 55
37	6 70	180	9 45	318	9 20	460	7 30
38	12 80	181	51 70	319	9 60	461	13 80
39	15 40	182	33 60	320	85 40	462	6 00
40	7 10	183	8 00	321	2 60	463	47 90
41	23 20	184	17 05	322	11 00	464	22 45
42	79 60	185	10 00	323	25 10	465	6 40
43	18 30	186	22 50	324	7 60	466	21 25
44	52 20	187	21 00	325	14 85	467	30 00
45	11 40	188	29 00	326	18 40	468	55 65
46	59 70	189	56 70	327	25 35	469	32 40
47	8 90	190	8 10	328	2 00	470	6 85
48	44 70	191	27 80	329	113 10	471	14 40
49	14 40	192	7 40	330	15 10	472	3 80
50	73 80	193	15 05	331	11 40	473	1 00
51	10 00	194	22 80	332	8 60	474	75 30
52	36 52	195	34 85	333	5 80	475	9 65
53	215 60	196	91 10	334	21 15	476	41 55
54	47 45	197	74 60	335	4 00	477	5 20
55	5 40	198	67 85	336	8 55	478	5 60
56	101 00	199	1 50	337	14 80	479	17 80
57	17 20	200	39 20	338	13 20	480	17 00
58	12 00	201	15 20	339	3 10	481	81 40
59	156 45	202	7 60	340	4 00	482	12 10
60	44 00	203	84 60	341	2 80	483	7 20
61	21 80	204	25 35	342	15 40	484	31 20
62	20 70	205	2 40	343	8 60	485	14 70
63	16 25	206	29 00	344	30 60	486	15 75
64	7 10	207	22 60	345	16 30	487	9 80
65	63 80	208	112 00	346	11 60	488	20 00
66	18 25	209	12 10	347	11 25	489	9 40
67	44 80	210	4 50	348	52 60	490	61 00
68	89 20	211	20 20	349	14 80	491	33 50
69	27 00	212	7 00	350	4 40	492	28 80
70	66 1	213	6 00	351	4 40	493	20 60
71	6 25	214	21 15	352	1 00	494	5 00
72	27 20	215	1 00	353	14 70	495	41 50
73	31 20	216	10 75	354	38 40	496	10 25
74	38 05	217	3 00	355	43 10	497	29 35
75	45 45	218	8 40	356	10 00	498	6 70
76	15 75	219	24 00	357	19 20	499	2 25
77	4 80	220	28 10	358	4 40	500	14 50
78	10 80	221	3 00	359	8 05	501	15 00
79	11 40	222	8 95	360	16 55	502	8 60
80	34 30	223	7 60	361	15 10	503	3 80
81	9 60	224	12 40	362	3 65	504	6 45
82	118 90	225	11 20	363	7 40	505	10 40
83	20 60	226	20 65	364	4 50	506	10 00
84	18 80	227	18 50	365	7 40	507	9 60
85	32 20	228	20 60	366	52 90	508	37 80
86	10 80	229	33 20	367	314 30	509	4 40
87	43 70	230	131 39	368	14 60	510	122 40
88	99 10	231	4 10	369	15 45	511	2 20
89	4 80	232	9 80	370	18 45	512	119 60
90	7 75	233	15 65	371	10 00	513	28 80
91	119 40	234	17 20	372	18 00	514	14 40
92	19 40	235	50 40	373	20 90	515	2 60
93	57 20	236	3 60	374	14 80	516	10 00
94	11 40	237	24 95	375	29 00	517	18 40
95	8 00	238	42 80	376	6 40	518	16 80
96	4 75	239	5 40	377	39 70	519	5 60
97	21 80	240	12 60	378	7 80	520	30 00
98	90 30	241	17 00	379	28 00	521	4 00
99	3 60	242	3 00	380	13 00	522	76 30
100	44 80	243	8 00	381	67 50	523	12 00
101	18 00	244	12 10	382	14 90	524	6 80
102	32 60	245	7 20	383	37 85	525	6 80
103	55 70	246	12 50	384	13 60	526	24 45
104	46 20	247	7 20	385	31 75	527	5 50
105	26 90	248	4 95	386	18 40	528	5 95
106	194 85	249	36 80	387	8 46	529	17 20
107	75 25	250	2 20	388	6 80	530	6 00
108	67 50	251	18 90	389	3 40	531	6 66
109	14 65	252	67 00	390	50 80	532	7 80
110	39 90	253	17 50	391	14 50	533	6 80
111	23 40	254	25 00	392	18 65	534	3 35
112	16 10	255	29 40	393	15 80	535	27 80
113	11 80	256	12 40	394	7 00	536	7 65
114	114 00	257	2 60	395	7 00	537	17 30
115	26 00	258	17 60	396	8 50	538	5 44
116	38 45	259	4 60	397	42 25	539	9 00
117	46 25	260	63 00	398	12 25	540	6 60
118	28 00	261	7 40	399	14 00	541	10 65
119	188 10	262	20 60	400	6 75	542	18 60
120	226 15	263	10 00	401	10 85	543	7 60
121	12 55	264	6 60	402	8 80	544	4 00
122	38 30	265	20 70	403	8 40	545	7 00
123	8 20	266	28 20	404	8 60	546	30 95
124	31 65	267	7 20	405	34 40	547	4 60
125	56 20	268	51 40	406	12 85	548	7 80
126	23 00	269	88 80	407	76 10	549	10 50
127	14 80	270	26 40	408	7 70	550	4 40
128	38 80	271	12 60	409	18 65	551	27 45
129	66 22	272	8 60	410	5 00	552	6 55
130	2 40	273	61 80	411	71 90	553	18 00

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
562	\$25 20	615	\$17 85	669	\$ 2 00	717	\$39 55
563	58 75	616	8 90	670	19 70	718	10 40
564	14 20	617	16 40	671	4 35	719	1 80
565	16 55	620	7 80	672	14 60	720	2 55
566	49 40	621	23 85	673	9 60	721	2 50
567	3 00	622	19 00	674	24 15	722	53 20
568	25 60	623	15 75	675	8 00	723	20 00
569	6 20	624	21 60	676	9 20	727	7 00
570	15 10	625	23 00	677	8 30	728	8 70
571	5 40	628	31 20	678	7 15	729	5 00
572	10 30	629	19 85	679	13 00	730	3 50
573	13 60	630	8 60	680	7 60	731	65 30
574	40 00	631	5 00	681	9 00	732	3 00
575	7 68	632	15 25	682	6 00	733	4 25
576	5 45	634	5 60	683	24 00	734	2 50
577	11 00	635	9 35	684	8 35	737	11 00
578	10 00	636	150 57	685	8 90	738	10 00
579	10 60	637	12 20	686	4 40	739	5 60
580	13 80	638	6 40	687	9 20	740	10 00
581	9 85	639	20 65	688	16 80	741	11 50
582	4 00	640	11 25	689	4 30	742	10 00
583	124 85	641	8 15	690	9 90	743	10 00
584	42 00	642	32 80	691	14 40	744	10 00
585	8 80	643	21 50	692	8 50	745	10 00
586	13 80	644	22 00	694	3 30	746	6 20
587	10 00	645	2 80	695	10 50	747	19 00
588	11 00	646	5 60	696	47 00	748	10 00
589	32 60	647	8 50	697	3 65	749	10 00
590	23 65	648	17 95	698	9 00	750	22 50
593	12 75	649	4 60	699	12 40	751	10 00
595	9 80	651	14 40	700	24 55	752	10 00
596	10 00	652	14 80	701	24 85	753	10 30
598	4 40	653	11 90	702	10 40	754	10 00
599	5 50	654	8 00	703	8 00	755	10 00
601	39 30	655	11 45	704	13 20	756	10 00
602	4 80	656	43 85	705	8 80	757	13 00
603	10 55	657	16 80	706	7 05	758	10 00
605	4 55	658	4 70	707	15 40	759	10 00
606	20 15	659	15 40	708	2 40	760	10 00
607	12 80	661	39 90	709	5 80	761	10 00
608	4 80	662	6 10	711	6 60	762	10 00
609	8 85	663	15 35	712	11 40	763	12 00
610	10 10	664	9 60	713	7 55	767	12 60
612	8 95	665	9 00	714	11 50	785	8 75
613	29 50	667	27 95	715	68 00	786	4 60
614	9 40	668	5 80	716	28 50		



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

LOCAL UNION No. 661, Ottawa, Ont.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His Divine Providence, has removed from our midst our esteemed Brother and Treasurer, JEHU WILLIAMS, who departed this life February 20, 1901; and

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 661 feels the great loss of our faithful Brother, and an earnest promoter of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, in memory of our deceased Brother, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the wife and family; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy of same be presented to his wife, and they be printed in the official organ, THE CARPENTER.

Geo. E. Whitney,
John N. Wehman, } Committee.
August Kerste.

LOCAL UNION No. 20, Camden, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst the beloved helpmate of our esteemed Brother, WILLIAM H. SEXTON; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Bro. Sexton, in his affliction, and pray God to ease the aching void caused by her death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to our afflicted Brother, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

J. H. Morton,
B. Frank Dunphy, } Committee.
T. S. Powell.

LOCAL UNION No. 610, Port Arthur, Tex.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to take from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed Brother, M. R. ALLEN; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Allen, in his sad affliction, and pray God to ease the aching void caused by her death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the afflicted one, a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and a copy given the newspapers of Port Arthur, and that the charter be draped for thirty days.

T. M. McDonnell,
J. M. Gorin, } Committee.
H. W. Todd.

LOCAL UNION No. 74, Joliet, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother JOHN RINGFELT, a man of unflinching determination in the cause of unionism, who was ever ready to do his part in promoting the welfare and sustaining the interest of the men of his craft; be it therefore

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, knowing that the loss to them of a kind husband and loving father, and to us of a true Brother and good citizen, whose voice was ever raised in support of the principles which we profess, can never be replaced; and further be it

Resolved, That as a tribute to his memory our charter be draped thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be presented to the grief-stricken family; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and be published in our city dailies.

S. A. Skipper,
R. W. Kennelev, } Committee.
Chas. Umock.

LOCAL UNION No. 494, Columbus, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst Brother FRED WOLF; therefore be it

Resolved, That the knowledge that words fail to convey our feeling of sorrow at the loss of our Brother, teaches us how crushing the blow must be to his wife and fatherless children. May God, in His infinite mercy and goodness, console them in this dark hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions spread on the minutes of our Local as a record of respect; that they be printed in the monthly CARPENTER and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

F. D. Shaner,
Geo. E. Fidler, } Committee.
L. L. Taylor.

Death the Great Leveler.

While the world stood with bowed head, while her vast machinery ceased its motion, while kings waited and the great men of the earth were anxious, while millions were straining for those last words from the Isle of Wight, "The end has come," in Toronto, also, not far from the City Hall, a woman was dying.

She was not of the earth's great. No emperor, no prince, no princess passed in farewell before her. No bells were waiting to toll a requiem. No cables were alert to spread the news of her approaching end. There were two mourners at her bedside—her daughter and her husband. Outside, the wagons rattled at the door. The children of the neighborhood played noisily, and their shouts and laughter disturbed the watchers.

"The room seems darker," she said.

They raised the curtain.

"It is dark, so dark; but I see the light now." Then Death stepped in, and the curtains were drawn again, and the living were left with the dead.

The same dread Visitant who called at the great castle across the sea?

Yes, the same!

Did not the great dead carry some of her glory with her?

She left her glory!

And this unknown soul winging out, did it pass the same celestial gate through which that other soul had passed but an hour before?

Yes, the same gate!

To the same God?

Yes!

Death, thou art the great Leveler!—
Toronto Daily Star.

No Militia for Strikers.

Mayor Van Wyck has given notice that he will not encourage the use of troops to put down strikes in New York. When a National Guard general asked an appropriation for a rifle range, explaining that soldiers who can't shoot are of no use, the mayor answered: "They don't need to shoot in this city. With our excellent police force there is no use for militia." Then the animus of the militia general came out. "There have been strikes," he said, "when the services of the guard were called for." But Mayor Van Wyck's reply was ready. "Not since I have been Mayor of New York," he retorted, adding: "The police force is capable of handling any and all disturbances, and there will be no shooting." It is reassuring to find a chief executive of a metropolitan city who is not hot for blood letting at the mention of a strike.—*Public.*

"Builders' Handbook"

A. C. Roberts & Co., of Normal, Neb., have issued a "Builders' Handbook," for the use of all concerned in building operations. The work has been carefully prepared by an architect and practical mechanic of large experience, and is a manual of information, facts, figures and memoranda, such as a builder would need for every-day reference. The work is handsomely printed, and of a size to carry in the pocket. It is gotten up, in every particular to meet all requirements. Price, \$1.50.

Correction.

In the article on the fourth page of the March CARPENTER, by Brother Friedl, of Union No. 309, twelfth line of the fourth column, the word "nicht" (not) was inadvertently omitted. The phrase should read "not organized" or "unorganized," instead of "organized."

Twenty-four New Unions Chartered During the Month.

Indianapolis (D. C.)
Richmond Borough (D. C.)
53. White Plains, N. Y.
380. Herkimer, N. Y.
508. Marion, Ill.
520. Paris, Tex.
579. Nashua, N. H.
590. Rutland, Vt.
596. Taylor, Tex.
742. Decatur, Ill.
743. Bakersfield, Cal.
747. Oswego, N. Y.
751. Santa Rosa, Cal.
752. Louisville, Ky. (Millwrights).
753. Atchison, Kan.
754. Fulton, N. Y.
755. West Superior, Wis.
756. New Whatcom, Wash.
758. Grand Saline, Tex.
759. Selma, Ala.
760. Melrose, Mass.
761. Attleboro, Mass.
762. Quincy, Mass.
763. Enid, Okla.

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Savannah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; Binghamton, N. Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas; Easton, Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Col.; Hartford City, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; San Jose, Cal.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Joliet, Ill.; Duluth, Minn.; Rocky Ford, Col.; Saginaw, Mich.; Streator, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; Washington, D. C.; El Paso, Texas; Davenport, Ia.; Port Arthur, Texas; Mena, Ark.; Racine, Wis.; Atlanta, Ga.; Des Moines, Ia.; Pittsfield, Mass.; San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Vineland, N. J.; Houston, Texas; Beaumont, Texas; Columbia, S. C.; Tacoma, Wash.; Witt, Ill.; St. Hyacinthe, Can.; Athens, Ga.; Portland, Ore.; Steubenville, O.; Kane, Pa.; Everett, Wash.; LaSalle, Ill.

Too Hungry to Study.

A certain teacher who had studied a particular bad boy from every conceivable standpoint finally found the cause of his apparent wickedness. He had been especially annoying all day, and at the close of the school the teacher sat down by him and said: "John, what is the trouble anyway? Why is it you find it so hard to behave in school?"

Poor John, in a burst of confidence, blurted out. "It's cos I'm so hungry!"

Then the teacher knew that John's reformation must begin in his stomach. —*Ex.*



CHARLES W. ADAMS, of Local Union No. 479, Sparta, Ill., has been expelled for embezzling the funds of that body.

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Birmingham, Ala., F. G. Howard, 2008 1/2 2d ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y., James Thompson, 252 Third ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
Buffalo, N. Y., C. Donald Glass, 44 Kehr st.
Chicago, Ill., William Hambach, 338 North Paulina st.
Chicago Heights, Ill., M. O. Neighbour, Box 728.
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Newark, N. J., J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
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New York City, West Side, Geo. Slatter, 210 E. 80th st.
New York City, Shops, Adolph Knieger, 253 E. 78th st.
New York City, Stairbuilders, Emil Haer, 816 E. 134th st.
Oklahoma, I. T., C. E. Ballard, Box 276.
Oshkosh, Wis., Frank Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Peoria, Ill., L. G. Humphrey, 123 S. Adams st.
Philadelphia, Pa., Joseph Holt, 232 N. Twelfth st.
Pontiac, Ill., M. H. Abinet.
Queen's Borough, Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.
Richmond, Va., James H. Pond, 1 East Clay st.
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Schenectady, N. Y., Charles N. Kelaft, 82 Strong st.
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St. Louis, Mo., Henry Koenig, 2339 University st.
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Waterbury, Conn., Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine st.
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Wyoming Valley, D. C., John R. Mullery, Room 15, Weitzankorn Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Long Distance House Moving.

A curious case of house moving was recently witnessed in Oregon. A man who owned a residence at Seattle, which cost him \$5,000 to erect, removed to Olympia and did not have sufficient funds to build another house. He bought a lot and concluded to remove the building he owned at Seattle. Every one laughed at him, but he persisted. Rolling the house down to the river he loaded it upon a scow and it was soon at Olympia a distance of about sixty miles. There he had it rolled upon his lot, and strange to say, not a timber was strained, nor even a piece of furniture broken, although he had not removed the contents before starting the house upon its unusual journey.—*The Journal of Building.*

Donnelly a True Prophet.

Sometimes a person of erratic mind says something worth considering. The late Ignatius Donnelly, in the intervals between deciphering Shakespeare cryptograms and identifying the traces of a collision with a prehistoric comet, occasionally did things of that sort.

About a dozen years ago Donnelly wrote a rather lurid book called "Caesar's Column." It told of the concentration of the world's wealth in the hands of a little group of capitalists, and of the destruction of civilization by an uprising of the brutalized masses. Describing the headquarters of the financial oligarchy before the crash, the hero said:

"This," said Rudolph, in a solemn whisper, "this is where they meet. This is the real centre of government of the American continent, all the rest is sham and form. The men who meet here determine the condition of all the hundreds of millions who dwell on the great land revealed to the world by Columbus. Here political parties, courts, juries, governors, legislatures, congresses and presidents are made and unmade, and from this spot they are controlled and directed in the discharge of their multifarious functions. The decrees formulated here are echoed by a hundred thousand newspapers and many thousands of orators, and they are enforced by an unaccountable army of soldiers, servants, tools, spies and even assassins. He who stands in the way of the men who assemble here perishes. He who would oppose them takes his life in his hands. You are, young man, as if I had led you to the centre of the earth and I had placed your hand upon the very pivot, the well-oiled axle, upon which, noiselessly, the whole great globe revolves, and from which the awful forces extend which hold it all together."

"I felt myself overawed. It was as if mighty spirits even then inhabited that dusky and silent chamber, hostile and evil spirits of whom mankind were at once the subjects and the victims."

That was supposed to be a century hence, but is it not likely that it will be near the truth within the twenty-five years that President Hadley allows for the possible development of an emperor? Is there not a good deal of truth in it even now?

There are mighty spirits, indeed, in the council chambers of the lords of wealth. Hostile and evil spirits some of them are, but not all, fortunately, else would our faith in our fellow-man be entirely lost.

The President of the United States draws \$50,000 a year. Mr. Rockefeller, President of the United trusts, draws \$25,000,000.

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army of the United States, is paid \$11,000 a year. Field Marshal Charles M. Schwab, commander of a single one of the armies of the trusts, has an annual salary of a million dollars.

The Chief Justice of the United States earns \$10,500 a year. The chief counsel of any one of a dozen corporations earns ten times as much.

The army of the United States numbers a hundred thousand men in time of war, and between fifty and sixty thousand in time of peace. The armies of the railroads number over a million.

Where are the real powers of government in this country likely to be found?—*Hearst's Chicago American.*

THE right of the humblest human soul to the resources and liberty needful for living a complete and unfearing life, is infinitely more sacred than the whole fabric and machinery of civilization.—*Geo. D. Herron.*

Local Arbitration Boards.

An experiment is being tried in Fort Worth, Tex., which will be of interest all over the country. If successful it will do away with any apparent necessity for so-called courts of arbitration, which would be costly and cumbersome, with very little chance of giving satisfaction.

An issue, based upon a demand for higher wages, involved all the building trade unions of Fort Worth in a strike, walkout and lockout. The city having had many previous labor troubles, there was much feeling on both sides. Business men were interested and public meetings were held. So good an impression was made by most of the mechanics who spoke at these meetings that public opinion became strongly on the side of the unions which asked for arbitration. It was suggested by the President of the Building Trades Council that it would be well if contracts of employers with union men should all terminate on the same date, so that contractors and men might settle all matters for a year in advance if possible. The outcome was an agreement of this kind, and the selection of what is called a permanent board of arbitration, composed of citizens not interested either as contractors or as workmen.

The first decision of this board is highly satisfactory to the unions, and it is likely that the board's decisions will be accepted as final until May, 1902, as the contractors and Building Trades Council have, by formal action, so declared their intent. No provision has been made thus far for the payment of the members of the board, and there have been no costs to settle. The ordinary man of business is a better judge of the merits of such a case than could be the average lawyer or judge, as it is not a matter for technicalities or special pleading. The parties and the arbitrators are all neighbors and presumed to be friends. They are all cognizant of the local conditions and circumstances; they are all interested in the welfare of their city and section. It becomes, therefore, a discussion of facts, and a comparison as to proper service and compensation. Appeals for concessions on either side with a view to compromise come with good grace where all are concerned as to the general welfare.—*Dallas Labor Journal.*

"Economy" and Public Inconvenience.

"Economy" is the watchword on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. In addition to the other innovations that have accrued to the public inconvenience of late, the company is introducing a new method of tallying fares on the elevated cars, which will mean the discharge of a large number of ticket sellers at many of the stations. The conductors will have to collect fares, as well as open the gates, involving more labor. It is computed that the abolishing of turnstiles and the dispensing of 250 ticket sellers will save the company \$100,000 a year. It is a consolation to know that, while the company is economizing, the discharged men will have to economize also, which will be a means of teaching them the advantages of thrift and application. It is also good to know that many "spotters" will be given employment, to watch the conductors. This system does so tend to bring out the best there is in men, you know. Men and women are forced into dishonorable employment and mean practices in order to live. Meanwhile, the public is receiving worse treatment from day to day. But the company is prospering, and that's the principal thing to be considered.—*The People.*

A Few Figures for the Thoughtful.

Few people have anything like a correct idea of the great saving in labor and the great increase in productive power resulting from the use of machinery in manufacturing. The following items are compiled from reliable statistics:

Spinning machines, tended by one operator and two girls, turn out more yarn than 11,000 old-time hand spinners could.

In weaving, one man does as much work now as ninety-five could do with the old hand loom.

One man tending a nail machine turns out as many nails as 1,000 men formerly did by hand.

Formerly it required a good workman to gin five pounds of cotton a day. Now two men with a machine turn out 4,000 pounds.

Two machines operated by two girls will now turn out 240,000 screws a day, while a few years ago 20,000 screws was the most that twenty skilled workmen could make.

It used to take a quick worker to sew six pairs of shoes a day. Now one man will sew 1,000 pairs a day with a machine.

With a match machine 300 girls will turn out as many matches as 800 men could formerly do.

In making wall paper one man does the work formerly requiring 100 men.

Dressmakers Organizing.

A Dressmakers' Union has been organized in New York, and it is proposed to place organizers in the field and make the union a national one. Better pay and shorter hours is the object. Already the movement has reached Detroit, and called forth pretty nearly a column interview with fashionable dressmaking employers in a daily paper to show the folly of the dressmakers of that city attempting to organize.

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WANTED Every CARPENTER and all persons who use a SAW of any kind to send their address to G. H. ROTH, New Oxford, Pa.

American Heiresses and Foreign Culture.

Countess Frenfanello-Cebo, who is visiting in this country, gives her reason why American girls marry foreigners. Heretofore it has been supposed that titles had something to do with the case, but the countess says that it is not so—that American girls choose foreigners simply because of the superior culture of European men.

This plain talk will doubtless set American young men inquiring as to the particular faults of the homemade brand of culture. It has been supposed hitherto that American frankness, honesty, and genuine manliness would outweigh any mere veneer of studied politeness, or the superficialities that come with education in a foreign capital. But, of course, this visiting countess knows, or thinks she does, what constitutes real culture. Doubtless, the noble Count de Castellane is her ideal.

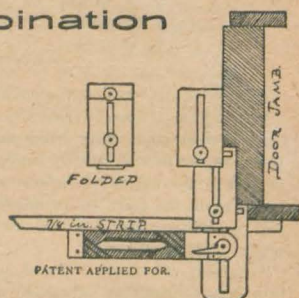
If the countess would prove her assertion that American girls marry foreigners simply for the brand of culture they receive, let her bring over a number of Europeans who have culture, but no titles. Let them be put on the market and advertised as bargains in European culture, and see how many of them will be married in a year. If European fortune hunters had to depend solely on their culture to contract rich alliances, there would be mighty little American money going abroad to patch up decayed European estates. It is the title that attracts certain American heiresses, a large proportion of whom rue the day they surrendered hand and fortune to it. And serves them right.

THE tobacco trust will clear about \$10,000,000 additional, owing to the removal of war tax on tobacco, which sum will enable it more thoroughly to monopolize every branch of the industry.

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204. COFFEEN—W. M. Nicholas.
235. COLLINSVILLE—W. B. Spittler.
269. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
742. DECATUR—A. M. Dillow, 1648 N. Water st.
510. DUQUOIN—E. E. Burbank.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378. EDWARDSVILLE—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
363. ELGIN—J. F. Kirkpatrick, 420 North st.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen
480. FREEBURG—Henry Schick.
380. GALESBURG—Chas. Hawkinson, 742 Peck.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
581. HERRIN—Will Bergess.
461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
174. JOLIET—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
496. KANKAKEE—J. H. F. Zahl.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) E. Lapolice, 214 116th
st., Chicago.
154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, 630 N. Elm st.
250. LAKE FOREST—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
336. LA SALLE—William Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
538. LINCOLN—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
633. LITCHFIELD—Emery Small.
689. MADISON—Fred W. Heely.
609. MAKANDA—T. J. Cover.
508. MARION—R. E. Davis.
347. MATTOON—J. E. Goodbrake, 1305 Broadway
241. MOLINE—J. C. Fullmer, 1505 20th ave.
80. MORELAND—H. J. Sharpe,
2449 Ohio st., Chicago.
230. MT. OLIVE—Fred Becker.
604. MURPHYSBORO—J. F. Slaughter, 524 Lucier.
671. NEW BADEN—Chas. Woerner.
582. ODIN—A. A. Norton.
745. OAK PARK—Theo. Brown, 777 Forest ave.
681. O'FALLON—Fritz Budina.
618. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deleen st.
648. PANA—Charles W. Ade.
614. PEKIN—Geo. P. Chase, 515 So. 3rd st.
133. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
733. PERCY—W. D. Fisk.
195. PERU—Jos. F. Neufeld, 4th st.
728. PONTIAC—L. E. McCombs.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Ruscher, 1025 Madison st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 906 14 1/2 st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham,
8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
479. SPARTA—W. N. B. Jacobs.
16. SPRINGFIELD—Chas. Freidinger,
1029 Enterprise st.
631. SPRING VALLEY—D. F. Dilts.
156. STAUNTON—A. M. Gockel.
695. STERLING—Wm. Savers.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske,
112 S. Bloomington st.
748. TAYLORVILLE—J. R. Bernighoff.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 710 County st.
418. WITT—John Durston.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—S. B. Lyon.
352. ANDERSON—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
694. BOONVILLE—Wm. J. Becker.
431. BRAZIL—E. Baker, 301 W. Logan st.
488. CLINTON—C. C. Douglas.
565. ELKHART—G. A. Lander, Box 262.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—Geo. J. Eissler,
1308 E. Maryland st.
232. FT. WAYNE—I. E. Allen, 178 E. Lewis st.
160. GAS CITY—F. M. Thomas.
599. HAMMOND—Urvn Spafford, 422 Stanton st.
213. HARTFORD CITY—George Sliger, Box 266.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary Dist. Council,
H. G. Johnson, 15 S. Pine st.
60. "—(Ger.) William Hoff,
908 Sanders st.
281. "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—John Russ,
223 Meigs ave.
734. KOKOMO—Luther Price, 59 Quincy st.
215. LAFAYETTE—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
487. LINTON—Jos. W. Wolford.
395. MARION—J. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmor,
203 W. Spring St.
117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
619. PETERSBURG—J. C. Salter.
413. SOUTH BEND—W. H. Grow, 523 S. Fellows st.
706. SULLIVAN—Thomas Freeman.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2020 N. 10th.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H't'l.
598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—E. L. Schultes.
445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff,
1602 Mount Pleasant st.
597. CENTREVILLE—C. R. Inman.
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—M. H. Ward,
124 Harrison st.
554. DAVENPORT—Ewald Riepe, Davie st., N. W.
106. DES MOINES—J. A. McConnell, 1415 Linden
425. "—(Mill) Wm. Swanson, 500 E. Hayes
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514. HITEAM—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
523. KEOKUK—C. T. Haultman, 160 Franklin st.
767. OTTUMWA—John W. Morrison,
416 N. Wapello st.
552. WATERLOO—W. C. Eicheberg, cor. 5th ave.
and Water st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
753. ATCHISON—Fred Clark, Ninth Street Hotel.
123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill, Lock Box 796.
138. KANSAS CITY—W. E. Griffin, 365 S. Ninth.
458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 730 Ohio st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully,
Seneca and 5th sts.
561. PITTSBURG—D. J. Walker, 130 E. 15th st.
158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Grattan st.
201. WICHITA—W. E. Youngmeyer,
1517 E. Oak st.

KENTUCKY.

725. BOWLING GREEN—R. L. Carter,
502 cor. Park and 5th sts.
641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. "—(Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 138 Trevor.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Weston.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 1737 Gallagher
214. "—(Ger.) J. Schneider,
915 East Chestnut street.
752. "—(Millwrights) J. C. Wheeler,
2925 Duncan st.
698. NEWPORT—Henry Bandermann,
901 Monroe st.
559. PADUCAH—John J. Arts, 1608 Broadway.

LOUISIANA.

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. "—Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st.
704. "—C. A. Wilt, 5417 Perrier st.
739. "—M. Joquin, 1804 St. Roch
85. SHREVEPORT—M. M. Kendrick, Box 37.

MAINE.

621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
71. BIDDFORD—Geo. H. Grey, Saco, Maine.
285. BATH—W. J. McGilroy, 42 Willow st.
459. BAR HARBOR—E. K. Whitaker.
407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517. PORTLAND—D. R. Walker, 74 Temple st.
Woodford.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Kernan, 728 Aisquith st.
44. "—(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder,
2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—John O'Haggerty, 43 E. Hoosac st.
761. ATTLEBORO—Frank H. Galski,
156 Broadway, N. Attleboro.
BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council,
H. M. Taylor, 591 Park st.,
New Dorchester.
33. "—D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester ave.,
Dorchester.
624. BROCKTON—Samuel T. Lays, 241 N. Ash st.
438. BROOKLINE—James Keefe, 506 Tremont st.,
Boston.
441. CAMBRIDGE—Ira Doughty, 369 Somerville
ave., Somerville.
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
685. CHICOPEE—Geo. Basiliere, 15 Gilmour st.
386. DORCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 1048 Dor-
chester ave., Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
223. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 203 Horton
GARDNER—W. C. Loveland, 87 Chestnut st.
82. HAVERHILL—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424. HINGHAM—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, 31 Cabot st.
656. "—W. J. Hillman, 21 Bright ave.,
Northampton.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—T. M. Kelley, 79 Willow st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
49. LOWELL—J. T. Thomas, 754 Central st.
688. LYNN—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
625. MALDEN—Robt. V. Townsend, 8 Hillside pl.
760. MELROSE—M. B. Cleveland, 248 First st.
275. NEWTON—J. P. Butler, 7 Brooks ave.,
Newtonville, Mass.

680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boiesner,
1241 Centre st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—L. D. Remington,
255 Bridge.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
762. QUINCY—J. Q. Finlayson, 3 Quincy st.
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 11a Danna st.
629. SOMERVILLE—Robert S. Jackson,
30 Winsor Road.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr.,
14 Clayton ave.
177. "—P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
540. WALTHAM—E. C. Smith, 45 Hall st.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
708. WEST NEWTON—C. W. Sourell, 204 Page st.
23. WORCESTER—Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer
408. "—(Fr.) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lunelle.
720. "—(Swedish) F. O. Halstrom,
32 Rodney st.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512. ANN ARBOR—Chas. Bucholz, 921 W. Wash.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
603. "—A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
643. FLINT—M. King.
335. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 135 Clancy.
130. HANCOCK—Fred. Williams.
651. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
647. LAURUM—F. W. Kelley.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Haurin, 362 Southern av.
585. PORT HURON—Arthur Smith, 2525 Maple st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. "—F. C. Trier, 154 Rust st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell,
227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—C. H. Brazington, Box 57.
603. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant,
306 South Centre street.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. 6th st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Patrick Chiason,
915 3rd ave., N. Minneapolis.
548. "—(Millwrights) Henry B.
Bockman, 415 W. 26th st.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307. WINONA—O. P. Gard, 676 E. 4th st.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Feltz.
607. HANNIBAL—H. W. Mangels, 247 Market st.
311. JOPLIN—F. D. Holmes, Box 117.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2000 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
740. NOVINGER—G. E. Bates, Box 134.
110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. "—(Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
45. "—(Ger.) Hy. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton.
47. "—(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. "—Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. "—A. W. Ware, 4562 Swan ave.
578. "—(Stairs) Aug. Stohmann,
2728 McNair ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—F. J. Monahan, Box 772.
112. BUTTE CITY—D. F. Stalen.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—S. N. Hokenquest, 1000 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—J. W. Beard, Box 288.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.
579. NASHUA—Fred Prunier, 28 Perham st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—W. M. Wood, Box 6,
Bradley Beach, N. J.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Arctic ave.
383. BAYONNE—A. Cohen, 452 Ave. C.
486. "—C. A. Zimmermann, 12 Long st.,
Jersey City, N. J.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—Judson H. Morton, 1027 So. 6th
594. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
519. E. RUTHERFORD—K. J. Jorgenson,
113 Broadway.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 240 South st.
687. "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton,
First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—Wm. Weidmeyer, 554 1st st.
467. "—(Ger.) H. Schneider, 1204 Washing-
ton st.
HUDSON Co.—Sec. Dist. Council,
Daniel McDonald, 273 3d st.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—G. R. Edsall,
311 Communipaw ave.
118. "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, Jr.
839 Walnut W. Hoboken, N. J.
282. "—Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st.
482. "—L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. "—Amos Turley, 216 Griffith st.,
Jersey City H'gts, N. J.
157. "—(Stairs) C. J. Bove,
120 Weehawken st., W. Hoboken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241,
Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—George Barton, Claremont av.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council,
Wm. Decker, 79 Lillie st.
119. "—H. G. Long, 60 Orange st.,
Bloomfield.
120. "—(Ger.) A. Wilderman, 238 Oliver.
148. "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306. "—A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
390. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone.
349. ORANGE—P. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—J. Van Weil, Lodi, N. J.
65. PERTH AMBOY—Fred Christensen,
170 Brighton ave.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette.

155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 140 North ave., N. Plainfield.
 597. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 80 Grand st.
 598. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
 455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
 31. TRENTON—J. I. Paucost, 314 S. Broad
 612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken
 620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave.
 320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra, 144 Elmer st.
 299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles K. Burhaus, 518 Gardner st., Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—W. W. Yager, Box 545.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
 659. " (Ger.) John Lather, 217 Sherman.
 270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
 6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
 453. AUBURN—S. L. Thompson, 58 Seward ave.
 614. BALDWINVILLE—H. W. Widrig.
 24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Sever place.
 233. BINGHAMTON—W. C. Bryan, 29 Alfred st.
 310. " (Mill) E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
 BRONX—Secretary of District Council, E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
 BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
 12. " —Geo. Frank, 56 Fifteenth st.
 32. " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Wm. Peterson, 30 Ocean Place.
 109. " —J. W. Elder, 555 Herkimer st.
 126. " —M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
 147. " —Martin Pearson, 213 Pennsylvania ave.
 175. " —W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
 247. " —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
 258. " —M. Spence, 132 Vernon st.
 291. " —(Ger.) H. Knobloch, 327 Linden st.
 381. " —S. E. Elliott, 1360 St. Mark's ave.
 451. " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
 471. " —F. Small, 202 58th st.
 634. " —John Leeson, 570 Union st.
 639. " —H. B. Patterson, 212 58th st.
 BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council, Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
 9. " —R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
 132. " —(Mill) A. Grappner, 1274 Genesee.
 355. " —(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st., Buffalo.
 374. " —Miles Little, 106 Garner ave.
 440. " —J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
 612. " —(Mill) Otto Leonard, 330 Box, ave.
 502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
 446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
 308. CLAYTON—L. E. Purdy.
 99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.
 640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Francke, 131 11th.
 700. CORNING—F. E. Coon, 20 Corten st.
 503. DEPEW—J. M. Cockle, Lancaster, N. Y.
 619. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
 496. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
 522. ELMIRA—Elmer Ten Eyck, Duhl, P. O.
 81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murhy, Box 28.
 323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
 714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
 673. FORT EDWARD—Frank S. Leaver.
 754. FULTON—J. M. Blodgett.
 187. GENEVA—W. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
 229. GLEN FALLS—Clayton T. Sawns, 21 Chester st.
 380. HERKIMER—T. R. Mangan, 142 Monroe st., Little Falls.
 542. HORNELLVILLE—John Brennan, Park Hotel.
 149. IRVINGTON—E. Maitland.
 357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Box 396 Bay Shore.
 603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
 613. JAMAICA—Chas. Stout, Box 46.
 66. JAMESTOWN—A. G. King, 65 Dickerson st.
 40. KINGSBRIDGE—T. J. Marmon, 215th st. and Broadway.
 251. KINGSTON—J. Deys Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
 727. LAKE PLACID—H. A. Potter, Newman, Essex Co.
 635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss, Box 173.
 516. LINDENHURST—Geo. H. Curtis, Babylon, L. I., Box 393.
 501. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.
 289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
 34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter, 506 Broadway.
 643. MAMARONECK—S. P. Richmond.
 574. MIDDLETOWN—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
 212. MT. VERNON—C. Lampus, 29 S. High st.
 493. " Wm. T. Wood, 37 Stevens avenue.
 640. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
 301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
 42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 5 Division.
 718. " —Thos. Hayden, North st.
 507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13, Cuhona.
 NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
 NEW YORK—Sec. of Dist. Council, L. W. Davidson, 500 W. 11st st.
 51. " K. McLean, 417 5th ave.
 56. " (Flr Layers) C. J. Johnson, 160 E. 8th.
 200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 635 3d ave.
 240. " John Toogood, 216 Seventh ave., Astoria, L. I.
 309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 412 E. 81st st.
 375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2nd ave.
 382. " John Lussen, 330 E. 83d st.
 357. " T. J. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
 377. " (Scan) O. Jensen, 219 E. 96th st.
 464. " (Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
 468. " W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
 473. " —Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 476. " Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 29 Fulton ave., Astoria, L. I.
 478. " H. H. O'Conner, 14 Ritter place.
 497. " (Ger.) Ferdinand Meier, 243 E. Tenth.
 513. " (Ger.) John H. Borris, 535 E. 87th st.
 375. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
 707. " (Fr. Can) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
 715. " Charles Camp, 223 W. 148th st.
 724. " I. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
 780. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
 823. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
 369. NORTH TONAWANDA—Jos. C. Hiam, 370 Thompson st.
 474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
 101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
 540. OLEAN—M. A. Foster, 144 12th st., N.
 147. OSWEGO—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk st.
 763. PEKESKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
 77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, Madison ave., Hillside Park.

606. PORT RICHMOND—John W. Sheehan, 174 B'dway, West Brighton.
 203. POUGHKEEPSIE—C. Pallier, 16 Bement ave.
 QUEENS CO. Sec. of Dist. Council, T. F. E. Maher, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.
 RICHMOND BOROUGH—Sec. Dist. Council, Jas. Martin, Stapleton, S. I.
 72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
 179. " —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
 231. " —J. Bucherle, 30 Buchan Park.
 601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward F. Cloos.
 573. RYE—Julius Rosenquest, Box 283 Railroad.
 600. SARANAC LAKE—F. C. Spaulding.
 412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
 146. SCHENECTADY—H. E. Bishop, Box 816.
 STATEN ISLAND—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton.
 567. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
 405. STEINWAY, L. I.—Geo. E. Karns.
 SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
 15. " (Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
 26. SYRACUSE—E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
 192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
 78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
 636. " —(Mill) P. F. Nash, 49 High st., Green Island Albany Co.
 389. TUXEDO—Fred Slawson, Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
 125. UTICA—G. O. Lloyd, 38 1/2 Miller st.
 278. WATERTOWN—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
 172. WESTCHESTER—Sidney Baxter, Box 222.
 337. WHITESBORO—Grant Hebron.
 53. WHITE PLAINS—Charles Lovelett, 50 Grove.
 128. WHITESTONE—H. Hey.
 593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—Charles Mader, 12 4th.
 324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—A. Leith, Box 106.
 273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulise, 47 Maple st.
 726. " Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—Wm. Francis, 31 Flint st.
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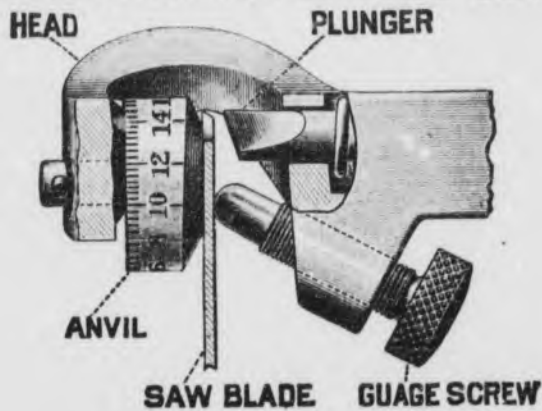


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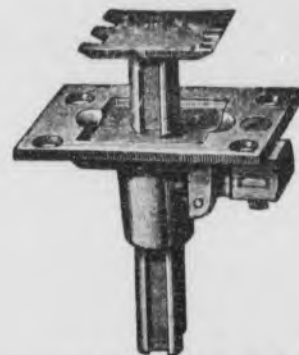


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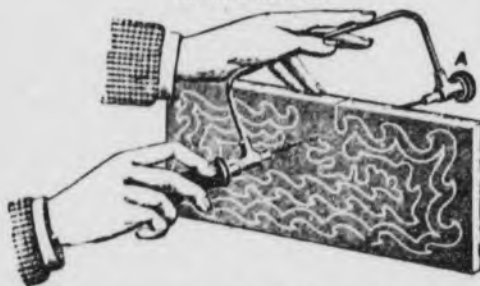
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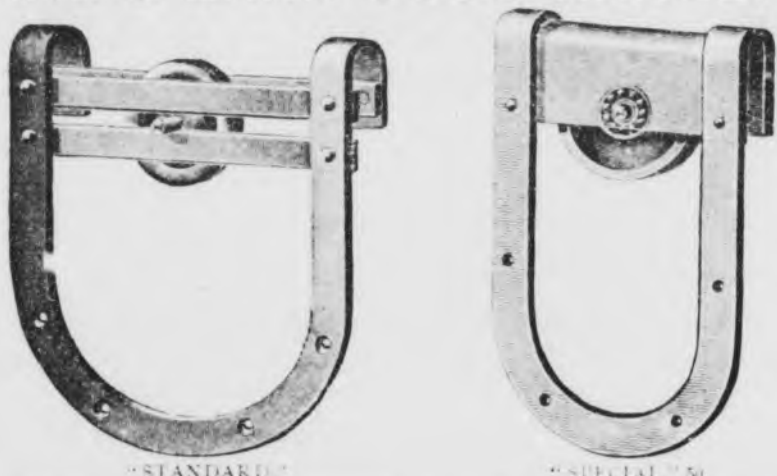
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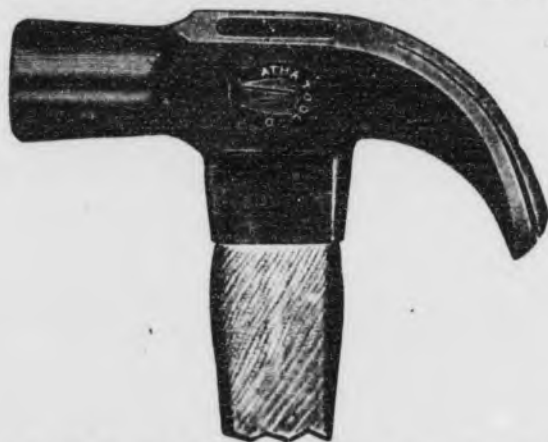
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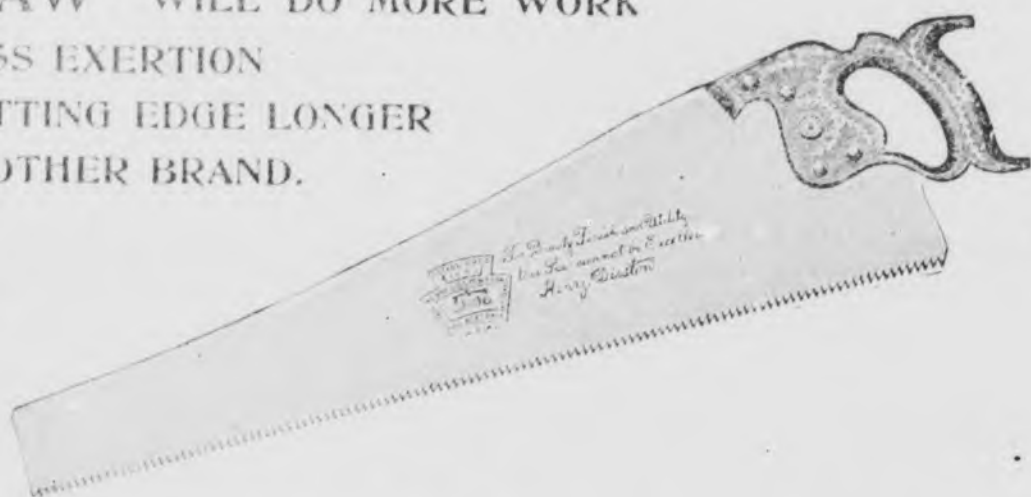
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parties for infringement of trade-mark, but
in the meantime Cleveland & Whitehill Co.
caution their friends against buying any
so-called Keystone garment which does not
bear the Union Label, and which does not
bear upon the ticket, in plain type, the
title,

"Cleveland & Whitehill Co."

Newburgh, N. Y.

Gold Medal Award at the Paris Exposition on BOMMER SPRING HINGES



"Practically unbreakable," says the World's Fair Award.
Chicago, 1893.



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FALE'S PATENT PLANE.

Constituting Carpenter Flow, Dado, Fil
ster, Matching Sash, Hollows, Rounds,
Beards, Rabbits, Nosings, Case Mouldings,
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and Serviceable Tool ever invented. Uni-
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Agents Wanted. Mention The Carpenter.
STIS A. SMITH Sole Mfr. ROCKFALL, CONN.

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AUGERS AND
AUGER BITS

Genuine have
"RUSSELL JENNINGS"
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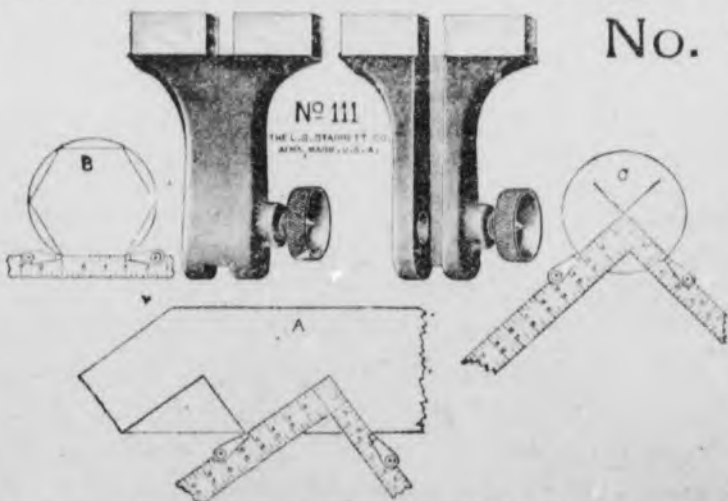


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Russell Jennings
Mfg. Co.

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Starrett's Stair Gauge Fixtures No. III.



A pair of these fixtures
can be readily clamped
to a carpenter's steel
square to form a gauge
for various uses.

Sketch A shows the
gauge as applied for lay-
ing out a stair stringer;
sketch B, laying off hex-
agon angles; sketch C,
as used as a center gauge
or in quartering a circle.

These fixtures are neat,
efficient, and cheap.

Price, per pair, \$0.75

The L. S. STARRETT CO., Athol, Mass., U. S. A.

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Insist on your Dealer's supplying a Simonds Hand Saw.



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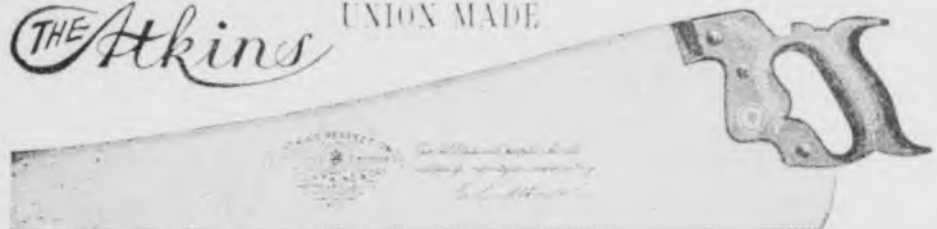
Carpenters and Builders will find these outfits most valuable in their work. They are complete in every respect and are guaranteed to give the best service.



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UNION MADE



THE ATKINS SAW

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One for circular, band and mill saws and one for cross-cut hand and mill saws.

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THE MODEL HAND BOX

(PATENTED)



Cut shows box folded to pack in chest.
When folded up it is 11 in. thick, 11 in. wide.



Cut shows box open for use.

They are made of three thicknesses of wood glued together—two 1/4 in. and two 1/16 in., making 3/4 in. thick, and are hinged together with steel hinges, fastened with copper rivets entirely, no nails or screws being used, and are neatly stained cherry color and varnished.

Every carpenter knows the convenience of a hand box that can be put in his chest. This combines the utility of the Englishman's bag, and the convenience of the American's hand box. It weighs but 4 1/2 lbs., and is stronger than an ordinary half-inch box. They are made of a uniform depth of 4 1/4 in., 10 in. wide and 21 in. long.

PRICE: \$2.00 each

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Special Steel. Tested Tough Temper. Solid Tangled Bolster. Heavy Mail Ferule. Fluted
Handles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



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them all rapidly, easily, coarse or fine, in uniform pieces, without mashing, squeezing, tearing or grinding. Send for descriptive booklet.

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THE GEM SCRIBER

Used by all mechanics, carpenters, etc., and being very small can be carried in the vest pocket. It is by standards actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it, or direct from the company F. Brais & Co. For further information address

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BY USING THE

NICHOLLS SQUARE.

NICHOLLS & WHEELER SQUARE CO., wish to call the attention of Carpenters to a new framing Square they are placing on the market, more especially to the improvement over other squares, the board measure having been replaced by a simple rule for framing; by looking under the figure the roof rises to the foot. You have the lengths and figures giving the cuts for all the roof, also cuts for cornice.

The square is made in No. 1 grade only. Is a black finish with white figures and warranted not to rust.

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

VOL. XXI.—No. 5.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1901.

{ Fifty Cents Per Year.
{ Single Copies, 5 Cts. c



WALLACE, Idaho.—In spite of dull times and martial law in the Cœur d'Alene district, our Local is progressing; new members are added at each meeting, and the outlook is encouraging.

UTICA, N. Y.—Union No. 125 finding itself with a depleted treasury, owing to a great deal of sickness among its members, gave a progressive pedro party, for the purpose of raising funds. About 100 prizes were awarded, and nearly \$80 was realized.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Building Trades Council and Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have made a change in their headquarters. Hereafter the office will be at 247-249 West Jefferson street. The headquarters will be in charge of J. J. Campbell for the building trades, and H. S. Huffman for the carpenters.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—We have reorganized the District Council in this city, and the unions are securing new members at each meeting. A notice had been issued that after the 8th of April the initiation fee would be raised to \$10.00, and has had the effect of inducing a majority of the best mechanics to join us, with a prospect of securing the rest before long.

COSHOCTON, O.—P. M. Petit, a contractor of this place, having repeatedly violated the agreement signed by him to employ none but union carpenters, Union No. 525 has issued a circular, notifying union men not to work for Petit, and at the same time requesting all business men to refrain from employing him to do any carpenter work, or to oversee or superintend the same.

SHENANDOAH, Pa.—Many of the mine carpenters connected with the Mine Workers' Union have expressed a desire to join the U. B. Business fair. We have declined to handle any material obtained from the two lumber firms who have refused to accede to our demand, and the united stone masons and plasterers have refused to work on any job where it may be used by other parties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The great strike is ended, but the aftermath is with us. The mills, from their crippled condition, have as yet taken back but few of their old hands, not knowing what to do with the men imported to take the places of those locked out. On the outside it is not much better, a large number of carpenters quitting their jobs because they would not handle unfair millwork, and their places filled by non-union men and men who refused to pay their assessments. So, at present, this city should be avoided by those seeking employment.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—May of last year we made a fight for nine hours, with increased pay, but after five weeks were defeated. The bosses, however, promised to grant our demands on January 1, of this year, which promise was kept by the Builders' Exchange. But the city is full of scabs, brought here by other contractors, who are working ten hours, at the old rate of wages. J. M. Wilbon, ex-business agent of the Building Trades Council, and J. W. Hayes, ex-president of Local Union 256, have cast their fortunes with these contractors, and union men are requested to beware of them.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Our demands for 30 cents an hour of eight hours per day take effect May 1. Prospects for securing same are fair.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—An eight-hour day at 30 cents per hour is what we are striving for, with fair prospects of success. Condition of trade fair.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—Eight-hour work-day. All the bosses have conceded it, without a man losing one hour's work. Prospects of work fair.

COLORADO CITY, Col.—Union No. 417 has won its fight for \$3.50 and eight hours, and all its members are at work. The concessions were secured with but little trouble.

CAMDEN, N. J.—Eight hours a day and \$2.50 have been secured here. Trouble did not materialize in a single instance, the demand being acceded to by the builders.

OTTAWA, Ill.—Our demand for nine hours and 25 cents (minimum) will likely be granted, as union sentiment is strong in our city, and trades are well organized, with a good central body.

RALEIGH, N. C.—June 1 is the date fixed for the demand of Union 630 to go into effect. Nine-hour day and \$1.75 (minimum) are asked for, and the prospect for obtaining same favorable.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—A demand on the part of Union 657 for a minimum rate of 22½ cents per hour, to take effect May 1, has been refused by the employers, but indications point to an early settlement.

STRATFORD, Ont.—A minimum rate of 20 cents per hour has been asked of the employers, to take effect May 1, but refused, none of the contractors being favorable to the demand. Prospects of peaceable settlement doubtful.

CINCINNATI, O.—Union No. 664 (stair builders) have notified the master stair builders of Cincinnati, Covington, Newport and Bellevue, Ky., that on and after June 3, eight hours shall constitute a day's work, at the rate of \$3 per day.

TAMPA, Fla.—All migrating carpenters are requested to stay away from Tampa. Work is slack. There are plenty of idle men here, and the report of great prosperity is all bosh, having been sent out by land sharks and contractors.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Nine hours and \$2.50 (May 1) has been asked by the Local, and prospects of securing same are bright, as we have the Building Trades Council with us. An earnest effort will be made to enforce the universal card in this city this spring.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Union No. 311 is in good shape. Our membership is rapidly increasing, and non-union carpenters are getting scarce. The contractors have signed our scale, and promised to employ none but members of the union the coming season.

TROY, N. Y.—The contractors sent a circular to Union 78, calling for nine hours and a maximum wage of 30 cents per hour; this was met by the Union issuing one, asking for eight hours and a minimum rate of 33 cents. No agreement has been reached.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Young & Girard and John C. Orr have locked out their men for asking for forty-nine hours per week, instead of fifty four. The committee of the Local appointed to wait upon these firms were refused recognition, and the lockout is in force.

RICHMOND, Va.—Our demand for nine hours and \$2.50 per day has been practically "hung up," the bosses refusing to accede to the demand, and at their last meeting adopted a resolution ignoring the union. For the present this will be a good place for our members to avoid.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Carpenters' unions have entered a demand for 5 cents an hour increase, time and one-half for overtime and double time for holidays and Sunday. The craft is thoroughly organized, and it is generally conceded that the contractors will accede to the demand.

GAS CITY, Ind.—An eight-hour day, with 30 cents per hour, is what we are working for. The Builders' Association has agreed to sign the scale, provided we will work for none but members of the association. This proposition has been refused, and there the matter rests at present.

LOWELL, Mass.—Our efforts to secure the assent of the contractors to the eight-hour day and \$2.25 scale thus far has been futile. We feel sanguine of success, however, as the painters have secured the eight hours at \$2, and the plasterers are in a fair way to get the eight-hour day and \$3.25.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Building Trades Council of Atlanta and vicinity has determined to establish the card system among its members. The request will be made of all contractors that they shall employ none but union men. The enforcement of the card system will affect about 1,000 men.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Trouble is anticipated here in enforcing our demands, as the reply of the bosses, through the Conference Committee, indicates that they have no intention of yielding. The fact that we are affiliated with the other trades may, however, induce them to change their mind.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—The contractors were notified as early as January last that a demand for eight hours would be made April 1. The plumbers, bricklayers, stone masons and hod carriers all go out on May 1 for the eight hour day, and will get it, and they have assured us of their assistance in our fight.

CLEBURNE, Tex.—A demand has been made that on and after May 6 eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and the employers were notified to that effect. The carpenters have the promised co-operation of other organized workmen of Cleburne in their demand, and prospects for securing their demand are fair.

OTTAWA, Can.—A demand has been made on the contractors for a minimum rate and recognition of the union, and this demand has been backed up by the organization of a Building Trades Council, which has issued a working card, and is going actively into the business of fostering unionism among the building trades.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The master builders demand that the carpenters must leave the Building Trades Council, and refuse, even then, to recognize the Carpenters' union. They are opposed to an eight-hour day, and refuse to pay overtime, except when a man has worked ten hours in any one day, which means simply a return to the ten-hour system.

CHILLICOTHE, O.—Union No. 589 contemplates asking for 20 cents per hour. The present rate is 18 cents, and the men furnish their own tools. To keep themselves in the necessary tools costs considerable, and the advance asked is by no means excessive. Most of the carpenters are in the employ of B. and O. and S. W. Railway Companies, and work eight hours per day.

Do You See the Point?

A sea-monster appeared in the harbor of a certain city, and drank up the water so greedily that the ships began to run aground. After the people had purified themselves by fasting, and offering sacrifices to appease the gods, they assembled on the shore; and their wise men began consulting how they should deal with the monster. A philosopher, who was noted for benevolence, said: "The sailors must not be allowed to suffer for want of water. Let us dip some out of the fountain which flows by the altar of Pity, and pour it into the harbor, that there may be enough." But the archon said: "I am afraid that will be too slow. Let us tax ourselves to build a reservoir big enough to keep the monster in. Then will strangers from all ends of the earth come to see him, and bring much wealth into our city." Then arose a philosopher of the Cynic school, and said: "Deluded people! this is the monster who drank up the waters of Babylon and Tyre, and made these markets of the world a desolation. Kill this monster! Kill him instantly, or he might as well kill you." But the kind philosopher said it would be impious to kill the poor monster; and the archon said that though such monsters were troublesome when they grew so large, no city could be governed without at least a small one. So the monster drank the harbor; and the city became a desolation, like Babylon and Tyre.

* * *

A certain quack had imposed upon the people of a city by pretending to cure the king, who, in fact, got well of his own accord; for the quack gave him nothing but water sweetened with honey. So the quack was made court-physician; and no doctor was allowed to practice without his license. One day a poor man came to the quack, and complained that there were lice on his head. "I will kill them," said his quackship, whose heart chanced to be merry with wine. So he gave the poor man a blow on the head with a cudgel. The patient groaned, but the quack said "I killed several that time." So the poor man paid his fee; and, when he earned more money, he came to have more lice killed in the same manner. One day the quack's servant, pitying the deluded patient, said to him: "Friend, which hurts you most—a louse on your head or a cudgel?" "The cudgel, certainly," said the patient, "but think how many lice there would be save for the cudgel!" "And which," said the servant, "will kill them the fastest, your own fingers or my master's cudgel?" "My fingers, of course," replied the man with the lice; "but shall I presume to treat myself when the king has given me a physician?" So he continues to pay his fees, and have his head belabored; but he has not yet got rid of lice. As to the slave, the man with the lice informed against him; and he was hanged for seeking to overthrow the social system.—*Free Society, Translated from the Iapygiann, by C. L. James.*

Stability of Trade Unionism.

The roadway is strewn with the wrecks of all kinds of movements that have been the offspring of people who started out with the very best of intentions in an effort to benefit the masses, but who possess minds that run to the theoretical instead of the practical. Thus we see the independent labor parties, movements of all kinds with high-sounding titles and worthy objects in view, start up on all sides and as quickly disappear, while the trade union, which is built on a founda-

tion of historic experiences and common sense, successfully withstands the combined antagonism of all the hostile elements that seek, in season and out of season, to retard the advancement of the producing classes. If one-half of the energy that is now put into the catch-penny schemes was placed to the credit of the trade-union movement the people would make more progress in the direction of the establishment of a better era for the working classes, and would enjoy better conditions on the way.—*Ex.*

The Wolf.

The wolf came sniffing at my door,
But the wolf had prowled on my track before,
And his sniff, sniff, sniff at my lodge door still
Only made me laugh at his devilish will.

I stirred my fire and read my book,
And joyed my soul at my ingle-nook,
His sniff and snarl were always there,
But my heart was not the heart of a hare.

I cursed the beast and drove him away,
But he came with the fall of night each day,
And his sniff, sniff, sniff the whole night through,
I could hear between the winds that blew.

And the time came when I laughed no more,
But glanced with fear at my frail lodge door,
For now I knew that the wolf at bay
Sooner or later would have his way.

The Fates were three and I was one,
About my life a net was spun;
My soul grew faint in the deadly snare,
And the shrewd wolf knew of my heart's despair.

A crash, and my door flew open wide,
My strength was not as the beast's at my side,
That night on my hearthstone cold and bare
He licked his paws and made his lair.

—John H. Boner, Century.

One Reason for Joining the Union.

A word with you, my non-union friend. You never joined a union; you failed to see in what way it would benefit you, and you can get along without it. This is your view of the matter. Well, let us see. Suppose we all hold that view, what then? The unions out of the way, one man would be as good as another: every man would be for himself, the Lord for us all, and the devil might take the hindmost. So you think. Very good. You are holding a steady situation, and receiving, say \$20 a week. A man comes along looking for work. He is hard up. He is a good workman. He offers his services to your employer at a dollar per week less than you are getting. Your employer is human, and accepts the offer. What is the result? You change places with the man out of a job, walk the streets until you are disgusted, and go and offer your services to some other employer for anything you can get. Do you perceive? Just look that point square in the face, my non-union friend, and you will see that the result will be a beautiful example of "reduction descending," as we call it in school, and you can continue the process until you are working for nothing. This is one reason why you should join the union.—*Zanesville Labor Journal.*

Law-Maker Gets Ride on a Rail.

William A. Beard, of Globe, Ari., one of the leading members of Arizona's late Legislature, lately was ridden on a rail to the town's border and told that his life would be forfeited if he returned.

His assailants were about a hundred members of the Globe Miners' Union, many of them his former associates.

His offence consisted in voting against a bill for an eight-hour working day for miners when it came up in the House of Representatives last month.

Self-Indulgence!

A correspondent to a New York paper says the poor are more to blame for their present condition than the rich. He asks: "Isn't the root of the trouble self-indulgence?" Sure it is. The arrogant laborers who get \$10 a week and support a family, the women and shop girls who draw \$3 and \$4 a week, and the children who have to hire a wagon to carry home their \$1 a week, all live too extravagantly. They are indulging in too many needless luxuries. They should be made to give up their gorgeous palaces and sumptuous chambers and live cheap for awhile. Their silk dresses, furs, glittering diamonds, and useless gewgaws should be taken away from them and some plain calico without ornaments should be their garb until they learn the lesson of frugality. Instead of canvas-back ducks, washed down by champaign, tripe and stale beer would be more appropriate. Fancy balls and costly suppers would be avoided—the young girls would get plenty of amusement in saloon "joints," and free lunches would provide variety in abundance. They should stop going to the theatres, grand opera especially, and appease their longing for theatrical and musical nourishment by patronizing the ten-cent vaudeville or imbibing the soothing strains of the street hand organs. Books could be very well done away with. They are unnecessary, but Sunday tracts and "penny dreadfuls" might be permitted in limited quantities. Then they should give up the extravagance of a summer vacation. This is the very acme of riotous self-indulgence. The seaside and mountain are not so healthful as the dirty, filth-laden streets, where the luxury of malaria might be retained without loss of money. There are a great many other useless things the poor could very well dispense with, which we haven't space to enumerate. But when they have done all this they will soon become wealthy and better their condition. Look at the rich. They don't spend their hard-earned money upon foolish luxuries like the poor do. They live economically, without ostentation or display, and they don't suffer from hunger. When the poor can follow the shining example set them by their superiors, the social problem will be solved.—*People.*

Big Things of the World.

The tallest structure, compared with the size of the builder, is the hill of the termites or white ants of Africa. If the houses of men were proportionately lofty, the humblest residence would be a mile high.

The largest place of amusement ever built was the Coliseum at Rome. It has a circumference of 1,728 feet, with long diameter of 615 feet; short, 510 feet, and a height of 156 feet. It had a seating capacity of 87,000 and standing room for 60,000 more.

The highest regularly occupied building in the world is the Philadelphia City Hall, which measures 546½ feet from the pavement to the top of the tower. The tower of the Cathedral of Cologne is 511 feet high; the length of the cathedral is the same as its height, while the width is 231 feet.

The largest private house in America was built in 1893 by Dr. Seward Webb, of the New York Central Railway, a relative by marriage of the Vanderbilts, and is located in the Adirondacks of New York. Estimated cost, \$1,500,000; 107 rooms. The material is granite and the edifice covers nearly half an acre.

The largest and costliest private mansion in the world is that belonging to the

late Lord Bute, called Monstuart, and situated near Rothesay, England. It covers nearly two acres, is built in Gothic style; the walls, turrets and balconies are built of stone. The immense tower in the centre of the building is 120 feet high, with a balcony around the top. The halls are constructed entirely of marble and alabaster, and the rooms are finished in mahogany, rosewood and walnut. The fireplaces are all carved marbles of antique designs. The exact cost of this fairy palace is not known, but it has never been estimated at less than \$8,000,000. Lord Bute died in 1889, and had his heart taken to Jerusalem.

The largest room in the world, under one roof and unbroken by pillars, is at St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long by 150 in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a whole battalion can completely manœuvre in it. By night 20,000 wax tapers give it a beautiful appearance. The roof is a single arch of iron.

The largest building ever erected was the temporary structure known as the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893. It was 787 feet wide, 1,687 feet long, 203 feet high, covered thirty and one-half acres and had forty-four acres of floor space, including galleries.

The largest dwelling house in the world is the Freihaus, in a suburb of Vienna, containing in all between 1,200 and 1,500 rooms, divided into upward of 400 separate apartments. This immense house, wherein a whole city lives, works, eats and sleeps, has thirteen court yards (five open and eight covered), and a garden within its walls.

The Texas Capitol is the largest State building in the United States, and the seventh in size among the buildings of the world. It is a vast Greek cross of red Texas granite, with a central rotunda covered by a dome 311 feet high. It was begun in 1881 and finished in 1888, having cost about \$3,500,000. It was paid for with 3,000,000 acres of public land, deeded to the capitalists who executed the work.

The largest cathedral in the world is St. Peter's at Rome, on the site where it is said St. Peter was interred. The total length of the interior is 612½ English feet; transept, 446½ feet, diameter of cupola, 193 feet, height of dome from pavement to top of the cross, 448 feet. It was begun in 1450 A. D., dedicated in 1620, but not finished until 1880. Forty-three Popes lived and died during the process of building. The cost is set down at \$70,000,000.

The Lust of Money.

Divorce, crime, corruption in all our cities have one root, the lust of money. The one, eager, dominant hunger which salutes us from one end to the other of our broad land is the passion, the hunger, the greed of gain. Go where you may, talk with whom you will—with clergymen estimating the promise of fields for spiritual labor, with women ranting the claims of women upon their social recognition, with the heads of great universities paralyzed with fright lest the indiscretions of some plain-spoken professor who tells his age the truth in an hour when it sorely needs to hear it shall cut down the revenues of the college—it is no matter, the commercial question is at the bottom of it and decides usually all the others.—*Bishop Potter.*

The crop prospects are said to be good, that of the bonus hunters and politicians is not bad either. It's a growing time yet.—*The Voice.*

Law in the Building Trades.

Verbal Notice Not Foundation for Lien.—Under Rev. St., Art. 3,308, providing that "no owner or proprietor shall in any case be required to pay, nor his property be liable for, any money that he may have paid to the contractor before the fixing of the lien or before he has received written notice of the existence of the debt," actual verbal notice received by the owner of property of the existence of a debt by a material man, before he pays the contractor to whom the material was furnished, is not a sufficient compliance with the statute. *Berry et al. vs. McAdams et al.*, 55 S. W. Rep. (Tex.) 1,112.

Measure of Damages.—Where a contract to erect an electric light plant is not completed, and there has been no delivery and acceptance of the incomplete plant, the measure of damages for the failure to complete is the difference between the contract price and what the value of the plant would have been, if completed according to the contract. *A. Anderson Electric Co. vs. Cleburne Water, Ice & Lighting Co.*, 57 S. W. Rep. (Tex.) 575.

Annexation to Realty.—Under 2 Mills' Ann. St. section 2,867, providing that a person who does work or furnishes material for the construction, enlargement, alteration, or repair of a building shall have a mechanic's lien on the land therefor; one who placed a furnace in the house, which he testified was owned by one T. at the time he made the contract with T., is not entitled to a mechanic's lien, since it does not appear that such furnace was installed as a part of the construction, enlargement, alteration, or repair of the house. *Michael vs. Reeves et al.*, 60 Pac. Rep. (Colo.) 577.

Inaccuracy in Statement of Lien.—Under Pub. St. c. 191, section 6, requiring a certificate to be filed of the material furnished and labor performed within thirty days after the person seeking to enforce a lien on the property ceases to labor or furnish material; and St. 1892, c. 191, providing that no certificate for a lien shall be invalid or insufficient solely by reason of any inaccuracy of statement, where there was no intention to mislead, and the parties entitled to notice were not in fact misled, where a certificate was filed October 13, 1897, stating that petitioner ceased to labor and furnish material September 13, 1897, it was not error to allow the plaintiff to testify that the statement in the certificate was a mistake, and that he performed labor and furnished material on September 15, where the petition had been amended to include such additional items. *Burrell et al. vs. Way et al.*, 57 N. E. Rep. (Mass.) 335.

Bankruptcy—Dissolution of Liens—Mechanics' Liens.—Where the mechanics' lien law of the State gives a lien for labor or materials from the time of the filing of a notice claiming such lien, authorizes such notice to be filed at any time during the progress of the work or within ninety days thereafter, and provides that if an action shall not be brought to enforce the lien within a specified time the lien shall be discharged, a lien acquired by the filing of such a notice within four months prior to the filing of a petition in bankruptcy against the insolvent debtor will not be dissolved by his adjudication as a bankrupt, under the provisions of Bankr. Act 1898, section 67f, not being a "lien obtained through legal proceedings," within the meaning of that section. Nor is such a lien dissolved by section 67e, which provides that an adjudication of bankruptcy shall annul all incumbrances of his property made or given by the

bankrupt within four months prior to the filing of the petition, and intended to hinder, delay, or defraud his creditors, or which are void by the laws of the State in which the property is situated; for a mechanic's lien is not created by the debtor, but by the statute, or by the act of the lienor in filing the statutory notice. In *re Emslie et al.*, 102 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 291.

When Architect's Decision is Not Final and Conclusive.—Where a building contract provided that in event of any doubt or question arising respecting the true meaning of the specification, reference should be had to the architect, whose decision, "being just and impartial," should be final and conclusive, in a suit by the contractor for extra work and material, it is error for the court to say that the architect's decision as to the value of such extra work and material was final and conclusive. *Long vs. Pierce County* (Wash.), 61 Pac. Rep., 142.

When Building is Burned.—When one contracted to move a house and had partially performed his contract when the house burned, without his fault, he may recover for the work done. *Angus vs. Scully* (Mass.), 57 N. E. Rep., 674.

Quality, Not Name, Governs the Use of Material.—Where a building contract provided that all the walls of the building should be of Wilkeson stone, and the contractor claimed damages by reason of the fact that the architects had refused to allow him to procure stone from any quarry save a certain one, and it appeared that that quarry was the only one open at the time the contract was made, it was error for the court to say that the county—the building being a public one—had a right to restrict the contractor to procuring stone from the single quarry open at the time the contract was entered into, since he had a right to procure the stone from wherever a suitable quality was to be found. —*Long vs. Pierce County* (Wash.), 61 Pac. Rep., 143.

When Architect is Entitled to Pay for Second Plans.—One agreed in writing to make plans and specifications for a building and superintend the construction for a stipulated price. After accepting the plans and specifications made, the other abandoned the idea of erecting the building in accordance with the plans and specifications and ordered new plans for an entirely different structure, which were furnished. The court held that the accepted order for the second set of plans and specifications constituted a new contract, having no relation to the work done under the first, and was not governed by it, so as to be included within the price agreed on for the first plans. —*Fitzgerald vs. Walsh* (Wis.), 92 N. W. Rep., 717.

When Contractor is Not Liable for Poor Material.—A building contract provided that the owner and his architect might reject materials not in accordance with specifications. The architect rejected certain flooring, and the contractor supplied new flooring, which the owner and architect approved. The court held that the contractor was not liable for the warping of such flooring, due to insufficient seasoning, occurring after the building had been approved and paid for, where the contractor had no knowledge of such defect, and the architect could easily have discovered it by the application of well known test. —*Standard Stamping Company vs. Hemminghaus* (Mo.), 57 S. W. Rep., 746.

WITH Congress refusing to enact an eight-hour law, and the courts declaring such laws in the States unconstitutional whenever capitalists defy them, those who toil had better organize and strike and boycott for the shorter workday.

Charity Humbug.

The *Arena* for March contains an interesting and sensible article on "Organized Charity" from the pen of Charles B. Patterson. Following is an extract from the article:

Society, the State and the nation are responsible for the existing order of things. There are in this country tens of thousands of able-bodied persons out of employment. These masses must be fed in one way or another. If they could obtain work, the labor would help to strengthen their physical bodies and also develop their minds, but if they have to live on what they receive from charity organizations or private individuals, then there is little hope of civic progress. An unholy system that makes it possible for certain persons to own thousands of times more of this world's goods than they need or can possibly use carries within itself abject poverty. One extreme begets the other—the millionaire is father to the tramp. Then let society and the nation, who are responsible alike for the wealth and the poverty, find some way whereby the poor shall have an opportunity to work and shall receive sufficient compensation at least to hold soul and body together. Let our social leaders and legislators cease making slaves or beggars of people through their unrighteous charity. Let them not heap up judgment and condemnation upon themselves, but rather try at least to do something that will make human existence for countless thousands less of a struggle for bread.

A nation that allows its sons and daughters to starve when it might provide them with sufficient work to insure them a comfortable living and at the same time sends thousands of its wage-earners to the distant parts of the earth to slaughter their brother men can hardly be regarded as having any of the paternal or maternal instincts awakened. "But," says some one, "paternal government is infernal!" and our so-called wise men take up the cry and harp upon it, attempting to show the dire injuries that would result to the nation in helping its own. It is right, it would seem, to take fathers and sons from their homes and give them employment in fighting men, but it is not right for the government to engage in any extensive operation wherein tens of thousands of men might be employed, not in a way that would carry distress or sorrow into the family life, as war does, but by which every participant would be benefited.

Think of the great amount of good that could be accomplished by an army of peace—in building good roads, in developing waste lands and in doing many other things in which the government could profitable employ men! Such public enterprise would strengthen our country and develop our commerce in a way that neither war nor any other agency could ever approach. Organized charity would not thrive to the degree that it now enjoys, and non-producers would not draw fat salaries in dispensing it. There would be no need or toleration of nine-tenths of such organizations as now exist. If every one able to work were given an opportunity to do so, those unable to work might perhaps be cared for by organized charity, but in all probability they would be cared for by members of their own families, who would doubtless earn sufficient to support themselves as well as those unable to work.

The organized charity needed by the world to-day is a righteous distribution of its wealth. The laborer is entitled, first, to work, and, secondly, to a fair proportion of what he produces, and if in his service to humanity he becomes in-

firm or unable to work, then his past labors should entitle him to be cared for in some way other than by a charity organization.

If the fear of future poverty could be taken out of the minds of people, a great burden would be lifted, because man's fears are often greater concerning the future than the present. If the apprehension of poverty were removed, it would tend to stop the mad scramble after wealth that causes many to lose the highest and truest aims in life. If organized charity is going to become of real service in life, let it try to secure for the unemployed work that will develop them both physically and mentally. The men and women that are employed will lead more moral and upright lives than those who are unemployed. Society, the State and the nation will be uplifted, strengthened and redeemed when every one is engaged in some service that makes for the good of all.

"It is better to lend than to give," says a writer in the Talmud. "To give employment is better than either."

Citizenship and Existing Conditions.

In the course of his address to the students of Yale University, Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, referring to the prohibition laws of Kansas, said: "If every man and woman in Kansas had done his or her best since 1880 to enforce the prohibition legislation of that State, George Washington would not have been obliged to divide his hatchet reputation with Mrs. Nation. The problem of government by the people depends upon the way service at the primaries is performed. To the man who has a solemn sense of what government by the people means, the primary and the polls are sacred places. The college graduate can make no excuse. He is the last man in the world who can plead ignorance of his duty in citizenship. He leaves college an ambassador from the courts of learning. Unfortunately, no one can doubt that money is becoming a factor, a harmful factor, in our politics. There is a temptation for an office-holder to go out of office at least no worse than when he came in. This is an evil, and it is more of an evil than it was in days gone by. I appeal to the value of high conscientiousness to cure this. Let every one see to it that by keeping himself aloof from its contaminating touch he is doing all in his power to remedy these conditions." In conclusion, the eminent jurist made this prophecy: "If the people of the United States ever believe or ever come to believe that commercialism controls politics, they will rise and will rid themselves by forcing aside all those who they believe are responsible for these conditions."

Wants to Know the Difference.

Please tell me the difference between King George putting a tax on tea of 6 cents a pound, which caused the American Revolution, and the oil, sugar, steel, and other trusts levying a tribute of fifty times as much? In either case have the people a voice in the matter? Both taxation without representation.—*Ex.*

In a court decision in Chicago it was stated that the refrigerator cars destroyed in the strike of 1894 were fired by employees of Armour & Co., and not by the strikers. Justice is mighty tardy sometimes, especially when labor is concerned. It is needless to say that the capitalistic press, who denounced and damned the strikers as having applied the torch, did not retract the lying accusations.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1901.



Opposed to Trade Unions.

I am opposed to trade unions because I believe the workers should be satisfied with any conditions the bosses want to place on them.

I am opposed to trade unions because wherever they exist the workers are more independent, and insist on what they might call their rights.

I am opposed to trade unions because wherever they exist the rate of wages is always higher, and I believe in low wages always and everywhere.

I am opposed to trade unions because wherever the workers are organized the hours of labor have been reduced. Organized trades have the shortest work-day. I believe in long hours, as it tends to keep the toilers ignorant; I don't think they ought to know too much.

I am opposed to trade unions because they are trying to take children out of the shops and factories and put them to school, and have secured the passage of laws that prohibit their employment under a certain age. Children will work for almost nothing, and if the unions succeed in sending them to school they will become educated and ask ugly questions when they grow up. The way to keep these working people ignorant is to make their children work.

I am opposed to trade unions because they demand that women shall receive equal pay with men for equal work. I think a woman should be content with whatever she can get. She has got no vote anyway, and if these trade unionists would only stop their agitation they would soon have to work for nothing.

I am opposed to trade unions because they insist on and have secured the passage of legislation that makes the boss protect dangerous machinery and run his factory under proper sanitary conditions. I think this is all rot; it cost the boss money. Formerly if a man was killed, or lost a limb, or met with an accident, that was all there was about it. Men are cheap and anxious to get work, and if it were not for these blamed unions we could do as we liked and run our business to suit ourselves.

I am opposed to trade unions on principle. I don't think they are any good; they make the wage-earner dissatisfied; they put the idea into his head that he has a right to think for himself; that he should receive more returns from his labor; that he should work less hours; that he has a right to enjoy some of the luxuries of life, and that his children have the same right to be educated as the children of the rich.

Yes, I am utterly opposed to trade unions; first, last and all the time. They make the workingmen think they have the right to set a price on their labor and say under what conditions they will work. If we could only get rid of unions we do pretty well as we liked. We could work men twelve or fourteen hours a day at a dollar rate, and they would be too ignorant to make a kick. Yes, these trade unions are a bad thing when they teach our workers that they have rights the same as we have. That is where I draw the line, and I don't see how any intelligent person can uphold them in their outrageous demands. Yes, sir, the union is a bad thing; I say, a very bad thing; it should be suppressed.—*Rochester Labor Journal.*

Feeling Unionism's Pulse.

The New York correspondent of the *Pittsburg Dispatch* writes as follows: The best diplomatic talent in the world finds employment at the present moment watching the labor market in the interest and behalf of the money power behind the transportation and industrial combinations and the numerous speculative pools and syndicates in Wall street. Legitimately, and for speculative reasons, the great money powers are deeply interested in the uninterrupted progress of the chariot of prosperity along the route it is now traveling. If care and precautions can keep the path free from obstructions there will be no troubles and no wrecks.

Thus far collisions have been avoided and discords eliminated from the situation. Intelligence akin to genius prevented a ruinous trade war in the iron and steel field, and created the colossus of industrial combinations. The finest kind of diplomacy was called into play to head off a disastrous strike in the anthracite coal region. The same talent is being exerted to prevent trouble among the employes of the Jersey Central Railroad. By inspiration and direction from the same central source, close attention is paid to every sore spot in the labor situation as it develops.

Weak surrender to labor demands is not the programme. That policy would invite the presentation of demands on top of demands until no other way would be open but fight. Clearly, that would never do. The order is for the adoption of a policy of conciliation and good will, as far as it can be carried without encouraging the notion that the employing capitalists can be frightened or cajoled into granting whatever may be asked, rather than stand out and fight.

Capital's picket line bristles, and whenever it suits the purposes of the inner council, the men who are delegated to do the preliminary talking are brusque to rudeness, as was the case in several of the recent labor outbreaks; but at the proper time the hand of kindness is extended and peace is made between the contending elements. In no single instance thus far have the workingmen got all they went after, but they have secured something, and in such a way that they had to seem satisfied, though put in the attitude of having accepted what the other side was entirely willing to grant. In no single instance have the labor leaders been allowed to go away feeling that they have gained a victory, but rather that they had been outgeneraled, and then given something by way of gracious condescension.

This kind of treatment has been found efficacious without a slip, and will be followed as long as it works as well as it has heretofore. It is the intention of the big men in control of the larger affairs in the field of finance and industry to quiet labor agitation by nipping discontent in the bud whenever it crops out, and in this manner to check its development and spread. Work along that line is being pursued in accordance with well-defined theories. They have found illustration with sufficiency already to familiarize the public in a way with the processes, and no improvements seem to be necessary.

THE Longshoremen's Unions of Cleveland, Lorain and Fairport, Ohio, have formed a Central Council, composed of seventy-five delegates and representing 5,000 men employed on vessels and docks. This council has power to declare a strike and to settle its difficulties with shipowners without calling on national officers.



The Trade Unionist and the Ballot.

Editor CARPENTER:

We can truthfully make our boast of being the greatest nation in the world. This is an acknowledged fact when we consider our commercial standing, our vast resources in agriculture, mineral wealth, recent discoveries in science and improved machinery. All these, combined with a liberal system of education, have enabled us to arrive at our present position and influence in the world's affairs. But with improved conditions and opportunities are closely connected grave responsibilities. The blessings of a representative form of government deserve our notice. To be free from the crushing restraint and power of monarchical and despotic governments placing obstacles in the way of human progress has given free latitude to thought and research and encouraged every effort toward the better enjoyment of life.

In congratulating ourselves on our success and attainments, however, the inquiry arises, are we availing ourselves of all the means and powers granted to us by our republican form of government whereby to improve our condition and advance our well-being? By reviewing the events of the last half of the past century, it may assist us in arriving at more correct conclusions. Prior to the Civil War, as all are aware, the barbarous and time-honored system of chattel slavery prevailed, sanctioned by the Constitution and protected by State legislation, and, with some honorable exceptions, advocated by press and pulpit. There were some fearless and talented advocates of human liberty who denounced the relation of master and slave as infamous and opposed to the true principles of our government and the progress of civilization. In Congress the opponents of oppression pointed out the dangers of the growing evil and increasing political strength of the Southern States, insisting on prompt and united action at the ballot box and lively agitation to remove the curse from our land.

Somewhat of the same difficulties were encountered then as now. The power of wealth and fear of pecuniary loss prevented many who were convinced of their obligation from acting at the proper time. Time rolled on; the Southern States gained in political arrogance and determination to rule the nation or effect a separation of States. The mighty struggle followed, resulting in the triumph of freedom, although the conviction forces itself upon our minds that, perhaps, this glorious result might have been accomplished by peaceable means.

To illustrate the similarity of these events with our present conditions and receive the necessary instruction and warning in regard to present duty and responsibility is our object in referring to this memorable struggle in the history of our nation.

The question demanding our attention is, what rights and benefits can we obtain by a free and conscientious use of the ballot? In other words, is not organized labor entitled to benefits and protection, as well as all forms of combined capital? Large sums are appropriated for improvements and institutions, liberal salaries are allowed to all the numerous officials in government employ, the amount being fixed by law, admitting of no competition or underbidding.

It behooves us at all times to be on the alert, and to be up and doing. The following plan has suggested itself to my mind: Should we not select honest and practical men to represent our interests in State and national legislation, and advocate the enactment of a law fixing the minimum of wages in the different industries, at a rate in proportion to expenses of living in comfortable conditions. This would be an advantage to the general community, and tend to a more even distribution of wealth, and promote peace, comfort and confidence in the future.

We certainly have the right to demand and expect from those entrusted with our political affairs that they will give this their attention. No doubt, the plausible objection will present itself, that honest men are hard to find, possessing moral principle of sufficient strength to refuse the bribes and inducements brought to bear in favor of monopolistic interests; but we could have recourse to change of office, thereby notifying aspirants for public favor that if they prove unfaithful to their promises and obligations, their prospects of future success would be doubtful. These thoughts are presented, in the hope that others will be encouraged to investigate and form conclusions, resulting in efficient action in the cause of human progress.

ROBERT RAMSEY,
Local Union, No. 246.

What One Union Has Accomplished.

Editor CARPENTER:

Having been a reader of THE CARPENTER for a long time, and never having come across any news from No. 428, I have concluded to furnish an item or two from this vicinity. We have increased in membership, until our local has doubled within a few months, with initiations each meeting.

When we organized, July 18, 1892, wages ranged from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per day of ten hours. To-day we are receiving \$2.50, with nine hours. This has been accomplished without losing one hour, and through our efforts the City Council has passed an ordinance establishing the nine-hour day for all city work.

We have been doing missionary work, and have succeeded in having nearly every branch of labor organized—painters, printers, cigarmakers, clerks, brick masons, etc. A Trade and Labor Council has been formed, including every union with the exception of the brick masons, who cannot be induced to join.

Everything is working smoothly here, organized labor is in the ascendant, and gives all indications of remaining there. In looking over the past, I see much for congratulation, and if the future has no worse luck in store, the members of No. 428 should be perfectly satisfied.

A UNION MAN,
Local No. 428.

Report of Ontario Labor Bureau.

The Ontario Bureau of Labor has issued its first report, for the year 1900. It contains the results of inquiries as to earnings, hours of labor, and the general condition and progress of organized labor during the previous five years, and as to strikes and lockouts occurring during 1899, up to September 1, 1900. In response to 340 schedules sent out to labor organizations, 133 replies were received; to 1,000 schedules sent to employers, 300 replies were received. Included in the report is a synopsis of the labor laws of Ontario.

The Union Business Agent.

The Trade Union Business Agent is like the poet—he is born, not made. It is quite true that associations will sometimes develop his latent qualifications and convey the impression that he is the outgrowth of the movement itself. This, however, is an error. He must have certain natural gifts, besides a remarkable control over himself. He must understand men and conciliate those who think him too radical as well as those who think him too conservative. When a task has to be performed that many shrink from because of its unpleasantness, the Business Agent must take it up. The employers sometimes accuse him of stirring up trouble when no trouble should exist, and the men find fault with him because he will not stir up trouble when, in their estimation, there is reason for it. The Business Agent must be able to speak to the shrewd business man just as well as he does with the members of the organization that employs him. He must be as firm and unbending as Gibraltar at times, while again he has to be relenting and generous. No matter how energetically a man may work, sometimes things will go wrong in spite of himself, and should things go wrong with the Business Agent he is promptly called to account for it. When things go right with him and he builds up an organization that is not only beneficial to the workers, but to the entire industry, he seldom gets the credit he deserves. Then it is that the members take the honors from him and proclaim to the world that "that we did it." Too often the green-eyed monster plays an important part in making life miserable for the Business Agent. Still, the born delegate treats jealousy with contempt. It happens, however, that this jealousy at times throws him out upon the street only to find that every employer has closed his doors to him, and that even among the men whom he serves with such energy and zeal, he has less friends than he counted. He seldom has any money after his term of office expires, because incidental expenses are such that even if he is of close habits he very seldom does as well as he did when he worked for the ordinary journeymen's wages at the trade. He is the general in the labor movement, and when he wins a victory he is kept as busy trying to prevent the workers from destroying what he has secured for them as he was when he was striving to attain his object.

There are few, very few, first-class Business Agents, and the union that has in its service a man who answers all of the qualifications, who has been in the harness and is experienced, has a man that should be kept at any price.—*San Antonio Dispatch.*

Evolution in the Race.

There have been three great periods in the growth of our race—savagery, barbarism and civilization. There were three distinctly marked conditions, one succeeding another, in savagery, three in barbarism, and there have been two in civilization. There is yet a third. We stand in the day of its dawning. We are the heirs of all the countless centuries of the past. We are the builders of the future.

In the infancy of our race our ancestors fed themselves with roots and fruits and nuts gathered from the wilds which no man called his own. From a meaningless babel of unformed words, aided by gesture and grimace, in associated effort they produced a language, by associated effort they fought off the beasts of prey, and, standing together, they pre-

served the race of man from utter annihilation. To nuts and fruit they added fish, and built and kept a common fire, from which each could carry living coals, and no one said "This fire is mine." They contrived and used the bow and arrow, and no one claimed returns from another's toil. Woman's ingenuity and skill and toil made and used pottery and the simple tools of the garden and the field, but no woman said "This field is mine."

In the early youth of this race of ours, primeval man, with no tusks in his mouth, no claws on his hands, no hoofs on his heels, no horns on his head, and no wings on his back, acting by tribes, tamed and made helpers and companions of the individualistic tusks and claws and hoofs and horns and wings, and made these stronger creatures do his bidding, to bring him food and drink, but no one said "This herd is mine."

They learned the nature and the use of iron. They gathered it from the hills and smelted it in the rude furnace of the hillside, and from it made the tools and weapons which made these iron workers the masters of the world, but around the doorway of that primeval furnace the cry of the striker was never heard and the outrage of the lockout was never known, for the private owner was never there.

Rice and barley, wheat and corn, rye and oats, peas, beans, and onions, gold and silver, iron, tin, brass, and bronze, the sickle and the pruning knife, the distaff, spindle, shuttle and the loom, the harp and shepherd's pipe, the dike, bridge and irrigation ditch, garments of cloth, shoes of leather and houses of stone; the dog, goat, hog, cow, and horse, the wagon of four wheels, the basket, mill, and bakery—and "the white-winged ships, such as come down from the sea"—these were among the things man had contrived and learned to use during the years which modern scholarship calls years of savagery and barbarism. In all this the private ownership of the means of life was never known.

After that the Phoenicians gave the world an alphabet. It was civilization's birthday, and it looked up and smiled with a written record in its hand.

But civilization brought us more than that. Lewis H. Morgan—and there is no better authority on the primitive life of man—Mr. Morgan says that the idea of property, "or its dominance as a passion over every other passion, marks the commencement of civilization." With the passion for property came war; with war, slavery, and the thirst for dominion and power, and for five thousand years it has been written in letters of blood and fire over the smoking centuries—"the love of gain is the root of all evil."

But the dominion of property is nearing its end. The passion for gain is to be replaced by the passion for the perfection of our race. Humanity shall no longer be subject to property. Property must become the servant of humanity.—*Walter Thomas Mills.*

The Longshoremen's Convention.

The International Longshoremen's Association, affiliated with the Federation of Labor, will hold its tenth annual convention in Toledo, beginning Monday, July 8. From a small local of longshore workers, this association has grown until it now includes all branches of dock laborers, and has done much to elevate the condition of those engaged in the loading and unloading of vessels.

When patronizing advertisers mention THE CARPENTER.

The Song of the Saw.

The song is the shriek of the strong that are slain—
The monarchs that people the woodlands of Maine;
'Tis a cry of a merciless war.
And it echoes by river, by lake and by stream,
Wherever saws scream or the bright axes gleam—
And the song is the song of the saw.

Come, stand in the gloom of this clamorous room,
Where giants groan past us a-drip from the boom,
Borne here from the calm of the forest and hill,
Aghast at the thunderous roar of the mill—
At rumble of pulley and grumble of shaft,
And the tumult and din of the sawyer's rude craft.

Stand here in the ebb of the riotous blast,
As the saw's mighty carriage goes thundering past;
One man at the lever and one at the dog,
The slaughter is bloodless and senseless the log,
Yet the anguish of death and the torment of hell
Are quivering there in the long, awful yell
That shrills above tumult of gearing and wheel
As the carriage rolls down and the timber meets steel.

Scream! And a board is laid bare for a home.
Shriek! And a timber for mansion and dome,
For the walls of a palace, or toil's homely use,
Is reft from the flanks of the prostrate King Spruce.

And thus in the clamor of pulley and wheel,
In the plaint of the wood and the slash of the steel,

Is wrought the undoing of Maine's sturdy lords—
The martyrs the woodlands yield up to our swords.

The song is the knell of these strong that are slain,
The monarchs that people the woodlands of Maine,
And the Fury that whirs in the din of this war,
With rioting teeth and insatiable maw, is the saw!

And this is the song of the saw.
—Holman F. Day.

An Open Letter.

To the Filipinos: You fellows do not know what a good thing you are missing by not wanting to become citizens of this great land of ours. There isn't anything like it under the sun. You ought to send a delegation over here to see us—this land of the free, land of churches and 4,000,000 licensed saloons; Bibles, forts and guns, houses of prayer, millionaires and paupers, theologians and thieves, libertines and liars, Christians and chain gangs, politicians and poverty, schools and scalawags, trusts and tramps, virtue and vice.

A land where you can get a good Bible for 15 cents and a bad drink of whiskey for 5 cents, where we have men in Congress with three wives, and a lot in the penitentiary for having two wives; where some men make sausage out of their wives and some want to eat them raw; where we make bologna sausage out of dogs, canned beef out of horses and sick cows, and corpses out of people who eat it, where we put a man in jail for not having means of support and on the rock pile for asking for a job of work, where we fine men for telling the truth on the street, where we have a Congress of 400 men to make laws and a Supreme Court of nine men who set them aside, where good whisky makes bad men and bad men make good whisky, where newspapers are suppressed for telling the truth and made rich for telling a lie, where preachers are paid \$25,000 a year to dodge the devil and tickle the ears of the wealthy, where business consists in obtaining money in any way that won't land you in the penitentiary, where trusts hold you up and poverty holds you down, where they vote for what they do not want for fear they will get what they do want by voting for it, where the girl that goes wrong is made an outcast and her male partner flourishes as a gentleman, where women wear false hair and men dock their horses' tails, where the political wire-puller has displaced the patriotic states-

man, where men vote for a thing one day and curse it 364 days, where we have prayers on the floor of our National Capitol and whisky in the cellar, where we spend \$500 to bury a Congressman who is rich and \$10 to put away a workman who is poor, where to be virtuous is to be lonesome, and to be honest is to be called a crank, where we sit on the safety valve of energy and pull wide open the throttle of conscience, where gold is a substance, the one thing sought for, and God is a waste basket for our better thoughts and good resolutions, where we pay \$15,000 for a dog and 15 cents a dozen to a poor woman for making shirts, where we teach the untutored Indian eternal life from the Bible and kill him with bad whisky, where we put a man in jail for stealing a loaf of bread and in Congress for stealing a railroad, where the check book talks, sin walks in broad daylight, justice is asleep, time runs amuck, corruption permeates our whole social and political fabric and the devil laughs from every street corner.

Come to us, Fillies, we've got the grandest aggregation of good things and bad things, big things and little things, hot things and cold things, soft things, all sizes, varieties and colors, ever exhibited under one tent. We've got more guns, more Bibles and more whisky than any two shows on earth. If you don't come we'll fetch you, that's what our guns are for. Of course, when you fellows join us you will have to stop eating each other. You will be our meat then. Our people won't stand to see a lot of good meat wasted that way. You can get each other's substance and that makes the flesh. You can eat dog bologna or canned horse meat. It will be almost as healthy and expand our meat trade. Come to our arms.—*Labor Journal.*

Fortune Hunting Foreigners and Indian Squaws.

From wealthy American heiresses to Indian squaws with \$10,000 dowry would be a big descent, even if the latter had any existence. But, according to the *Boston Herald*, even an unfounded rumor that Uncle Sam has endowed Indian brides to give away has been enough to attract the notice of impecunious foreigners: "We get another instructive hint as to the thriftiness of foreign gentlemen from the large number of letters that are being received from abroad at the Indian Bureau at Washington inquiring as to the trustworthiness of the statement that our government has placed 5,000 Indian girls in the matrimonial market, and that it will give a \$10,000 dowry and 100 acres of land to each squaw. It's a taking proposition to the fortune hunting foreigner."

Stiff Price for Sermons.

According to the press correspondents in the far East, a large number of missionaries are presenting claims for damages incurred during the Boxer troubles, and have included among their losses "barrels" of sermons. The value placed upon these sermons is something wonderful. In several instances the value per discourse has been placed at \$500. If such figures as these are to be taken as a fair estimate of the value of the gospel which our missionaries are dealing out to the heathen Chinese, the people of this country have surely been getting only the poorest brand of religious teaching. Five hundred dollars ought to buy several mighty good sermons. Seriously, though, don't you think such claims somewhat of a travesty on the professed religion of the enlightened portion of the world?—*Typographical Journal.*

placed so as to correspond with the diameter of the lantern which surmounts the dome, the interspaces being filled in with half trusses. In the plan Fig. 13, on the other hand, all the trusses radiate from

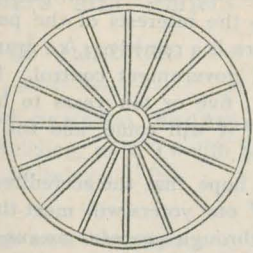


Fig. 13. RADIATION OF TRUSSES.

the centre, and are of one kind. At Fig. 15 another radiate method is shown in plan.

Of domes in which the beams of the roof trusses are carried across the whole internal space, may be instanced that of

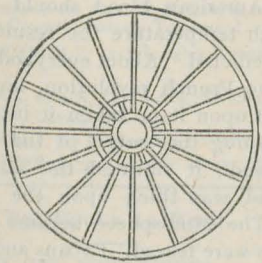


Fig. 15. RADIATION OF TRUSSES, WITH CENTRAL SUPPORT.

the Val de Grace, at Paris. This is formed of four main trusses, of which two cross the others at right angles, leaving an opening to the central lantern with its cupola. Sixteen half trusses are placed equidistantly around the dome,

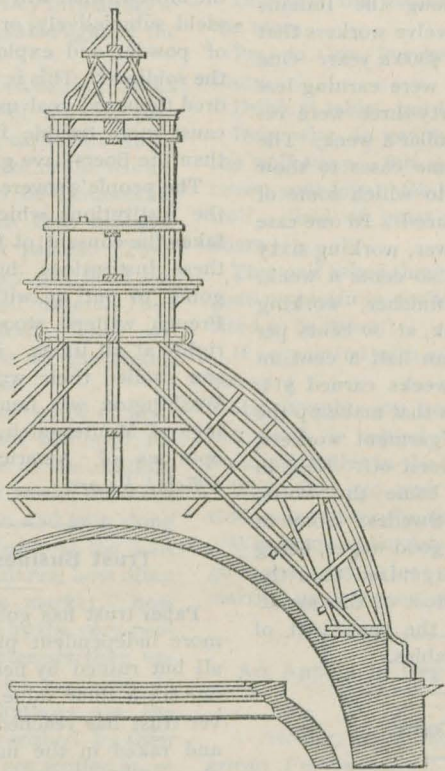


Fig. 7. SECTION OF THE ROOF OF THE HOTEL DES INVALIDES, PARIS.

converging to the centre, and these carry the rafters which bear the external covering. Where the exterior effects only are studied, this species of framing can be applied, and also in cases where it is simply requisite to hide or protect an internal dome of masonry; but it is obvious that it can present no internal cupola, with the advantages of its lofty space and capacity to receive ornamentation.

The celebrated roof of the Hotel des Invalides, at Paris, is another example of a framed timber dome, composed of four principal trusses, which cross at right angles in the centre, and join in a vertical double post (Fig. 7). Each quarter or interspace between these principal trusses contains two semi-trusses, the whole being retained in their proper

places by strong inter-ties. The external diameter of the dome is 90 feet, and the height of the building to the top of the cross surmounting the lantern is 330 feet. It is covered with lead, like St. Paul's,

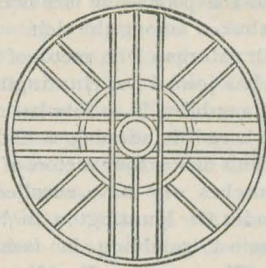


Fig. 14. WHOLE AND HALF TRUSSES.

but its framing is much heavier. This roof was constructed by Mansard, after whom we get the mansard roof—and, despite the severe strictures of Rendelet, in his magnificent French work upon carpentry, is a skillfully framed and well-balanced arrangement.

About the same period that Mansard built this roof, the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The system of the framing of the external dome of this roof is given in Fig. 16. The internal cupola, A A', is of brickwork, two bricks in thickness, with a course of bricks 18 inches in length at every five feet of rise. These serve as a firm bond. This dome was turned upon a wooden centre, whose only support was the projections at the springing of the dome, and which is said to have been unique. Outside the brick cupola, which is only alluded to in order that the description may be the more intelligible, rises a brickwork cone B. A portion of this can be seen by a spectator

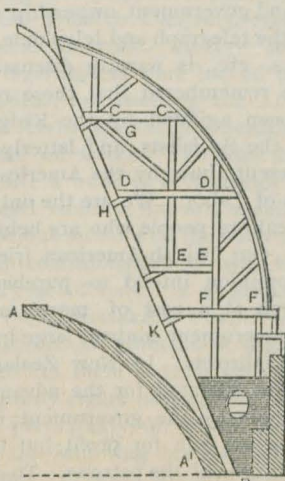


Fig. 16. HALF SECTION OF DOME OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

on the floor of the cathedral, through the central opening at A. The timbers which carry the external dome rest upon this conical brickwork. The horizontal hammer-beams, C, D, E, F, are curiously tied to the corbels, G, H, I, K, by iron cramps, well bedded with lead into the corbels and bolted to the hammer-beams, as shown more in detail at Fig. 17. The stairs, or ladders, by which the ascent to the Golden Gallery, or the summit of the dome,

ating trusses, from a design by Stierme, respecting which technical opinions have been somewhat divided, but which has the merit of being a very light and elegant composition.

The design shown at Fig. 12 is by the brothers James and Robert Adam, and covers a portion of a public building in Edinburgh, Scotland. This roof has been highly commended by authorities on sound framing, in Europe and Amer-

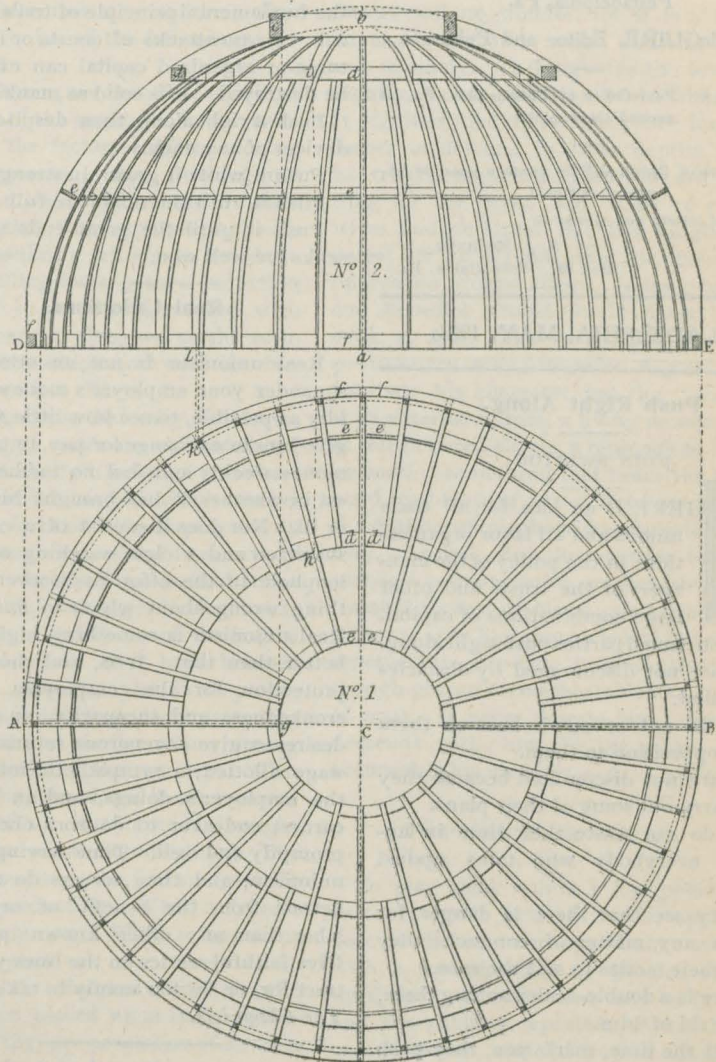


Fig. 18. PLAN AND ELEVATION OF A DOME, SHOWING FRAMED TIMBER WORK.

is made, pass among the roof trusses. The dome has a planking from the base upward, and hence the principals are secured horizontally at a little distance from each other. The contour of this roof is that of a pointed dome or arch, the principals being segments of circles; but the central opening for the lantern, of course, hinders these arches from meeting at a point. The scantling of the curved principals is 10 inches by 11½ inches at the base, decreasing to 6 x 6

ica, and has been followed in hundreds of cases both here and abroad, particularly in the construction of roller skating and other rinks, riding academies, and similar buildings.

In Fig. 18 I show an elevation and plan of a hemispherical dome, Nos. 1 and

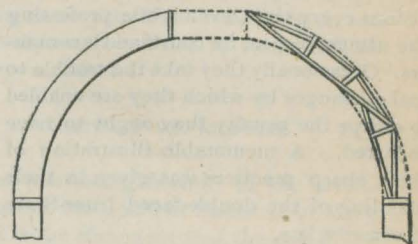


Fig. 12. DOME DESIGNED BY THE ADAM BROTHERS.

2. The corresponding parts, in both elevation and plan, are connected by dotted lines, and are designated by similar letters, and the construction is so obvious that no description is necessary.

For the illustrations and sense of the text in the foregoing paper, I am in-

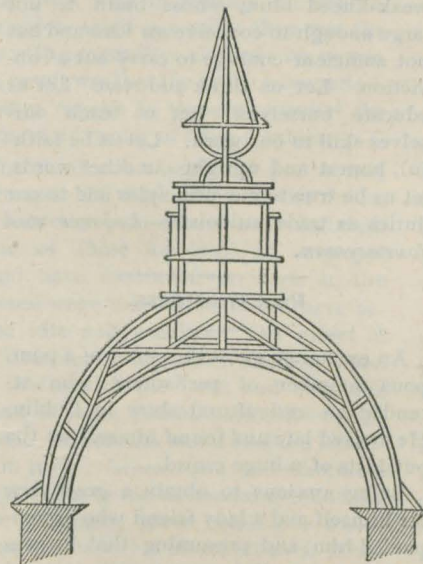


Fig. 6. DOME DESIGNED BY STIERME. inches at the top. A lantern of Portland stone crowns the summit of the dome. The method of framing will be clearly seen in Fig. 16. It is in every respect an excellent specimen of roof construction, and is worthy of the genius and mathematical skill of a great workman.

The dome shown at Fig. 10 was designed by the celebrated Jousse, and is of very simple construction. There are eight principal trusses which support the lantern. Fig. 6 shows a dome with radi-

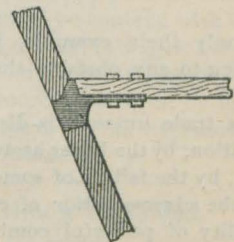


Fig. 17. IRON CRAMP USED IN BINDING DOME OF ST. PAUL'S.

debted to a number of sources, chiefly to Guitt, Miholson, *The Building News*, and that excellent work, "Newland's Carpenter and Joiner's Assistant."

The subject of domes and timber circular structures will be continued in future numbers of THE CARPENTER.

(To be continued.)

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PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1901.

Push Right Along.

JOHN SWINTON.

 HERE is an idea for all trade unions and all labor organizations in the policy of the managers of the trusts and other large combinations of capital.

The last-named parties push right along. They are not discouraged by obstacles of any kind.

They do not succumb because there may be opposition to them.

They are not discomfited because they fail to carry out some of their plans.

They do not waste their time in answering everybody who talks against them.

If they see that there is danger for them in any matter of conduct, they change their tactics to suit the case.

If there is a double-dealer among them, they get rid of him.

But all the time, mark you, they push right along.

In other years, Congress and State Legislatures have sometimes adopted measures which they disliked. In other times, also, courts have rendered decisions which appeared to be unfavorable to them. But they disregarded, or got around, or broke through these measures and decisions every time, even while professing the utmost respect for courts and law-makers. Occasionally they take the trouble to make changes by which they are enabled to escape the penalty they ought to have incurred. A memorable illustration of their sharp practices was given in their handling of the double-faced Inter-State Commerce law.

They rode over it, and they pushed along, while constantly growing bigger and stronger.

Now, in so far as the conduct of these parties involves trickery, falsehood, immorality or hypocrisy, no honorable man would advise any trade union to follow their example. A violation of truth or honor is always disgraceful to the guilty party.

It is only their example in never succumbing to any obstacle that is here spoken of.

Many a trade unionist is discouraged by opposition, by the bitter assaults upon unionism, by the failure of some favorite plan, by the adverse action of courts, by the hostility of powerful combinations, by the trickery of adversaries, or by the passage of baneful measures through Congress or a State Legislature.

But it is well to remember that the designs of an assailant, opponent or obstructor can very often be thwarted by rightful and legitimate means. When the end cannot be gained in one way, try another. When any given line of policy is lost,

take a better line. When your tactics fail, change them. When you are out-flanked look after your strategy. When the enemy comes down in force, you may gain success by backing up against a stone wall.

In any event, under any circumstances, there must be no discouragement for organized labor. Push right along.

No power can overthrow or undermine the fundamental principle of trade unionism. By no attacks of courts or Legislatures or organized capital can unionism be destroyed. It is solid as mankind.

Push it right along, then, despite all the devices of any enemy.

Push it while it grows in strength.

Push it until the ranks are full.

Push it until the great ends which it seeks are well won.

Real Unionism.

Real unionism is not an attempt to squander your employer's money as rapidly as possible, to see how little you can give him in exchange for pay, to take the money weekly and feel no further interest in whether it has brought him good or ill. Nor does it consist of a constant suspicion and a close watching of every loophole in the effort to discover something wrong about which to find fault. Real unionism is something higher and better than that. It is, and should be, protection for the employers against crookedness and incapacity, an earnest desire to give a generous return for the wage allotted, a sympathetic interest in the employer's doings, and an honest, earnest endeavor to do work cheerfully, promptly and well. Time serving is not unionism, and time servers do more to detract from the benefit of organized labor than any other known quantity. Give faithful service on the lines you contract for, or be too manly to take pay.—*The Chronicle*.

"Get Together."

Let the watchword of all trade unionists be "get together" and stay together. Let us all live up to our obligations and constitutions. Let us all do our work and do it well. Let our employers see that union labor is the best of labor, let them know that the man who has courage to join an organization for his elevation, mentally, morally and financially, is a better man and more valuable than the weak-kneed idiot, whose brain is not large enough to conceive an idea and has not sufficient courage to carry out a conviction. Let us think and read. Let us educate ourselves. Let us teach ourselves skill in our work. Let us be faithful, honest and upright—in other words, let us be true to our principles and to our duties as trade unionists.—*Laborer and Journeyman*.

Real Greatness.

An exchange gives this story of a pompous member of parliament who attended an agricultural show in Dublin. He arrived late and found himself on the outskirts of a huge crowd.

Being anxious to obtain a good view for himself and a lady friend who accompanied him, and presuming that he was well known to the spectators, he tapped a burly porter on the shoulder and peremptorily demanded, make way there.

"Darn, who are ye pushing?" was the unexpected response.

"Do you know who I am, sir," cried the indignant M. P. "I am the representative of the people."

"Yah," growled the porter, as he stood unmoved, "but we're the bloom-in' people themselves."

Vices of the Wealthy.

Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington has started a crusade against vice in New York city. He says it is useless to try to reform the poor while vice is rampant and unrebuked among the rich.

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, has joined Dr. Huntington. He says that gambling in society has reached a point where it is scandalous and a disgrace. This makes four rectors of prominent churches who have enrolled themselves under Dr. Huntington in his crusade against gambling in fashionable society. They are Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of Trinity; Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of St. George's; Rev. Dr. Houghton, of the Church of Transfiguration, and Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater, of St. Andrew's.

Dr. Hamilton, another New York divine, says; "I know of a woman at Newport who had a cottage there and supported herself by playing 'bridge' whist. She was a member of the exclusive set, and would invite a dozen young fellows to play a little whist at which she was an expert. I have seen one of the best known society women at Newport drunk at the Casino. There are several families in society in the season at Newport that set a bad example and indulge in gambling and drunkenness."

Chicago Sweat Shops.

Miss Nellie M. Auten, of Chicago, recently furnished the *Literary Digest*, of New York, an article on the condition of the workers in the garment trades of Chicago that forcibly presented the miseries of the sweat-shops of that city. In her investigations among the Italians there she found only twelve workers that were able to earn over \$300 a year. One hundred and nineteen were earning less than \$100 a year. Forty-three were receiving less than one dollar a week. The writer cited two extreme cases to show the depth of poverty to which some of these workers are reduced. In one case a housewife button sewer, working sixty hours a week, earned 40 cents a week. A housewife pants finisher, working sixty-six hours a week, at 30 cents per week (a rate of less than half a cent an hour), in forty-eight weeks earned \$14. Of the five nationalities that make up the bulk of the Chicago garment workers, the Italians are the worst off. Next in ascending gradation come the Poles, Jews, Bohemians and Swedes. Some of the Swedes earn fairly good wages, being better educated and organized than the other nationalities. Most of the sweat-shops are situated in the back part of tenements, shops or stables.

It Will Come.

With the consolidation movement on foot throughout the land, the municipal, State and government ownership of railroads, the telegraph and telephone, street railways, etc., is warmly discussed. It will be remembered that these reforms have been agitated by the Knights of Labor, the Socialists, and latterly, or, at the present time, by the American Federation of Labor. We are the only English-speaking people who are behind the times. Our British-American friends of the Dominion intend to purchase the telegraph at a cost of many millions. Their government controls large interests in the railroads. In New Zealand the roads are operated for the advantage of the people by the government, that is, they are not run for profit, but to meet the demands of the patrons. To-day the desire of the English-speaking countries seems to tend toward the complete con-

trol of public utilities. Telegraph ownership in England has existed for at least two decades.

Should these immense consolidations and combines that have recently been formed, or will be formed, prove detrimental to the interests of the people at large, there is a remedy, *i. e.*, municipal, State and government control. It may take four, five or ten years to bring it about, but it will come, and the sooner the better.

Let us hope that the accredited intelligence of our voters will meet the issue—if not through peaceful means—by an uprising that will pale the crater of Vesuvius. These things must be regulated so that the producers will receive more consideration, else the near future will usher in a revolution, in comparison with which the French revolt, with its slaughter and dreadful carnage, will be but a carnival.

If the American blood should reach the French temperature the result cannot be predicted. About everybody has read of the French revolution, but few have dwelt upon it or taken it in all its horror. Along the waters of the Seine blood flowed; it smeared the walls of houses and was thick upon the pavements. The atmosphere became foul. Epidemics were feared. Groans and cries from dying bodies were of common occurrence.

The government of the United States ere long must legislate for the commoners, or the latter will take the matter in their own hands.

Take the miners for instance! In the event of a grievance, such as presented itself last year, and the ordering out of the militia, what will happen? Will they yield submissively, or will these masters of powder and explosives combat with the soldiers? This is no joke. Two hundred thousand coal miners armed would cause more trouble for the government than the Boers have given the Britons.

The people's sovereignty is older than the institutions which restrain it. It takes the consent of the people to make these institutions binding. Are they going to put up with it forever? The French writers stood for the people's rights at all times. Madison and Jefferson studied their writings closely, and Washington was familiar with the writings of Montesquieu, which formed the opinions of America's pioneers.—*The Official Record*.

Trust Business Booming.

Paper trust has gobbled up twenty-six more independent plants, which it had all but ruined by fierce competition, for one-sixth their value. Rockefeller's silver trust has reached over into Canada and raked in the million-dollar Crow's Nest Coal Company, which owns the largest coke plant in the Dominion. In a few days all the lighting plants in Greater New York will have been formally transferred to the Rockefeller interests. All the sugar plantations of Hawaii are being gradually brought under the beneficent protection of the sugar trust. Rockefeller has just gobbled the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, which gives him control of about \$400,000,000 of deposits in that city alone.

In every country the dangerous classes are those who do not work. For instance, the nobility in Europe, and the slave-holders here. It is evident that the world needs a new nobility—not of the blood that is blue, because it stagnates—but of the new arterial blood that circulates and has a heart in it, and life and labor.—*Longfellow*.

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What Books to Read.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

WE advise our readers to procure, as far as possible, and also to peruse, such books as "stand fair" for their rights, the true rights of mankind. Such books are helpful. They clear up one's thoughts. They convey useful knowledge. They strengthen the mind. They furnish arguments that will be serviceable against the enemy.

We know of several fast-selling books which speak sneeringly of working people, misrepresent them, caricature them, and always try to put them in the wrong. Such books are apt to be fashionable nowadays. They enrich their authors. They are puffed in the papers. They tickle the dotards. They put false notions into the heads of their readers. They create harmful prejudices. They are among the crying evils of the times. They serve a bad purpose.

On the other hand, we know of first-rate books that stand for manhood, for fair play, for the welfare of the millions who do the work of the world, draw out the resources of the earth, and help along the life of mankind. We know, too, how often such books are failures, how often they "fall dead in the market," how often they are neglected by the very people whose rights and interests they uphold. We know, too—we are sorry to say—how often their authors are the losers, or are even impoverished, by their writings, and how they are scoffed at, or bitterly assailed, by newspapers. We have in our mind's eye several able authors of such books, some of them dead, who were overthrown in their battle for their fellow-men.

It is very wrong that such things should be, is it not? The working people have not so many able authors on their side that they can afford to bury any of them in the tomb of neglect, or, as Shakespeare says, to leave them to "lie in cold obstruction and to rot."

It is not our purpose to recommend any particular book or books to anybody's notice. Our readers do not need to have any trouble in finding out what books are on the right side and what ones on the wrong side. We merely wish to say: Don't always encourage your enemies and don't always discourage your friends.

High thinkers help us up; base writers debase us.

To Prosecute Blacklist Cases.

Organized labor will raise a fund to aid in the prosecution of railroad blacklist cases. At a recent meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, an assessment of 5 cents per capita was levied and the treasurer authorized to advance \$500 for immediate use in the case of Michael L. Driscoll versus the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Western Indiana, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies.

Secretary Walter Carmody was also instructed to issue an appeal to the brotherhoods of railroad employees, and all other organizations of labor, for contributions to be used in carrying blacklist cases to the Appellate Court and the Illinois and United States Supreme Courts.

W. J. Strong, attorney for Driscoll, explained to the Federation the methods used by the railroad companies in blacklisting the men who had joined the American Railway Union strike in 1894. He said that to secure employment on a railroad it was necessary for the applicant to show a "clearance" from his last employer.

"If a man cannot obtain work without the permission of his former employer then he is a slave," declared Attorney Strong.

Sayings of The Muscovite.

Beat your wife before dinner and again before supper.

Knock out his eye who remembers bygones.

A kind word is better than a pie.

A Pole tells lies even in his old age.

In Poland the women are stronger than the men.

Pray to God, but keep rowing to the shore.

Drink at table—not behind a pillar.

Dog, why do you bark? To frighten the wolf away. But dog, your tail is between your legs. Oh! I'm afraid of the wolf. (Said of great talkers and little doers.)

The wolf asked the goat to dinner; the goat respectfully declined. (He was invited to be eaten.)

If acquainted with a bear, keep hold of the ax.

His thoughts are over the mountains, but death is behind his shoulder. (Of building castles in the air.)

With God, go over the sea; without God, go not over the threshold.

When you walk, pray once; when you go to sea, pray twice; when you go to be married, pray three times.

An Appeal to Organized Labor.

A circular, countersigned by the American Federation of Labor, has been issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union, asking assistance in its fight with the American Tobacco Company, otherwise known as the trust. In New York City 5,000 cigarmakers were locked out for six months, for assisting the 2,000 employees of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, who are still on strike. The trust has absorbed quite a number of factories in New York and vicinity, but are opening others in various sections of the country, where cheap conditions prevail, with the avowed purpose of reducing wages and destroying the Cigarmakers' Union. An appeal is made to all branches of organized labor to aid them in their struggle, by smoking only cigars bearing the blue label, and particularly to refrain from purchasing the following brands: General Arthur, Cremo, Robert Burns, Tom Moore, George W. Childs, and Henry George.

An Obvious Lesson.

Massachusetts has furnished another powerful object lesson to the laboring men and women of America. Recently the E. & A. H. Batcheller Company of Brookfield, Mass., posted notices reducing the wages of their employees 10 per cent. The employees united to resist the reduction, and were out three days, when the firm met a committee, after which the firm issued the following statement:

"As you know, we met the committee of thirty-five of the employees, in the packing room of the factory. After listening to the statements of Mr. Dowling and Mr. Campion we announced that in view of the fact that the employees had with practical unanimity refused to accede to our terms calling for a general reduction of wages of 10 per cent., coupled with the profit-sharing plan, we would withdraw that proposition and start the factory where we left off."

The conclusions that may be drawn from this happy result are at least three, speaking effectively in behalf of unionism.

First, the reduction was withdrawn because of the fact that "the employees with practical unanimity refused to accede to the terms." In other words, had it not been for the unions, wages in that mammoth factory, which is one of the largest in the world, would have been lowered 10 per cent., never to rise, in all probability. This would have been precedent for a general and similar action among the shoe factories of the country. What would have happened had it not been for that "practical unanimity" brought about by the union organization? The employees stood together and successfully resisted the reduction. What a tribute to the trade union! What a lesson for working people!

Secondly, it effectually answers the stricture often placed upon labor organizations that they are promoters of strikes. Supposing there had been no union existing among those employees. There is no labor element so reckless and destructive as non-union employees once forced to strike. They are no respecters of the dictates of decency and right. Probably the majority of the employees would have continued at work, accepting the reduction. Others would persistently refuse to accept it, and would remain away. The shop would doubtless be crippled for the lack of a compact and controllable body to be dealt with in settling the trouble. The union acted as a unit; they met the firm with a committee clothed with power. The result was that the strike was averted. What a rebuke to those who indict the union as a breeder of labor troubles.

The third point need and can be only indicated. If there had been no union, the reduction would have been endured. Some of those hundreds of employees would have continued at work at the lowered wage and others would have become idle and reckless. The effect of the decreased wages and idleness upon the business of the town and even the nation is more potent than can be estimated. Merchants would feel the lessening in trade; farmers and manufacturers would suffer by the decreased demand for their products; these conditions would affect the employees of merchants, farmers and manufacturers, and thus the process would be multiplied in effect. Then there would be sorrow in thousands of homes, despair in thousands of hearts, laxation in morals, temptation to crime and dishonor, and a multitude of consequences that tend to undermine the foundations of national prosperity, happiness and well-being.

The lessons of this incident are too obvious to need recapitulation.—*Ex.*

A Moral Leper.

There is no word in the English language that carries so much hatred, scorn, loathing and contempt as the word "scab." Once branded, and the man is marked for life. There is no escape. It is infinitely worse than the brand that was placed upon Cain. It goes with a man everywhere. It shadows his every footstep. It never downs, and no wonder, for it is a synonym of all that is mean, contemptible and unmanly. It designates the loss of dignity, honor, principle and manhood. It signifies that it is impossible for its owner to descend to lower depths. He has tried to undermine men who are battling for the bread and butter of their wives and children. He has sought to defeat his fellows and rivet the chains of oppression around them. Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold would never have sunk so low. The criminal from the penitentiary may, in some degree, rehabilitate his character, but the "scab" is an external fixture, a living monument of self-inflicted shame, a reproach to honest men, a something that bears the outward semblance of a man, but from whom the dignity of manhood has departed forever. As men shun the leper for fear of physical contamination, so they shun the "scab" for fear of moral contamination. When a man has descended so low as to deserve this vile title it is as eternal as though graven on marble tablets or plates of brass. It never deserts him. It even descends with him to the grave, and accursed is his memory.—*A. A. Journal.*

To Polish Black Walnut.

To give black walnut a fine polish, so as to resemble rich old wood, apply a coat of shellac varnish, and then rub it with a smooth piece of pumice stone until dry. Another coat may be given, and the rubbing repeated. After this a coat of polish, made of linseed oil, beeswax and turpentine, may be well rubbed in with a dauber, made with a piece of sponge tightly wrapped in a piece of fine flannel several times folded, and moistened with the polish. If this work is not fine enough, it may be smoothed with the finest sand paper, and the rubbing repeated. In the course of time the walnut becomes very dark and rich in color, and in every way is superior to that which has been varnished.

Increase vs. Increase.

An interesting feature in the annual report of the Board of Statistics of Maryland is the statement that the cost of living within the State has increased 15 per cent. during the past two years, while the workers, by the use of every means at their command, have increased their earnings about 10 per cent. The laboring men of Maryland cannot lay claim to very much of the prosperity that other people in the State seem to have enjoyed. No doubt, there are persons who think men should be content with an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, but what is the good of an increase in a man's earnings if it is more than offset by the increase in the price of the necessities of life?—*Wage-Earner.*

Gave Him a Thrashing.

A woman of Allegheny, Pa., gave her husband a sound thrashing because he spent the money she had given him to pay his dues in the union for drink. Many women are better unionists, better citizens than the brutes, called lords of creation, to whom they are tied. Would that there were more women with this one's spirit.—*Ex.*

Danger Ahead.

Some facts:

Attorney General Griggs, a lawyer, was employed by the United States Government to enforce laws on behalf of the people as Attorney General. It has been supposed that an important part of his duty was to enforce the laws which forbid the organization and operation of criminal trusts. Mr. Griggs leaves the employ of the United States, retires to private life and secures employment of the most profitable kind—from a great firm of lawyers engaged in trust formation.

He is hired by the very firm that has organized the billion dollar steel trust.

It becomes necessary for the Government of the United States to select a man to succeed Mr. Griggs, whose employment by trust interests proves, of course, that in office he earned trust approval.

The man selected to succeed Mr. Griggs is Philander C. Knox, of Pittsburg.

Mr. Knox, who for a long time has been the lawyer of the Carnegie Steel Works, gives up his employment as paid agent of the steel trust magnate to enter the employment of the United States. He takes a position which will enable him to serve the steel trust in every way.

Mr. Knox, formerly an employe of the steel trust, and now selected for Attorney General of the United States, is recommended to Mr. McKinley by J. Pierpont Morgan, organizer of the billion dollar steel combination.

The most dangerous feature of the situation is that no comment is called for. The trusts, at present, own absolutely this government. Its welfare and immediate future depend not at all on the popular will, but on the moderation and the personal views of the few men who own the trusts.

By the way:

As steel trust attorney, Mr. Knox was paid \$50,000 a year.

As Attorney General—in charge of anti-trust legislation—his salary will be only \$8,000 a year.

Mr. Knox sacrifices \$42,000 yearly, merely by giving up his steel trust practice—to say nothing of the other private corporation practice.

Interesting figures, are they not? Suggestive, too, don't you think so?—*New York Journal*.

How it is Done in Paris.

Paris was recently disturbed by a strike of its underground railway employes. In Europe they have the reputation of dealing in a rough and ready way with labor troubles, and of resorting to the same methods as have of late years become the rule in America—namely, of dispensing with the services of the police, calling in the military, and proclaiming martial law. Such, however, was not the line adopted in the French capital by M. Baudin, Minister of Public Works, and the representative of the paternal government. Finding that the strikers would not give in, he gave in to the men, with what would be a Utopian result to the employes of the elevated and surface roads in New York, Brooklyn, Cleveland, and elsewhere in the United States. He granted every employe a day off, with full pay, once every seven days, and ten days vacation, with full pay, every year. Moreover, as many of the employes had to put in thirteen and twenty days military service annually, any one so conditioned gets full days while engaged. If he is laid aside by sickness, he gets pay for 365 days, and the company has to pay for his doctor's and drug store bill, and any extra expenses which his illness may entail upon him. No striker can be

dismissed because of his having joined a strike, and, finally, to cap the climax, the company is compelled to establish a benefit fund for its work people (some of whom are women—the wives of male employes having the preference for employment), and to pay the membership subscriptions without deducting the amount from their pay.

The presidents, directors, and management generally of our elevated and surface railroads are respectfully requested to take a leaf out of the book of this effete European city.—*Hammer and Pen*.

Of Course it Could.

The accuracy with which mail is handled by the government, and the trouble experienced in having express matter delivered promptly, particularly when it is handled by two or more companies, leads to the belief that the government could handle the express business as easily as it does the mails. Nearly 19,000,000 articles were handled in the registered mail by thousands of employes last year, and only 87 were lost by carelessness, accident or dishonesty. During the same time there was transmitted through the regular mails \$1,677,500,000 of government money, and not a dollar was lost. The Third Assistant Postmaster, who made this report, says: "Surely no greater testimonial is possible to be given to service than these astonishing figures, and it is doubtful if any private corporation in the world can match it. If the government can with perfect confidence intrust billions of dollars of its money to the registered mail—and the government matter is not hedged about with any better safeguards than encircle the letters of the humblest individual—what cause of apprehension can exist to deter the private citizen from patronizing this service?"

Keep Clear the Lines of Demarcation.

In any question of jurisdiction between unions, the one safe and certain rule to follow is that where members of different crafts are employed in connection with a given industry they should be organized in the distinctive unions of their crafts; provided, that in the case of men who change about in their work, as, for instance, the baker and confectioner, the boilermaker and iron shipbuilder, or the tanner and currier, both branches should be organized under one union. Where two workers in any shop or factory work alternately at the same job they become by the fact men of one trade and should be organized in the same union. Where they work constantly at different jobs, no matter how closely allied, they are by that fact men of different trades, and should, therefore, be organized in different unions. The keeping clear the lines of demarcation between the respective unions is as important to effective co-operation as is the drawing tight the bonds of affiliation between all unions.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

No Swelled Head Here.

Winnington Ingram, the new Bishop of London, in bidding farewell to his working flock at Stepney, the poorest district in the East End, said he wanted to rent his two palaces as Bishop of London, but that would not be permitted, and he regretted he would be obliged to keep a carriage in his new see. He added:

"If any of you see me driving through London in a lonely state, give me a hail, and I will be delighted to take you up and give you a lift.—*London Cable to New York World*.

Too Much Energy.

"We have had times in this country as a result of the tremendous energy of our people. This energy must be given a vent some way or other, and one of the results is overproduction.

"If we could get something to keep this industrial energy within bounds, it seems to us it would have a very wholesome effect."

The above is some of the testimony given before the Industrial Commission by Thomas S. Green, vice-president of the Audit Company of New York. When reading it, I wondered if he knew that the workers who were using all this energy only receive wages sufficient to pay 10 or 20 per cent. of what is charged at retail for what they have produced.

The workers are unable to purchase more goods than they have money to pay for, so we see the spectacle of the rich man who has the white man's burden on his back, having soldiers sent to the Philippines and China to force our products upon the poor heathen, while the brothers and sisters of the same soldiers are suffering for the want of the things that our energy has created. Mr. Green thinks that monopoly will solve the problem, because monopoly can limit the production, but he does not remember that monopoly at the same time limits the consumption.

Personally, I believe that the trusts are solving the problem between capital and labor, though not by any means as Mr. Green thinks it is being accomplished. When all our industries are organized into trusts, as they will be inside of five years, and the whole people work for the lowest wages they can exist upon for the exclusive benefit of a few rich men, then they will conclude it is just as well to own the trusts themselves. When they do come to that conclusion, they will take these trusts. We shall see the wildest Utopian dreams of Bellamy realized. Let me quote some statistics from the United States Labor Commissioner, as published in the thirteenth annual labor report.

The following is the labor time required to produce each article:

	Minutes.
1 peck of onions	15
15 pounds of rice	6
1 barrel of flour	60
1 best house broom	15
50 pounds of soap	10
8 day clock, fine brass case	60
Finest pair men's shoes	180
Finest pair ladies' shoes	120
Total	466
Or less than eight hours.	

Here is what a moderate day's pay for work under the private ownership of industries will buy at present retail prices, taken from the same records. Can you discover where the difference goes?

1 peck of onions	\$ 40
5 pounds of rice	50
1 broom (best)	30
3 bars of soap (large)	21
25 pounds of good flour	60
Total	\$2 01

Which is more money than the average wage worker receives, and he is out of work, on an average, one-third of the time, because he has made so much goods. My fellow wage-workers, you must look into this.—*Howard H. Caldwell*.

CITIZENS of Nashua, N. H., want a municipal electric plant. A paper there points out the fact that the stock of the present company is now \$400,000, while a few years ago it was only \$50,000, and no outside money has been put in—all having come from the profits, besides paying dividends that were fabulous.

The American Itch for Titles.

An Englishman, writing from Washington to the *New York Herald*, touches upon the American craving for titles conferred by European potentates. He says:

"The other day I stood in the senate chamber when a member took the oath of office. For two years he had been kept back from his desk by charges of bribery and corruption by the direct vote of his colleagues. That morning he stood embowered in the white flowers of purity, with the legend scrolled above him, 'The will of the people.' And yet to the crowd that greeted him he emblemized not a triumph of democracy, but a triumph of electioneering. With time I may fathom the mystery of this republicanism. So far, I have found more class distinction than in Britain, more conservatism than in Europe, less individual freedom than in any of our colonies.

"Since I arrived here than has been a marriage in one of the great families. All around me I found an adulation of the happy pair no self-respecting Briton, German, or Frenchman would yield the noblest of his nation. There was a wider practical gulf between those who pored over the details of the trousseau in the newspapers and the bridal pair than between a Highland cottager and the queen or an Inverary milkmaid and the duke of Argyll. The law calls all Americans equal, but greenbacks and the exigencies of society have long since set the classes on terraces as definite and as accurately ranged as the oldest peerage of monarchical Europe.

"Here in Washington there is a constant battle of precedents, and in the few days I have rested here more than one important engagement has been fought and won. There are more titles here than in a German statthalter's suite. In every buttonhole is a button indicative of the wearer's right to be called a Son of the Revolution, an officer of the Legion of Honor, a Knight of Pythias, and heaven knows what besides. Last year on the South African veldt I ran across one or two American correspondents, whose breasts were barred with ribbons. I looked and marveled, and my astonishment was not lessened when I learned these denoted that the correspondents' ancestors had fought in the civil war or in the war of the revolution—my democratic confreres wearing the badge of a hereditary nobility! For what are our patents of nobility but the indication that in the more distant past a Douglas or a Campbell or a Churchill fought valiantly for a king and country?"

A Sauer Kraut Trust.

Trusts, trade unions and strikes are rapidly becoming important factors of German business life. From Magdeburg, we hear of the formation of a "sauer kraut trust," formed for the avowed purpose of raising the price of that commodity from \$3.30 to \$4.00 a hoghead. In Dresden, the American Tobacco Company acquired the Jasmassi cigarette factory, one of the largest in Europe, and had offers for several other large plants. This move has caused considerable stir in the tobacco trade, and there is some talk to oppose the inroads of the American Company.

"I REJOICE at every effort workingmen make to organize. I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. Organize, and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice."—*Wendell Phillips*.

An Argument for Government
Ownership.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish declares that the combination of many railroads in the hands of one man will be a very good thing for the railroads. Mr. George Gould, a hereditary owner of railroads, says:

"I predict other and greater combinations than have yet taken place. I believe the public will be benefited thereby. The unity of interests among railroads is desirable primarily for the reason that a uniform and equitable rate basis can be maintained."

These two men, and especially Mr. Gould, are experts in railroad management. They, together with many other men, Pierpont Morgan, Vanderbilt, etc., have formally expressed their conviction that the old idea of competition being necessary in industry is all nonsense. They declare that the days of competition have gone by and are to be replaced by days of combination.

These men unconsciously are the strongest and ablest advocates of government ownership. If there is no harm in combining all the railroads under one management, paying all the profits to the one set of men, why not combine all the roads under government management, using the profits to reduce the taxes and increase the public advantages of all citizens?

The value of the railroads consists entirely, apart from individual management and competition, in the growing population of the country, its resources, agricultural and industrial products.

In other words, a railroad is a valuable property because there are millions of human beings who travel on it and other millions whose labor employs the railroad in hauling freight. The old theory was that individual owners and competitors improved the railroads and reduced the cost. But Mr. Gould and the other great authorities assure us that there is nothing in this theory. We wish they would tell us if there is any good reason under such conditions why the people who make the railroads valuable should not own them. This is, of course, no suggestion in the line of confiscation or any other extreme or impossible idea. We merely suggest that public properties should be publicly owned and that steps to this end should be taken at once, either by national purchase gradually or by laws which at the end of a certain number of years shall turn the public franchises over as government property.

It cannot be said that the government would be incapable of managing the railroad systems, for those systems are managed by intelligent men who, under the present trust arrangement, all work for salaries. These men could be hired by the government as well as by Mr. Gould. As regards the minute workings of the system and the economical management there should be no question, for the management of our post office is far superior to that of any private concern in the world, more reliable, more economical, more public spirited. In fact, the only big leak in the post office is due to private ownership of railroads. The men who own the railroads bribe the officials, directly or indirectly, and compel the people to pay for mail cars and for mail transportation an utterly dishonest, extravagant rate. If the railroads were owned by the government, nobody would be interested in overworking the men, thus causing wrecks, or in underpaying the men, thus causing strikes and riots. The service would be better and cheaper, and the employees would be better paid.—*Ex.*

"Deutsch."

Im öffentlichen Union-Bericht der Lokal 513 am 30. März in der „New Yorker Volkszeitung“, dem Organ der fortschrittlich gestimmten Arbeiter deutscher Zunge, wird angekündigt, der Distrikt-Council N. Y. soll den Bestrebungen der „deutschen“ Lokals mehr Beachtung schenken; zugleich wird darauf hingewiesen, daß im „Carpenter Journal“ das Gleiche geschehen möge. Unstreitig sind beide Wünsche vollkommen berechtigt. Man mag nach so kosmopolitischer Gesinnung sein, nimmer wird das Denken, das Empfinden sich in Schablonen pressen lassen, die dem Naturell fremd sind. Es giebt nationale Unterschiede, die ihre innere Berechtigung aus sich selbst herleiten, weil sie der leitende Faktor einer bestimmten Kultur sind. Wie in der kosmischen Welt Klima, Boden u. s. w. ungeheuer verschieden sind und dennoch ein Ganzes bilden, so auch die Individuen, die Charaktere, die Rassen. Es wäre schlimm um die Menschheit bestellt, wenn der Begriff Gleichheit so ausgelegt würde, daß man Alles über einen Leisten schlage. Deshalb nennen wir uns Deutsche, unbeschadet wir, nach politischen Grenzen abgesteckt, Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika sind, weil Deutsch unsere Muttersprache ist, weil Niemand die Erinnerung an seine Geburts-Heimath, an seine Jugend, an seine Vergangenheit los wird. Wir sollen und wollen aber nicht zu jener Sorte Deutsch-Amerikaner gezählt sein, welche in hündischer Ergebntheit ihre deutsche Unterthanen-Rolle hier weiter spielen, deutsche Vereins-Michelei treiben, deutsche Kriegerbünde stiften, monarchistische Ergebntheits-Gesellen verüben, kurz gesagt, den Namen Republik schänden. Wir sollen Alles beibehalten und wie irgend möglich auf unsere Kinder vererben, was gut, wahr und rechtlich anderen Nationalitäten zum Vorbild dienen kann. Zum Teufel mit all' dem Plunder äußerer Unterschiede; innerlich befeelt von dem Streben nach irdischer Glückseligkeit, haben die Arbeiter der ganzen Welt nur ein einziges, gleiches Interesse, wie einen gemeinsamen Feind. In keinem Lande der Welt hat die Idee der Befreiung der Arbeiterklasse, die Solidarität der Interessen so tiefe Wurzel gefaßt, als in Deutschland. Der größte Pessimist, der größte Arbeiterfeind, muß gezwungener Weise zugeben, daß eine neue Kultur-Epoche im Werden begriffen ist, die unaufhaltbar immer weitere Kreise zieht. Ist einst dies Werk vollendet und nennt man die besten und ausdauerndsten Pioniere eines neuen, gerechten Gesellschafts-Zustandes, so stehen die „Deutschen“ wahrlich nicht in letzter Linie. So lieben wir den Deutschen, wenn er bestrebt ist, geistig rückständigen Gefährten als Muster zu dienen, nur die Tugenden anderer Nationen sich zu eigen zu machen, das Schlechte jedoch gemeinsam zu bekämpfen. Wie zur Zeit die herrschende Klasse, der Capitalismus, nach nie gekannter Concentration strebt und thatsächlich schon theilweise vollzogen, so wird das arbeitende Volk der ganzen Welt, will es ein befreites Ziel erreichen, dem Truist des Ausbeutenthums, den Truist der Arbeit entgegenstellen und müssen. Es wird so kommen, es muß so kommen. Vor uns liegt nur die Möglichkeit vollständiger Versklavung oder Befreiung. Wenn unsere Brüder englischer Zunge die Ideale, Theorien, das positive, abstrakte moderne Wissen, das mit dem Worte „Socialismus“ bezeichnet wird, erfaßt haben, wenigstens so weit, wie in Deutschland schon geschehen; dann wird es eine Lust sein, zu leben zu kämpfen.

Als Anfangs der achtziger Jahre in Folge der brutalen Gewaltmaßregeln seitens eines Bismarck und Trabant, laufende deutscher Arbeiter, Socialisten, zu „vaterlandslosen Gesellen“ durch Landes-Verweis gestempelt wurden, gab es unter den deutschen organisierten Arbeitern, besonders in New York, ein Ringen und Streben nach Vollkommenheit, das zu den schönsten Hoffnungen berechtigte. Leider ist heutigen Tages wenig von ähnlicher Propaganda zu verspüren. Wo sind denn all' die wackeren Kämpfer geblieben? Jene Männer der That, die ihre Freiheit, ihre Familie, ihre Gesundheit, ja selbst ihr Leben für die Sache der Arbeit, der Frei-

heit stets einzusetzen bereit waren! Sie sind lebendig „tot“. Alle Ursachen dieser geistigen und materiellen Veränderung sind am Treffendsten damit gezeichnet—sie haben sich acclimatistirt—englisirt—amerikanisirt; sie sind nicht mehr „Deutsch“. Wer einmal eine höhere Stufe des Wissens, der Erkenntniß eingenommen und dann zum passiven Muschelthier sich erniedrigt, kann keinen Anspruch auf Anerkennung erheben.

Freilich viel schlimmer steht es um jene Genossen, die mithelfen, durch einseitige fanatische Agitation im Zeichen des Armes mit dem Hammer das Vertrauen jener Kreise von Arbeitern in die Prinzipien des Socialismus zu untergraben, die es am Allernöthigsten hätten, aufgeklärt zu werden. Der „Split“ in der gewerkschaftlichen, wie politischen Arbeiter-Bewegung wird meistens von Einzelnen verursacht; bedauerlich ist nur, daß solche Wölfe im Schafpelze immer wieder eine Herde finden. In Deutschland werden solche Piraten eher erkannt und über Bord geworfen. In der in Cleveland erscheinenden „Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung“, Richtung DeLeon, wird die „N. Y. Volkszeitung“ in so perfider Weise heruntergerissen, wie man solchen Ton sonst nur bei Renegaten findet. In einem Artikel mit Fortsetzung, gewidmet der „U. B. of Carpenters und Joiners“, erschien in der gleichen Zeitung vom 16. März eine maßlose Anschuldigung gegen die Executive derselben, überseht aus dem in N. Y. erscheinenden „Daily People“ in's Deutsche.

Soll der Distrikt-Council von N. Y. oder die Executive keine Kenntniß von den erhobenen Beschuldigungen haben?

Wenn die Verteidiger der Socialist Trade und Labor Alliance der Meinung sind, mit dieser Agitationsweise erzieherisch zu wirken und dem verhassten „pure and simple“ Trades Unionismus eins auszuweisen, so ist das eine sonderbare Auffassung. Es kann auf keinen Fall schaden, da besagter Artikel über das ganze Land Verbreitung gefunden hat, wenn im „Carpenter“ eine Gegen-Erklärung abgegeben würde. Es ist nicht die Absicht, in diesem Artikel auf Einzelheiten einzugehen; bemerkt sei nur, die deutsche Sprache ist reich genug, um ihr passendere Worte zu entnehmen. Lokal 32 in Brooklyn befindet sich nach ihrem Sitzungs-Bericht vom 30. März gegeben, auch auf dem Kriegspfade. Jedenfalls wurde die General-Executive davon benachrichtigt. Es wäre sehr angebracht, wenn im „Carpenter“ in „Deutsch“ Bericht darüber zu finden wäre. Die „Deutschen Lokals“ wünschen schon lange, daß die Zusage, daß ein des Deutschen mächtiger Mitarbeiter in der General-Office Anstellung, respektive Vorzug findet. Der Distrikt-Council von N. Y. wird gerne zugeben, daß die deutschen Lokals im Allgemeinen die opferwilligsten und in puncto Bezahlens die ersten sind.

Es kann für die Executive wie den ganzen Verband nur von Nutzen sein, wenn endlich solche Veränderung eintrifft. Wer der Ueberzeugung ist, und welcher halbwegs denkender Mensch sollte dies nicht sein, daß nur durch gute Organisation allein es möglich ist, ein gemeinsames Ziel zu erreichen, nicht nur um zeitgemäße Vortheile zu erlangen, sondern besonders auch das Ganze unserer Forderungen vorzubereiten, lege Hand an's Werk. Das Interesse bei Beamten-Wahlen in den deutschen Lokals ist im Vergleich zu den „englischen“ sehr lau. Da können wir von selbst was lernen. Man verläßt sich zu viel auf den—Anderen; der Andere macht es auch so. Wenn Jeder seine Pflicht erfüllt, lassen sich tagtäglich Verbesserungen einführen, wenn aber die Mitglieder glauben, es macht sich Alles von selbst, oder, was sehr unbrüderlich ist, daß eine kleine Minorität dafür sorgen muß, den passiven Kollegen ihre Positionen zu sichern, nur zum Leiden, aber nicht zum Genießen berechtigt, so ist das eine gewaltige Täuschung, die sich bitterlich rächen würde. Also, ihr Brüder deutscher Zunge, der Winter ist vorüber, der vielbesungene Mai hat in der Natur seinen Einzug gehalten. Keimen, sprossen, wachsen und gedeihen soll unsere Organisation. Laßt uns ein scharfes Auge haben auf alle Mißstände, nicht in engbrüster, sondern freimüthiger Weise Kritik üben, aber auch zugleich auf Verbesserung sinnen. Es giebt keinen Stillstand, deshalb immer Vorwärts drängen, um die Entwicklung zu beschleunigen. So wird die Zeit kommen, daß bei der ungeheuer raschen technischen Entwicklung wir eines Tages berufen sind, unser natürliches Erbe anzutreten, die Schätze der Natur und menschlichen Geistes im Namen der Menschenrechte zu reklamieren. Ihr deutschen Brüder, macht Eurer Abstammung Ehre; nennt man uns doch das Volk der Denker; laßt Euch nicht überflügeln. Das ist ein edler Wettbewerb, denen nachzuahmen, deren höchste Befriedigung darin bestand, im Glücke der Gesamtheit sein eigenes zu begründen.

Mit solidarischem Kampfesgruß

A. F.

2. 11. 309, N. Y.

The Best School.

The labor union is a school, and one of the very best schools there is in all the civilized nations of the earth. It is a school whose purpose and effect is the imparting of knowledge and the formation of character. It is a school for manliness, for earnestness of purpose, for brotherhood. Its students are not so polite as those at college; they are, in fact, very blunt. They have no ambiguities in language and no circumlocutions in speech. They have learned that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, and they follow that straight line to reach results. The labor union school is entitled to rank as a university, as it affords a post-graduate course to the graduates of colleges, who come out stuffed full of theories, and who, in the ranks of labor, run against the real thing called life.—*Ex.*

About Time to Strike.

A system of fines, which would better suit the dark ages, is said to be in vogue in some of the New Jersey shirt-waist factories, viz.: 51 cents for a laugh; 10 cents for a smile; 12 cents for looking in a mirror; 25 cents for talking, and 25 for taking a day off, as a result of which, the girls went on a strike.

Of the men engaged in the fishing industry of Nova Scotia, 5,705 are in fishing vessels, with an average crew of 10, and 19,466 in boats, carrying one or two men each. The total value of fishing capital invested in the Province is placed at \$3,080,795.

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During the month ending, April 30, 1901.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$147 40	145—\$14 85	282—\$10 00	425—\$18 00				
2—71 20	146—46 70	283—12 80	426—77 40				
3—15 30	147—24 70	284—7 20	427—50 60				
4—56 60	148—46 80	285—25 00	428—15 35				
5—48 40	149—6 40	287—3 30	429—108 10				
6—17 00	150—10 60	288—29 80	430—26 40				
7—188 50	152—9 00	289—26 50	431—11 40				
8—107 25	153—8 20	290—8 40	432—20 20				
9—64 80	154—11 85	291—20 50	433—27 20				
10—164 40	155—24 60	292—6 35	434—10 25				
11—59 00	156—8 30	293—3 40	435—10 20				
12—82 10	157—8 70	294—3 00	436—3 40				
13—36 20	158—19 20	295—6 30	437—14 50				
14—10 10	159—58 50	296—31 65	438—8 80				
15—13 60	160—4 15	297—12 40	439—16 80				
16—59 60	161—7 20	298—4 60	440—4 00				
17—6 00	162—16 20	299—18 40	441—22 75				
18—5 60	163—7 10	300—17 00	442—25 60				
19—71 40	164—11 00	301—27 60	443—3 90				
20—15 20	165—6 00	302—20 00	444—6 60				
21—21 60	166—15 00	303—11 60	445—25 40				
22—145 50	168—17 80	304—20 20	446—8 00				
23—31 60	169—36 20	306—79 20	447—22 60				
24—55 10	170—4 00	307—1 50	448—8 20				
25—81 20	171—31 60	309—198 80	449—16 20				
26—22 60	172—13 00	311—17 90	450—34 80				
27—24 00	173—3 50	312—9 60	451—17 60				
28—14 00	174—32 10	313—5 85	452—3 60				
29—82 60	175—14 80	314—6 40	453—9 25				
30—23 60	176—34 55	315—5 30	454—56 80				
31—58 40	177—23 60	316—19 20	455—5 80				
32—76 80	178—4 80	317—14 50	456—9 00				
33—8 80	179—20 60	318—27 20	457—2 00				
34—7 80	180—28 50	319—2 20	458—2 80				
35—62 60	181—114 80	320—8 60	459—4 80				
36—22 00	182—4 50	321—9 60	460—33 20				
37—6 20	183—74 20	322—48 90	461—20 00				
38—12 20	184—31 40	323—2 20	462—9 45				
39—1 75	185—11 60	324—6 40	463—8 40				
40—6 60	186—15 10	325—23 40	464—4 15				
41—23 60	187—19 60	327—15 15	465—4 15				
42—69 00	188—40 80	328—21 80	466—50 35				
43—38 80	189—31 40	329—6 80	467—30 20				
44—11 80	190—27 60	330—2 00	468—4 00				
45—22 80	191—3 70	331—1 50	469—8 90				
46—46 40	192—22 20	332—10 35	470—74 40				
47—4 55	193—7 80	333—12 10	471—18 80				
48—36 40	194—7 40	334—11 85	472—6 80				
49—18 40	195—23 70	335—8 50	473—7 00				
50—88 80	196—15 30	336—6 60	474—3 50				
51—69 40	197—117 45	337—4 25	475—23 80				
52—3 25	198—39 20	338—17 00	476—16 80				
53—36 40	199—30 60	339—10 80	477—193 65				
54—130 20	200—2 20	341—3 80	478—6 00				
55—18 10	201—52 30	343—4 00	479—3 60				
56—6 40	202—14 80	344—2 80	480—28 20				
57—117 80	203—2 80	345—6 20	481—12 60				
58—15 15	204—8 20	346—9 10	482—7 00				
59—16 15	205—37 50	347—3 00	483—15 80				
60—107 40	206—13 60	348—22 80	484—44 95				
61—86 20	207—2 40	349—36 40	485—49 10				
62—34 40	208—28 40	350—11 40	486—50 50				
63—22 00	209—25 90	351—22 40	487—35 20				
64—10 80	210—84 80	352—15 15	488—33 40				
65—2 50	211—17 50	353—20 50	489—20 80				
66—15 40	212—9 25	354—11 25	490—72 20				
67—11 65	213—19 90	355—53 20	491—24 65				
68—14 80	214—8 00	356—4 80	492—14 10				
69—96 20	215—7 75	357—6 80	493—5 20				
70—21 20	216—14 80	358—4 40	494—14 00				
71—55 70	217—29 80	359—38 40	495—15 00				
72—7 55	218—13 60	360—15 00	496—8 05				
73—26 40	219—10 60	361—37 30	497—506 40				
74—7 00	220—11 40	362—27 50	498—10 00				
75—3 60	221—8 70	363—9 00	499—8 25				
76—12 20	222—64 05	364—13 80	500—3 50				
77—10 60	223—7 80	365—1 00	501—8 60				
78—43 80	224—7 60	366—10 20	502—11 20				
79—8 20	225—15 90	367—18 10	503—4 40				
80—109 20	226—23 60	368—3 40	504—35 60				
81—28 10	227—25 65	369—2 75	505—4 20				
82—15 00	228—13 40	370—4 40	506—93 40				
83—12 60	229—27 70	371—57 80	507—5 40				
84—18 20	230—12 30	372—121 60	508—25 71				
85—47 60	231—11 50	373—10 00	509—519 20				
86—2 25	232—4 20	374—12 00	510—12 90				
87—15 60	233—10 80	375—18 00	511—19 00				
88—91 40	234—12 60	376—17 80	512—16 00				
89—34 05	235—17 80	377—12 60	513—9 20				
90—41 80	236—22 50	378—5 45	514—40 20				
91—12 10	237—17 00	379—29 15	515—4 00				
92—16 00	238—23 50	380—7 05	516—76 40				
93—2 00	239—33 40	381—50 52	517—3 00				
94—18 20	240—2 40	382—7 40	518—6 30				
95—103 60	241—4 20	383—30 70	519—5 00				
96—71 25	242—14 20	384—11 00	520—6 20				
97—7 20	243—17 80	385—32 80	521—7 15				
98—43 60	244—21 20	386—14 20	522—24 30				
99—6 80	245—7 40	387—15 00	523—1 80				
100—13 80	246—12 60	388—13 20	524—17 20				
101—52 90	247—7 20	389—16 60	525—9 65				
102—82 60	248—12 00	390—14 00	526—6 80				
103—9 10	249—12 50	391—17 20	527—7 40				
104—6 40	250—5 00	392—5 00	528—7 05				
105—65 00	251—05 38	393—6 45	529—7 05				
106—16 00	252—11 60	394—18 30	530—56 95				
107—72 90	253—98 80	395—3 40	531—10 50				
108—40 80	254—19 10	396—30 70	532—22 60				
109—11 65	255—13 10	397—40 24	533—5 80				
110—11 60	256—34 20	398—8 40	534—546 80				
111—47 40	257—7 40	399—5 80	535—32 80				
112—25 70	258—42 75	400—6 80	536—20 80				
113—12 80	259—3 25	401—3 40	537—136 20				
114—55 50	260—11 50	402—27 95	538—7 20				
115—19 40	261—33 20	403—9 30	539—11 50				
116—5 20	262—19 80	404—5 55	540—3 60				
117—12 10	263—27 75	405—4 80	541—556 70				
118—131 00	264—14 20	406—35 75	542—557 90				
119—100 80	265—11 85	407—8 70	543—559 14 20				
120—13 90	266—4 80	408—3 80	544—560 90				
121—28 80	267—21 20	409—43 50	545—23 00				
122—7 50	268—28 40	410—16 20	546—18 80				
123—9 00	269—9 40	411—3 20	547—50 00				
124—29 40	270—52 20	412—48 00	548—15 40				
125—21 20	271—87 00	413—4 20	549—14 90				
126—19 80	272—22 60	414—4 45	550—12 90				
127—83 22	273—12 30	415—2 40	551—23 60				
128—2 40	274—8 60	416—34 60	552—3 20				
129—20 00	275—182 00	417—7 60	553—10 00				

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(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
570	\$4 40	624	\$35 25	681	\$3 80	736	\$2 50
571	20 00	625	25 00	682	8 40	737	4 65
572	17 60	626	6 50	683	9 60	741	5 00
573	4 60	628	15 70	684	6 00	743	7 50
574	13 20	629	2 50	685	9 00	746	6 00
575	58 60	630	9 60	686	2 40	747	50 00
576	5 60	631	6 85	687	9 20	748	4 40
577	2 00	632	8 20	688	9 60	749	3 00
578	9 85	633	28 90	689	5 55	750	25 30
579	12 55	634	5 80	690	9 40	751	1 25
580	17 70	635	6 40	691	17 20	752	3 50
582	3 60	636	29 65	692	8 40	754	5 25
583	7 43	637	12 50	694	3 90	756	3 50
585	18 75	638	6 80	695	10 20	757	15 30
586	33 25	639	19 20	696	50 00	760	1 00
587	14 80	640	10 40	697	5 15	762	6 50
588	3 25	641	7 25	698	9 40	763	15 00
589	13 80	642	15 90	700	17 00	764	10 50
590	3 00	643	36 80	701	50 00	765	10 00
591	9 20	644	18 05	703	7 20	766	10 00
592	25 70	645	3 20	704	20 25	767	13 00
593	13 55	646	6 80	705	30 00	768	14 00
594	5 45	649	4 20	706	8 40	769	14 75
595	8 40	650	8 45	707	15 00	770	10 00
597	3 65	651	14 00	709	8 95	771	10 00
598	5 05	652	13 80	711	12 05	772	25 25
599	12 60	653	13 50	712	11 20	773	22 50
600	17 13	654	8 12	713	8 00	774	19 40
601	16 60	655	11 20	714	16 60	775	10 00
602	7 20	657	20 50	715	55 60	776	10 00
603	8 65	659	15 40	716	28 10	777	10 00
604	5 20	660	14 00	717	58 35	778	15 75
605	5 90	661	12 20	718	12 00	779	10 00
608	11 40	662	2 80	719	3 20	780	10 00
607	6 50	663	8 60	720	12 95	781	10 00
608	5 20	665	12 15	721	8 40	782	10 00
609	10 70	667	27 40	722	19 25	783	10 00
610	8 70	668	2 40	723	15 60	784	10 00
611	21 40	670	9 25	724	27 00	785	5 35
612	7 40	671	6 75	725	10 20	786	5 90
613	13 80	672	16 20	726	19 80	787	10 00
614	11 10	673	8 40	727	17 20	788	10 00
615	16 60	674	27 00	729	13 35	789	10 00
616	7 40	675	5 00	730	8 00	790	16 00
617	11 00	676	9 00	731	26 20	791	10 00
618	7 70	677	21 00	732	6 00	792	10 00
619	3 50	678	7 40	733	1 25	793	10 00
620	7 80	679	6 00	734	4 20	794	10 00
621	19 75	680	7 60	735	5 70		



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

LOCAL UNION No. 49, Lowell, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother SEVERE PERIGNY; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother SEVERE PERIGNY, Local Union No. 49 laments the loss of a faithful and earnest supporter of unionism.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to his relatives in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union, our charter draped, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

JAMES A. READY,
OWEN W. HORTON, } Committee.
C. G. WELLETTE.

LOCAL UNION No. 49, Lowell, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother WILLIAM M. MERRITT, a worthy member.

Resolved, That in the death of WILLIAM M. MERRITT Union 49 laments the loss of a Brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed, one who was a universal friend and a true and upright citizen.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and our charter draped in mourning.

JAMES A. READY,
OWEN W. HORTON, } Committee.
C. G. WELLETTE.

LOCAL UNION No. 109, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, WILLIAM O'GRADY, Sr.; and

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union No. 109 feel and mourn the loss of a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Union, that a copy be sent to the bereaved widow, and a copy to our official journal for publication.

THOMAS GLENNEN,
P. W. BIRCK, } Committee.
J. W. ELDER.

LOCAL UNION No. 409, Erie, Pa.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His great wisdom, has thought best to remove from our midst our Brother, CHRISTIAN STEINFORD; and while we deplore his loss, we submit to the will of Providence, knowing that He doeth all things well; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; that we extend to the bereaved family the sympathy of the Union; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official organ, and spread upon the minutes.

J. F. HAVER,
C. K. P. LARSON, } Committee.
CHAS. S. MEHLER.

LOCAL UNION No. 518, Charleston, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, J. F. HISSONG, who departed this life April 20.

WHEREAS, Local Union 518 feels the loss of a faithful Brother and earnest promoter of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of our Union be draped for thirty days, in memory of our deceased Brother, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, also a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

FRANK O. HUFFMAN,
ELMER C. GOODMAN, } Committee.
VIRGIL S. BROWN.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., men have asked the contractors for \$2.75 per day, with the privilege of completing old work at the present rate, \$2.50, to take effect May 1. So far, no answer has been received to the demand, although the outlook appears favorable.

Cost of Solomon's Temple.

A noted statistician and investigator who has lots of time for such work, has been doing some figuring on the cost of the Temple of Solomon, and says few people, even in these days of palmy extravagance and millionaire display, have an adequate impression of the enormous cost of the great temple. According to Villalpandus, the "talents" of gold, silver and brass equaled the enormous sum of £6,879,822,000. The worth of the jewels is placed at a figure equally as high. The vessels of gold, according to Josephus, were valued at 140,000 talents, which, reduced to English money, would equal £575,296,203. The vessels of silver, according to the same authority, were still more valuable, being set down as worth £646,344,000. Priests' vestments and the robes of singers, £2,010,000, and the trumpets, £200,000. To this add the expense of the building material, labor, etc., and some wonderful figures result. Ten thousand men hewing cedars, 60,000 bearers of burdens, 80,000 hewers of stone, 3,300 overseers, all of whom were employed for seven years, and upon whom, besides their wages, Solomon bestowed £6,733,970. If their daily food was worth fifty cents each, the sum total of all was £63,877,088 during the time of building. The materials in the rough are estimated as having been worth £2,545,337,000. This gives a total, just for this much of the expense, which by no means expresses the whole cost, of £10,719,620,361, or about \$53,598,101,805.

Don't Be a Piker.

The fellow that goes around looking like the director of a funeral, who never can work up his face into a pleasant smile, is really in bad shape; his liver needs tuning up, and he may eventually smile; but the ever-present sneaking dub, that meets you with a smile, drinks your health, and agrees with everything you have to say favorable to unionism and your union, but inserts his knock with a hammer, as long as a tape measure, when your back is turned, belongs to that breed of goats known as pikers on humanity. They are placed on this earth to make trouble, and they are holding their jobs to a finish. Keep your eyes peeled on those disturbers, nothing that does not originate with them is either honest or right; they create discord and run when found out; they haven't got a liver, neither have they a heart, and their smile and presence are both undesirable. Don't be a piker.—Mixer and Server.

Germany in Bad Shape.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* declares that reduced production by the factories of Germany, and the consequent dismissal of working people, are so general as to no longer attract notice. It is safe to say that a quarter of the working people are either idle or insufficiently employed, and there is little prospect of an improvement. The situation is made more serious by the uncertainty of Germany's commercial policy. The numberless industries of the country do not know whether disastrous tariffs will destroy the work of years. The uncertainty of Germany's vacillating trade policy drives German capital and intelligence to found large industrial undertakings abroad and hinders business relations with foreign countries. Prices are so depressed in Silesia that even the iron works there, which possess their own coal mines and furnaces, cannot cover operating expenses.

Forty New Unions Chartered During the Month.

30. Hubbard City, Tex.
228. Pottsville, Pa.
302. Huntingdon, W. Va.
376. Anniston, Ala.
577. Elk Rapids, Mich.
764. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
765. Mascoutah, Ill.
766. San Francisco, Cal.
768. Dorrancetown, Pa.
769. Pasadena, Cal.
770. Amarillo, Tex.
771. Watsonville, Cal.
772. Clinton, Ia.
773. Braddock, Pa.
774. New York City.
775. Gray's Harbor, Wash.
776. Fond-du-Lac, Wis.
777. Medford, Mass.
778. Fitchburg, Mass.
779. Clarksville, Tenn.
780. Everett, Mass.
781. West, Tex.
782. Greenfield, Mass.
783. Sioux Falls, So. Dak.
784. North Easton, Mass.
787. Skowhegan, Me.
788. Albia, Ia.
789. Marissa, Ill.
790. Dixon, Ill.
791. Petoskey, Mich.
792. Rockford, Ill.
793. Gainesville, Ga.
794. Leominster, Mass.
795. Montezuma, Ind.
796. Fernie, B. C.
797. Charlevoix, Mich.
798. Salem, Ill.
799. Brockville, Ont.
800. Parkersburg, W. Va.
801. Woonsocket, R. I.

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Savannah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah.; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California.; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas.; Easton, Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Col.; Hartford City, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; San Jose, Cal.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Joliet, Ill.; Duluth, Minn.; Rocky Ford, Col.; Saginaw, Mich.; Streator, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; Washington, D. C.; El Paso, Texas.; Davenport, Ia.; Port Arthur, Texas.; Mena, Ark.; Racine, Wis.; Atlanta, Ga.; Des Moines, Ia.; Pittsfield, Mass.; San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Vineland, N. J.; Houston, Texas.; Beaumont, Texas.; Columbia, S. C.; Tacoma, Wash.; Witt, Ill.; St. Hyacinthe, Can.; Athens, Ga.; Portland, Ore.; Steubenville, O.; Kane, Pa.; Everett, Wash.; La Salle, Ill.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Canon City, Col.; Ogden, Utah.; Lewiston, Idaho.; Boulder, Col.



C. G. ROBERTS and E. M. FISH were expelled from Union No. 417, Colorado City, Col., for violation of sections 163 and 164 of the Constitution.

W. L. ROGERSON was expelled from Union No. 124, Bradford, Pa., for defrauding a fellow-member and refusing to appear before his union and stand trial for the same.

LOCAL Union No. 273 has expelled John Pulsifer for embezzlement.

Directory of Brotherhood Business Agents.

Akron, Ohio, B. F. Ebert, 428 East Buchtel ave.
Alton, Ill., Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C., J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main st.
Austin, Texas, J. Geggie, 205 West Sixth st.
Birmingham, Ala., P. G. Howard, 2008 1/2 2d ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y., James Thompson, 252 Third ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
Buffalo, N. Y., C. Donald Glass, 44 Kehr st.
Chicago, Ill., Wm. G. Shadt, 503 Garden City Block.
Chicago, Ill., William Hambach, 388 North Paulina st.
Chicago Heights, Ill., M. O. Neighbour, Box 728.
Cincinnati, Ohio, D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st.
Cleveland, Ohio, William Schultz, 83 Prospect st.
Covington, Ky., E. Watkins.
Dallas, Texas, S. Lotzenheimer, 336 Main st.
Dayton, Ohio, John Weyrick, 36 Drake ave.
Detroit, Mich., T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
Elizabeth, N. J., John T. Cosgrove, 76 Park st.
Fort Worth, Texas, G. B. Priddy.
Hartford, Conn., Fred C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass., R. E. Bonville, 158 High st., Room 5.
Indianapolis, Ind., H. E. Travis, 144 E. Washington st.
Kansas City, Kansas, J. W. Jones, 964 Osage ave.
Kansas City, Mo., W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.
Knoxville, Tenn., W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave.
Louisville, Ky., H. S. Huffman, 249 W. Jefferson
Marion, Ind., Joseph Shellhous, W. Tenth st.
Memphis, Tenn., J. T. Hall, 846 Porter st.
Milwaukee, Wis., Wm. P. Ashley, 395 Fifth st.
Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7, L. F. Blackfield, 2308 Twelfth ave. South.
Montclair, N. J., S. B. Otteril.
Newark, N. J., J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
New York (Bronx), C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.
New York, N. Y., W. H. Blatchford, 1544 Second ave.
New York City, East Side, F. Spreter, 505 E. 83d st.
New York City, West Side, Geo. Slatter, 240 E. 80th st.
New York City, Shops, Adolph Knieger, 253 E. 78th st.
New York City, Stairbuilders, Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.
Oklahoma, I. T., C. E. Ballard, Box 276.
Oshkosh, Wis., Frank Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Peoria, Ill., C. H. Leffer, 123 S. Adams st.
Philadelphia, Pa., Joseph Holt, 232 N. Twelfth st.
Pontiac, Ill., M. H. Abinet.
Queen's Borough, Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.
Richmond, Va., James H. Pond, 1 East Clay st.
Rochester, N. Y., F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Schenectady, N. Y., Charles N. Kelafant, 827 Strong st.
Scranton, Pa., O. S. Lutz, 309 Lackawanna ave.
St. Louis, Mo., R. Fuelle, 25 S. 11th st.
St. Louis, Mo., Henry Koenig, 2539 University st.
St. Louis, Mo., A. A. McFarland, 604 Market st.
St. Paul, Minn., J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin st.
Springfield, Ill., John Dick, 615 Eastman st.
Springfield, Mass., George W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Syracuse, N. Y., John T. O'Brien, 307 Oak st.
Tampa, W. A. B. Kelly, 907 Marion st.
Troy, N. Y., J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C., J. T. Barkman, 609 C st. N. W.
Waterbury, Conn., Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.
Waterville, Maine, F. A. Stephens, 46 Elm st.
Worcester, Mass., William A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.
Wyoming Valley, D. C., John R. Mullery, Room 15, Weitzankorn Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

THE unions of Mecca, Ind., have notified the merchants of that town that on and after April 1, 1901, all merchants must handle goods bearing the union label, and that they will absolutely refuse to purchase goods from those who fail to comply with the request. Mecca has three unions—two Miners' Unions, the other a Federal Labor Union.

Girls As Coal Heavers.

Bishop Potter paints this realistic picture in a paper recording his impressions of Japan:

"If I were asked to say, of all that I saw in Japan, what that is that lives most vividly in my memory, I should probably shock my artistic reader by saying that it was the loading of a steamship at Nagasaki with coal. The huge vessel, the Empress of Japan, was one morning, soon after its arrival at Nagasaki, suddenly festooned—I can use no other word—from stem to stern on each side, with a series of hanging platforms, the broadest nearest the base and diminishing as they rose, strung together by ropes, and ascending from the sampans, or huge boats in which the coal has been brought alongside the steamer, until the highest and narrowest platform was just below the particular port hole through which it was received into the ship. There were, in each case, all along the sides of the ship, some four or five of these platforms, one above another, on each of which stood a young child. On board the sampans men were busy filling a long line of baskets, holding, I should think, each about two buckets of coal, and these were passed up from the sampans in a continuous and unbroken line until they reached their destination, each young girl, as she stood on her particular platform, passing, or rather almost throwing, these huge basketfuls of coal to the girl above her, and she again to her mate above her, and so on to the end.

"The rapidity, skill, and, above all, the rhythmic precision with which, for hours, this really tremendous task was performed was an achievement which might well fill an American athlete with envy and dismay. As I moved to and fro on the deck above them, watching this unique scene, I took out my watch to time these girls, and again and again I counted sixty-nine baskets—they never fell below sixty—passed on board in this way in a single minute. Think of it for a moment. The task—I ought rather to call it an art, so neatly, simply, and gracefully was it done—was this: The young girl stooped to her companion below her, seized from her uplifted hands a huge basket of coal, and then, shooting her lithe arms upward, tossed it laughingly to the girl above her in the ever-ascending chain. And all the while there was heard, as one passed along from one to another of these chains of living elevators, a clear, rhythmical sound, which I supposed at first to have been produced by some bystander striking the metal string of something like a mandolin, but which I discovered, after a little, was a series of notes produced by the lips of these young coal-heavers themselves—distinct, precise, melodious and stimulating. And at this task these girls continued, uninterruptedly and blithely, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, putting on board in that time, I was told, more than one thousand tons of coal. I am quite free to say that I do not believe that there is another body of work-folk in the world who could have performed the same task in the same time and with the same ease."—*Century*.

The Changes of Time.

Five centuries and a half ago the black death stalked through Europe, and when it rested from slaughter half of the inhabitants of England had perished. And then labor began to raise its head. There was as much land as ever, and there were as many landlords, but there were only half as many workers to till the fields,

And so the workers were in demand, and when employers began competing for their services they found they could command higher wages. Whereupon the illustrious King Edward III, with his wise men, enacted his gracious statute of laborers.

Any worker who left his service before the end of the term agreed, without permission, was to be imprisoned, as was anybody else who presumed to employ him. Anybody who paid more than the legal wages was to be fined double the amount, to be paid to anybody who felt himself aggrieved. Any contract previously made for the payment of higher wages was to be void. All laborers and mechanics were to be committed to the nearest jail if they took more than the customary wage.

That was the legislation under good King Edward III, in the year of our Lord 1349. And nearly 500 years later it was still a crime in England for workingmen to combine to raise their wages. During all that time legislation was one long conspiracy against the masses of the nation, for the profit of a small class. The members of that class monopolized the law-making power, and used it ruthlessly for their own benefit. The so-called "House of Commons" was an oligarchy as narrow and selfish as the Grand Council of Venice.

Now the masses are courted. Industry in England is entirely in the hands of the trade unions; they dictate how much shall be paid for labor, how long a man shall work, and how much he shall do.

All English statesmen admit that high wages are a good thing, and if Parliament were to touch the subject at all, it would try to raise the rewards of labor instead of forcing them down. This is Edward VII's advantage in reigning in the twentieth century, instead of in the fourteenth. If he had been living at the time of the black death, no doubt he would have been shocked at the presumption of a demand for twopence a day on the part of laborers who had been living comfortably on a penny. He would have wondered what the world was coming to, and he would have addressed the Archbishop of Canterbury in a degree designed to keep presumptuous workmen in their places.

But the world do move, and royalty moves with it. There will be no more "statutes of laborers" in England, or any other constitutional country, until the laborers are running the machinery of production for the public. And when that time comes, legislators will be concerned with making an equitable distribution of the products of labor, not with depriving the producers of what they earn. No doubt, any kings surviving in that day would be full of sympathy with the spirit of the age. But people who want to see kings then will have to look for them in Westminster Abbey.

Union Men, Take Notice.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Jacob Dold Packing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., Kansas City, Kan., and Wichita, Kan., have circulated the report that they have settled their differences with organized labor, the firm is still waging a relentless war against all trade unions, and state positively that they will never employ another union man. Their hostility has been directed not only against the members of the Butchers' Union, but union coopers and bakers have been brought under the ban. Trade unionists are requested to abstain from purchasing the products of this concern.

Shipping of the Great Lakes.

Few people, we imagine, realize the vast extent of the commerce of the inland seas, known as the great lakes. According to figures secured by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, coupled with the report of the officer in charge of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, there were received by vessels at the thirty-seven principal ports on the great lakes, between April 1, 1900, and the close of the year, a total of 1,266,234 tons of flour, 52,834,256 bushels of wheat, 70,805,801 bushels of corn, 33,290,767 bushels of oats, 11,526,501 bushels of barley, and 1,840,892 bushels of rye. These figures relate purely to the movements between United States ports, and do not therefore include the shipments to or from ports on the Canadian side of the canals or through the Welland canal. The great bulk of the grain traffic originated at Chicago and Duluth, and had Buffalo as its point of destination.

The receipts of iron ore by water at the ports embraced in the bureau's compilation reached a total of 16,268,027 tons, and this may be accepted as about 85 per cent. of the entire movement of iron ore, both by rail and water. All the principal ore receiving and shipping ports are covered by the bureau statement. Of the 16,268,027 tons handled, 15,843,681 tons are shown to have been shipped from the six ports of Two Harbors, Duluth, Escanaba, Ashland, Marquette and West Superior, and 13,623,609 tons were received at the six ports of Ashtabula, Cleveland, Conneaut, South Chicago, Buffalo and Erie, a remarkable exemplification of the extent to which the iron ore traffic is concentrated.

Many different classes of commodities, such as provisions, dry goods and hardware, are reported under the general head of unclassified freight. This movement at the principal lake ports during the

past year reached the aggregate of 3,471,131 tons. In this traffic the city of Chicago led with 842,221 tons. The receipts at other ports were: Buffalo, 668,831 tons; Cleveland, 275,673 tons; Detroit, 234,482 tons, and Milwaukee, 325,124 tons.

In view of the efforts being made by the owners of the lumber-carrying vessels on the great lakes to effect a combination, with the purpose of maintaining rates, it is perhaps interesting, as illustrating the scope of this branch of inland commerce, to note that lumber shipments were made during the season from thirty-two of the thirty-seven ports, the commerce of which the Bureau of Statistics kept a record, receipts being recorded at an equal number of ports. The total receipts aggregated 2,122,403 thousand feet.

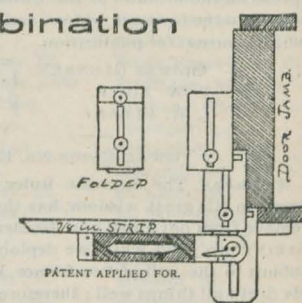
Gains Through Trade Unions.

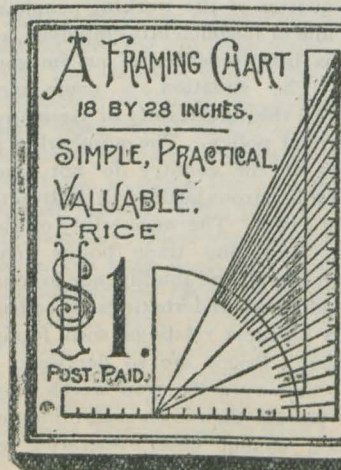
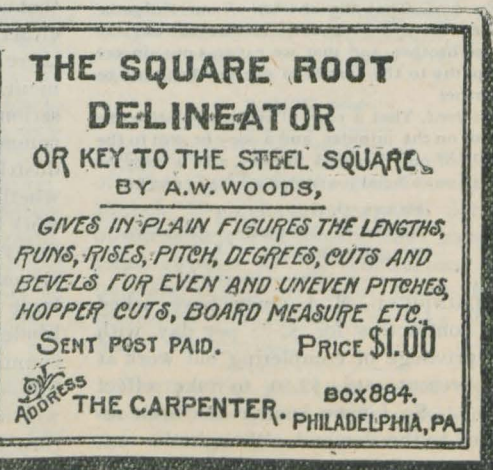
Organized labor will some day prove itself to be one of the most important factors in the make-up of the world's civilization. It will take time, of course, but the time is rapidly approaching. To our skilled mechanics and artisans, too, is due this commendable reform. Little do the members of the various crafts realize to-day what their trade unions have accomplished for their permanent betterment during the past few years, yet evidences of the facts face them at every hand's turn. Little do our unskilled brothers and sisters appreciate what the trade union movement has done toward bettering their conditions in life during the past few years, yet they are daily gulping down the juicy figs from our well cultivated little bush, which represents years of toil, privations, suffering and sacrifices of men in the skilled line, who now occupy unmarked graves and whose names have been left unwritten upon the pages of this world's modern history.—*United Labor Journal*.

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354. "—(Col.) Joseph Hannibal,
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13. "—R. O. Belinke, 568 1/2 Ogden ave.
21. "—(French) P. Hudson, 207 S. Center av.
54. "—(Boh.) M. Jarolinek, 828 Allport st.
58. "—Otto Anderson, 1833 N. Clark st.
181. "—K. G. Torkelson,
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416. "—Chas. E. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave.
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419. "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 1002 W. 13th st.
504. "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry ave.
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234. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
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702. ROCKFORD—Richard Ulen, 914 S. 3rd st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 906 14 1/2 st.
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748. TAYLORVILLE—J. R. Bernighoff.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demorest, 719 County st.
418. WITT—John Durston.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—S. B. Lyon.
352. ANDERSON—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
694. BOONVILLE—Wm. J. Becker.
431. BRAZIL—E. S. Wilder.
488. CLINTON—C. C. Douglas.
565. ELKHART—G. A. Lander, Box 262.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—Geo. J. Eissler,
1308 E. Maryland st.
232. FT. WAYNE—I. E. Allen, 178 E. Lewis st.
160. GAS CITY—F. M. Thomas.
509. HAMMOND—U. Spafford, 422 Stanton st.
213. HARTFORD CITY—George Sliger, Box 266.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary Dist. Council,
H. G. Johnson, 15 S. Pine st.
60. "—(Ger.) William Hoff,
908 Sanders st.
281. "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—John Russ,
223 Meigs ave.
734. KOKOMO—J. W. Porcenz.
215. LAFAYETTE—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 2d st.
487. LINTON—Jos. W. Wolford.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
795. MONTEZUMA—Frank Wittenmyer.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 555 S. Gaskey st.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmor,
203 W. Spring st.
117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
619. PETERSBURG—J. C. Salter.
413. SOUTH BEND—W. H. Grow, 523 S. Fellows st.
706. SULLIVAN—Thomas Freeman.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2022 N. 10th.
658. VINCENT—A. C. Pennington, King's H'l.
598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—E. L. Schultes.
445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

788. ALBIA—H. C. McCormick.
315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff,
1002 Mount Pleasant st.
597. CENTREVILLE—Elwood Clark.
772. CLINTON—H. F. Metterhouse,
Cor. 1st st. & 6th ave.
384. COUNCIL BLUFFS—M. H. Ward,
124 Harrison st.
554. DAVENPORT—Ewald Riepe, Davis st., N. W.
106. DES MOINES—J. A. McConnell, 1415 Linden
425. "—(Mill) Wm. Swanson, 500 E. Hayes
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 290 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514. HITEMAN—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
623. KEOKUK—C. P. Hultman, 1009 Fulton st.
767. OTTUMWA—John W. Morrison,
416 N. Wapello st.
552. WATERLOO—W. C. Eideberg, cor. 5th ave.
and Water st.

KANSAS.

238. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
753. ATCHISON—Fred Clark, Ninth Street Hotel.
123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill, Lock Box 796.
138. KANSAS CITY—W. E. Griffin, 365 S. Ninth.
458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
490. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully,
210 N. Fifth st.
561. PITTSBURG—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Grattan st.
201. WICHITA—W. E. Youngmeyer,
1517 E. Oak st.

KENTUCKY.

725. BOWLING GREEN—R. L. Carter,
502, cor. Park and 5th sts.
641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. "—(Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 138 Trevor.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Western,
Louisville—Secretary District Council,
Henry Paul, 1230 Ash st.
103. "—M. L. Christian, 525 Fifth st.
214. "—(Ger.) J. Schneider,
915 East Chestnut street.
752. "—(Millwrights), J. C. Wheeler,
225 Duncan st.
698. NEWPORT—Henry Bandermann,
401 Monroe st.
559. PADUCAH—John J. Arts, 1008 Broadway.

LOUISIANA.

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. "—Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st.
704. "—C. A. Whit, 5417 Perrier st.
739. "—M. Joaquin, 1804 St. Roch.
85. SHREVEPORT—M. M. Kendrick, Box 37.

MAINE.

621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
71. BIDDEFORD—Geo. H. Gray, Saco, Maine,
Box 816.
285. BATH—W. J. McGilloray, 42 Willow st.
459. BAR HARBOR—E. K. Whitaker.
407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517. PORTLAND—D. R. Walker, 80 Hartley st.,
Woodford.
787. SKOWHEGAN—Willis E. Bailey.
348. WATERVILLE—N. H. Snitter, 74 Temple st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
44. "—(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder,
2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—John O'Haggerty, 43 E. Hoosac st.
761. ATTLEBORO—Ebna C. Allen,
67 East st., N. Attleboro
BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council,
H. M. Taylor, 591 Park st.,
New Dorchester.
33. "—D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester ave.,
Dorchester.
624. BROCKTON—Samuel T. Lays, 241 Ash st.
438. BROOKLINE—James Keefe, 596 Tremont st.,
Boston.
441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass. ave.

443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
685. CHICOPEE—Geo. Basiliere, 15 Gilmour st.
386. DORCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 1048 Dor-
chester ave., Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
780. EVERETT—E. C. Jones.
223. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 208 Horton
778. FITCHBURG—Brig. Scott, 323 Lunenburg st.
570. GARDNER—W. C. Loveland, 87 Chestnut st.
782. GREENFIELD—Wm. Lapoint.
82. HAVERHILL—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424. HINGHAM—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.
330. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, 31 Cabot st.
656. "—W. J. Hillman, 21 Bright ave.,
Northampton.

400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—T. M. Kelley, 79 Willow st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794. LEBANON—Alfred Dirgis, 203 Mechanic
49. LOWELL—J. T. Thomas, 754 Central st.
688. LYNN—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
625. MALDEN—Robt. V. Townsend, 8 Hillside pl.
777. MEDFORD—M. J. Manning, 25 Cherry st.
760. MELROSE—M. B. Cleveland, 248 First st.
275. NEWTON—J. P. Butler, 7 Brooks ave.,
Newtonville, Mass.

680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boiesner,
1241 Centre st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
181. NORTHAMPTON—L. D. Remington,
255 Bridge.

784. NORTH EASTON—Herman B. Whitten.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
762. QUINCY—Geo. Gauthier, President's ave.
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 11a Danna st.
629. SOMERVILLE—Robert S. Jackson,
30 Winsor Road.

96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr.,
Williamsett, Mass.
177. "—P. J. Collins, 1385 State st.
540. WALTHAM—E. C. Smith, 45 Hall st.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
708. WEST NEWTON—C. W. Sourell, 168 River st.
23. WORCESTER—Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer
408. "—(Fr.) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lunelle.
720. "—(Swedish) F. O. Halstrom,
32 Rodney st.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512. ANN ARBOR—Chas. Bucholz, 921 W. Wash.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
797. CHARLEVOIX—Louis Mercier.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. "—A. Haak, 228 Erskine st.
577. ELK RAPIDS—A. Cole.
643. FLINT—M. King.
335. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 135 Clancy.
130. HANCOCK—Fred. Williams.
651. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
647. LANSING—F. W. Kelley.
311. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 370.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKOGON—H. J. Haurin, 362 Southern av.
791. PETOSKEY—W. J. Masters.
585. PORT HURON—Arthur Smith, 2525 Maple st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. "—F. C. Trier, 154 Rust st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell,
227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—C. H. Brazington, Box 57.
693. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant,
306 South Centre street.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. 6th st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Patrick Chiasson,
915 3rd ave., N. Minneapolis.
548. "—(Millwrights) Henry R.
Backman, 415 W. 26th st.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307. WINONA—Robt. Fry, 411 E. King st.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Feltz.
607. HANNIBAL—H. W. Mangels, 247 Market st.
311. JOPLIN—F. D. Holmes, Box 117.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
740. NOVINGER—G. E. Bates, Box 134.
110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th st.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council,
R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. "—(Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
45. "—(Ger.) Hy. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton.
47. "—(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. "—Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. "—A. W. Ware, 4562 Swan ave.
578. "—(Stairs) Aug. Stohmann,
2728 McNair ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—F. L. Monahan, Box 772.
112. BUTTE CITY—D. F. Stalen.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
153. HELENA—S. N. Hokenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—J. W. Beard, Box 288.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—Jos. Perry, 1023 Leavenworth st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.
579. NASHUA—Fred Prunier, 28 Perham st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—W. M. Wood, Box 6,
Bradley Beach, N. J.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Arctic ave.
383. BAYONNE—A. Cohen, 452 Ave. C.
436. "—C. A. Zimmermann, 12 Long st.,
Jersey City, N. J.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—Judson H. Morton, 1027 So. 6th
594. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
519. E. RUTHERFORD—K. J. Jorgenson,
113 Broadway, Carlstadt, N. J.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton,
First and James.
391. HOBOKEN—Wm. Weidemeyer, 554 1st st.
467. "—(Ger.) H. Schneider, 1204 Washing-
ton st.
HUDSON Co.—Sec. Dist. Council, G. R. Edsall,
311 Communipaw ave., Jersey City.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.

139. JERSEY CITY—G. R. Edsall,
314 Communipaw ave.
118. " —(Mill) F. C. Lussenhop, Jr.,
839 Walnut W. Hoboken, N. J.
282. " —Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st.,
J. C. Hts.
482. " —L. F. Ryan, 181 Ninth st.
564. " —Amos Turley, 216 Griffith st.
Jersey City H'g'ts, N. J.
157. " (Stairs) C. J. Bove,
120 Weehawken st., W. Hoboken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241,
Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—George J. Barton, Claremont.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council,
Wm. Decker, 79 Lillie st.
119. " —H. G. Long, 60 Orange st.,
Bloomfield.
120. " —(Ger.) A. Wilderman, 238 Oliver.
148. " —L. Baumann, 239 Waverly ave.
306. " —A. L. Beagle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 350 S. Tenth st.
330. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone, Box 26.
ORANGE—F. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
349. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
420. PASSAIC—J. Van Weil, Lodi, N. J.
65. PERTH AMBOY—Fred Christensen,
170 Brighton ave.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Grand st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Linger, 140 North
ave., N. Plainfield.
537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
558. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
455. SOMERVILLE—Chas. Cramer.
81. TRENTON—J. L. Panoast, 314 S. Broad.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek,
721 Adam st., Hoboken.
620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra, 144 Elmer st.
290. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles K. Burhaus,
518 Gardner st., Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

511. ROSWELL—W. G. Bollinger, Box 545.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " —(Ger.) John Lather, 217 Sherman.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453. AUBURN—S. L. Thompson, 58 Seward ave.
614. BALDWINVILLE—H. W. Widrig.
24. BATAVIA—Gebhard Wassink, 19 Sever place.
235. BINGHAMTON—W. C. Bryan, 29 Alfred st.
310. " —(Mill) E. P. Safford,
21 Rutherford st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council,
E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,
Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
12. " —Geo. Frank, 55 Fifteenth st.
32. " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Wm. Peterson,
30 Ocean Place.
109. " —J. W. Elder, 515 Herkimer st.
124. " —M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
137. " —Martin Pearson,
213 Pennsylvania ave.
175. " —W. F. Bostwick, 383 Roebling st.
247. " —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. " —M. Spence, 663 Greene ave.
291. " —(Ger.) H. Knobloch,
327 Linden st.
381. " —S. E. Elliott, 1366 St. Mark's ave.
461. " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. " —F. Small, 202 58th st.
634. " —John Leeson, 570 Union st.
639. " —H. B. Patterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
Miles Little, 17 Polcy st.
9. " —R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132. " —(Mill) A. Graupner, 1274 Genesee.
355. " —(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.,
E. Buffalo.
374. " —Miles Little, 103 Garner ave.
440. " —J. H. Myers, 81 Landon st.
642. " —(Mill) Otto Leonard,
330 Box, ave.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
368. CLAYTON—L. E. Purdy.
90. COHOES—A. VanArman, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Francke, 131 11th.
700. CORNING—F. E. Coon, 20 Gorten st.
503. DEPEW—J. M. Cockle, Lancaster, N. Y.
619. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
466. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532. ELMIRA—Elmer Ten Eyck, Duhi, P. O.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy, Box 88.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John P. O'Brien.
714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
673. FORT EDWARD—Frank S. Leaver, Box 345.
74. FULTON—J. M. Blodgett.
187. GENEVA—W. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
223. GLEN FALLS—Clayton T. Sawus,
21 Chester st.
380. HERKIMER—W. H. Sasman, Mohawk.
542. HORNELLVILLE—John Brennan,
Park Hotel.
149. IRVINGTON—F. Maitland.
557. ISLIP, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Box 366 Bay Shore.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 103 Auburn st.
613. JAMAICA—Chas. Stout, Box 45.
66. JAMESTOWN—A. G. King, 65 Dickerson st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—T. J. Marton, 215th st. and
Broadway.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deys Chipp, 130 Clinton ave.
727. LAKE PLACID—H. A. Potter, Newman,
Essex Co.
635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss, Box 173.
516. LINDENHURST—Geo. H. Curtis, Babylon,
L. I., Box 333.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangin,
142 W. Monroe st.
280. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 90 Mulberry st.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Götter,
506 Broadway.
543. MAMARONECK—S. P. Richmond.
574. MIDDLETOWN—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
212. MT. VERNON—C. Lampus, 29 S. High st.
493. " —Wm. T. Wood,
37 Stevens avenue.
646. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
391. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGough, 5 Division.
718. " —Thos. Hayden, North st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—P. A. Anderson,
Box 13, Coroua.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council,
J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway,
W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
NEW YORK—Sec. of Dist. Council, L. W.
Davidson, 500 W. 141st st.
51. " —K. McLean, 417 5th ave.
53. " —(Fl'r Layers) C. J. Johnson, 100 E. 88th.
200. " —(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 117 E. 100th st.
500. " —Geo. Kierstead, 24 Thorn st.,
Jersey City.
210. " —John Toogood, 216 Seventh ave.,
Astoria, L. I.

309. NEW YORK—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska,
442 E. 81st st.
375. " —(Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2nd ave.
382. " —John Lussen, 330 E. 83d st.
387. " —T. J. Breslin, 3300 Park ave.
457. " —(Scan) Ole Jensen, 219 E. 96th st.
464. " —(Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
468. " —W. I. Doyle, 18 E. 7th st.
473. " —H. ruan J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave.,
Jersey City, N. J.
476. " —Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 29 Fulton ave.,
Astoria, L. I.
478. " —H. H. O'Connor, 14 Ritter place.
497. " —(Ger.) Ferdinand Meier, 243 E. Tenth.
509. " —Geo. Kierstead,
31 Thom st., Jersey City.
513. " —(Ger.) John H. Borrs, 555 E. 87th st.
575. " —(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707. " —(Fr. Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
715. " —Charles Camp, 223 W. 14th st.
724. " —J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
744. " —Thos. H. McCracken, 233 E. 124th st.
786. " —(Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry
Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Petty, 530 23d st.
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—Jos. C. Hiam,
370 Thompson st.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—M. A. Foster, 144 12th st., N.
747. OSWEGO—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk st.
163. PEESKILL—T. J. G. Ilagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, Madison ave.,
Hillside Park.
606. PORT RICHMOND—John W. Sheehan, 174
B'dway, West Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—C. Pallier, Box 32.
QUEENS CO. Sec. of Dist. Council,
T. F. E. Maher, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.
RICHMOND BOROUG—Sec. Dist. Council,
Jas. Martin, Stapleton, S. I.
72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179. " —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. " —J. Buchrie, 30 Buchan Park.
601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward P. Cloos.
573. RYE—Julius Rosenquest, Box 233 Railroad.
600. SARANAC LAKE—Wm. Vosberg.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHENECTADY—H. E. Bishop, Box 816.
STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—Geo. E. Karns.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council,
J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
15. " —(Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. " —E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. " —Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
636. " —(Mill) P. F. Nash, 49 High st.,
Green Island, Albany Co.
380. TUXEDO—Fred. Slawson, Box 34,
Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125. UTICA—G. O. Lloyd, 38½ Miller st.
172. WATERTOWN—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
278. WESTCHESTER—Sidney Baxter, Box 222.
337. WHITESBORO—Grant Hebron.
53. WHITE PLAINS—Chester Lovellett, 50 Grove.
128. WHITESTONE—H. Hey.
503. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—Charles Mader, 12 4th.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—A. Leith, Box 106.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulise, 47 Maple st.
726. " —Fred. Saarup, 121 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—Wm. Francis, 31 Flint st.
491. " —Lee Wilder.
558. CHARLOTTE—S. N. Rankin, Gen. Del.
738. CONCORD—J. F. Hudson, Box 237.
530. HENDERSONVILLE—D. P. Kelley.
744. KINGS MOUNTAIN—A. K. Falls.
630. RALEIGH—J. G. Adams.
595. SALISBURY—W. H. Crowe.
632. WAYNESVILLE—W. C. Philips.
84. AKRON—G. W. Ewing, 121 Kirkwood st.
569. BARBERTON—E. E. Holderbaum.
686. BARNESVILLE—C. L. Bundy, Tacoma, O.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
489. BYESVILLE—J. W. Dilley.
245. CAMBRIDGE—E. W. Messick.
916 Grant ave.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel,
625 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHI—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council,
J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. " —(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 960 Gest.
327. " —(Mill) H. Brinkworth,
1312 Main st.
628. " —Geo. Petri,
4151 Spring Grove ave.
664. " —Stair B. C. Menkhaus,
1772 Westwood ave.
667. " —D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st.,
Station D.
676. " —Geo. Frederick, 2008 Sanders
J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
692. " —Cleveland—Sec. Dist. Council,
G. Ostermayer, 33 Prospect st.
11. " —Jas. Runsey, 47 Lyman st.
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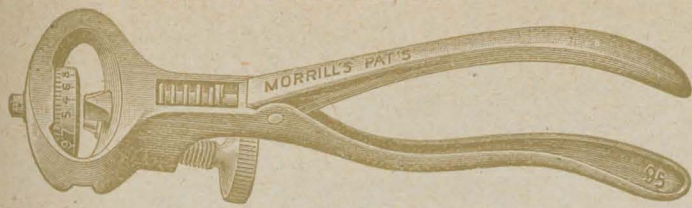
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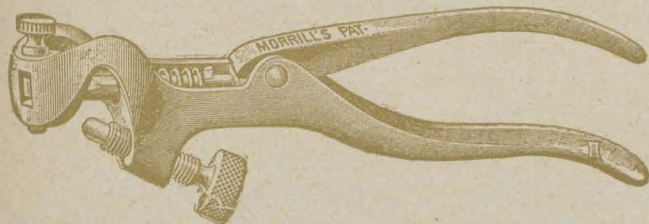
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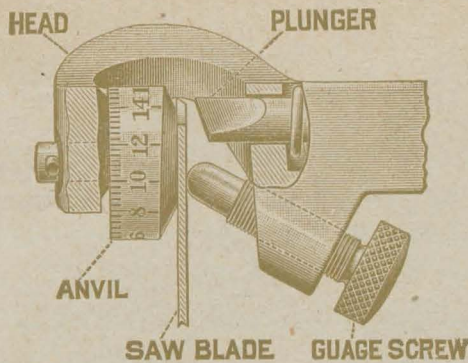


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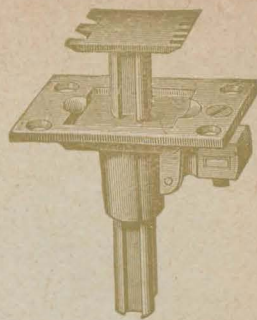


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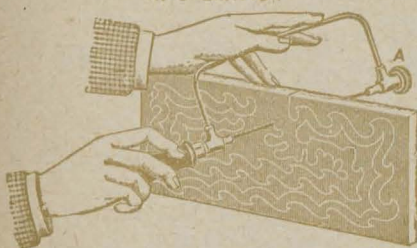
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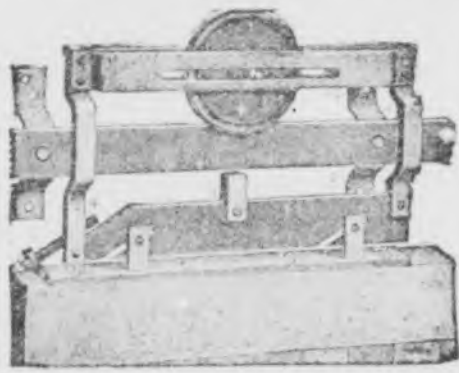
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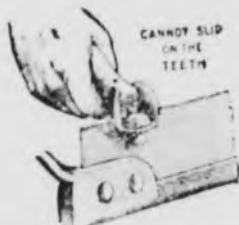


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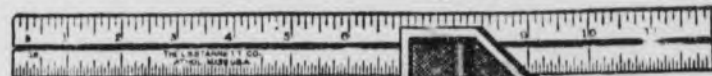


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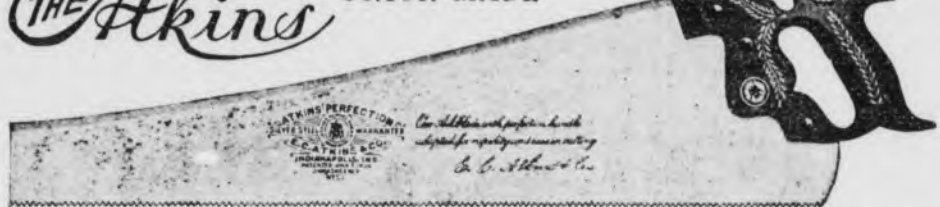
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Cut shows box open for use.

They are made of three thicknesses of wood glued together—one, 1/4 in., and two, 1 1/2 in., making 3/4 in. thick, and are hinged together with steel hinges, fastened with copper rivets entirely, no nails or screws being used, and are neatly stained cherry color and varnished.

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It is good when it isn't the comic paper bearing house kind. But to make hash requiring chopping, and the use of the chopping board and knife early in the morning disturbs the household, besides being laborious. Sargent & Co. Gem Food Chopper will enable you to prepare hash without noise, and it is useful in the preparation of many other dishes, dainty and substantial. It is carefully made and nicely finished; self cleaning and self sharpening.

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

VOL. XXI.—No. 6.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1901.

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WEST, Tex.—Fully organized, getting along nicely and everything in good working order. Nine hours, \$2.00 (minimum), and \$2.75 (standard).

MOLINE, Ill.—This is now an eight-hour city; trade good; rules generally observed by contractors, and new members coming in rapidly.

OGDEN, Utah.—Just now this is a good place to keep away from. Nothing doing, no immediate prospect, and city full of men looking for employment.

KOKOMO, Ind.—For a new union, No. 734 is increasing rapidly in membership, and is in a flourishing condition. Prospects for the future very bright.

KEY WEST, Fla.—Local No. 655 is in a flourishing condition—taking in new members every meeting. A Central Labor body has been formed, with representatives from almost every union.

ANACONDA, Mont.—Business in this section of the country is fairly good, but those of the craft who are "on the move" will do well to look elsewhere, as the supply is more than equal to the demand.

NEW BADEN, Ill.—Union 671 is in a fairly prosperous condition. New members are taken in at every meeting, and everything points to securing the nine-hour day, for which we are so earnestly striving.

PEKIN, Ill.—Local Union No. 644 is prospering. The membership is steadily increasing, initiations being in order for each meeting. The contractors have signed the agreement calling for a nine-hour day from May 1.

WATSONVILLE, Cal.—Union No. 771 celebrated its institution by a banquet, held at the Hoffman House. The feast was enlivened by pithy speeches and a spirit of good-fellowship prevailed. The Union enters on its career with thirty-two members.

CANON CITY, Col.—Upon the occasion of our first anniversary we gave a social entertainment and lunch, to which our families and the local lumber dealers were invited. The latter seemed surprised at our numbers. This is an eight-hour city, but business at present is dull.

PITTSBURG, Kan.—This place is now full of carpenters and to spare, advertisements sent out from here to the contrary notwithstanding. We have no

work for those who are here, and those who come, seduced by the promises of employment, will be woefully disappointed.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Times are very dull here, the town being flooded with countrymen posing as carpenters. Union men walking the streets or leaving for other parts. The Building Trades Council has suspended. Things are gloomy for carpenters, although the other trades get their demands.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—At a special meeting of Union No. 413 the firm of James Stewart & Co., now constructing the new plant of the Singer Manufacturing Company, at this place, was put on the unfair list. The local here is making good headway, and has succeeded in gaining the nine-hour day.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—An "open" meeting of Union 335 was held recently, at which addresses were delivered by President Church and Secretary Reynolds, of the Trades and Labor Council. Much interest was manifested, and at the close fourteen applications for membership were received.

PONTIAC, Ill.—Over five-sixths of the carpenters in Pontiac are connected with Union No. 728. The painters have just organized, and affiliated with the central body, with which all the other trades are connected. A regular hall for the use of the Union has been secured and considerable interest manifested.

GALVESTON, Tex.—At a meeting of the District Council, May 10, 1901, a circular was prepared calling upon carpenters throughout the country to keep away from Galveston, as there is not enough work to keep the local men employed, many of whom are leaving for other places in search of employment.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—Union 392 is doing fairly well. Six taken in at last meeting. The discovery of the Great Lucas Geyser has had the effect of drawing many here in search of work. Supply equal to demand. Nine hours and \$2.75 (minimum) are what we want, but are having some difficulty in coming to a settlement.

LORAIN, O.—For a new union, Local No. 705 is progressing satisfactorily. The painters, stone masons, plumbers, and clerks have organized unions, and the printers were compelled to do likewise, or work would have been sent out of town. The "boom" of the past two years, extensively advertised by real estate men, has no foundation in fact, and there are men enough and to spare for all work that will be done this summer.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Union No. 110 is in a flourishing condition. New members are added at each meeting, and delin-

quents squaring up. We have the eight-hour day now, all the contractors excepting two agreeing to hire none but union men, and those two are expected to fall in line in a short time. The working card system is rigidly enforced. The minimum rate is thirty cents per hour, while quite a number are receiving from 31¼ to 33¼ cents.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Strike settled; all points gained. Old jobs will be finished under the scale in vogue last year—20 cents per hour.

COATESVILLE, Pa.—Contract signed for ten hours, at 22½ cents, until November 1. Work ceases at 4 P. M. Saturday. After that nine hours and 25 cents per hour.

AMARILLO, Tex.—No strike on here at present, but we are having trouble in securing recognition from the contractors. This is a good place to keep away from until notification to the contrary.

VINCENNES, Ind.—This city is swarming with strange "chips" seeking employment and finding none, although the building trade is in a fair condition. The local supply is fully equal to the demand.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Trouble in this city continues. Between three and four hundred men are out. The question of wages does not enter into the controversy so much as the recognition of the union. Work is practically at a standstill.

SAGINAW, Mich.—At a joint meeting of committees from the Builders' Exchange and Unions No. 59 and 304, held for the purpose of adjusting differences, the demands of the carpenters were granted—eight hours and 30 cents per hour.

ROSWELL, N. M.—With the exception of one contractor, the eight-hour day, at \$3.50, has been conceded. The scale has been \$3.25 for nine hours. This was secured after a four days' strike. Work fair, but supply is more than equal to the demand.

TRENTON, N. J.—The number of contractors willing to allow the new scale of 31¼ cents an hour and eight hours is being steadily added to, otherwise the situation remains the same. The members of the Master Builders' Association remain obstinate.

DETROIT, Mich.—About seventy-five firms have accorded the eight-hour day, with wages ranging from 25 to 30 cents per hour. Prospects are good for the season's work, and it is expected that by fall eight hours will be recognized as the work-day in Detroit.

GRAYS HARBOR, Wash.—Large mill concerns in this section of the country keep standing advertisements in some of the Eastern papers for hands. Those who come here with the expectation of finding employment will be fooled, as it has not been so dull since 1895.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—All carpenters are requested to stay away from Council Bluffs until further notice, because the carpenters at that place are striking for an increase from 30 to 35 cents per hour. The contractors have organized for the purpose of resisting the increase.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill.—Union No. 295 wishes to serve notice that it has been working at the eight-hour rate since September last, at \$2.50 per day, and is entitled to a place in the roll of honor. Rather late in sending in report of changed condition, but good news will keep.

PORTLAND, Me.—Prospects for the ending of the strike grow brighter daily. A few stubborn men among the contractors block the way, but the fact that the mechanics here have displayed the backbone to stand out will probably induce them to seek an early settlement of the difficulty.

COLUMBUS, O.—The lockout continues. The contractors maintain the stand taken by them that they will not pay the 80 cents extra a day or recognize the union. The men are equally firm, and are making headway, quite a number of non-union men joining the local and others being sent out of town.

CLEVELAND, O.—The strike at Cleveland is not yet settled, and traveling carpenters are asked to avoid this city for the present. The members of the Exchange are paying the price (32½ cents per hour), but refuse to recognize the organization. An attempt is being made to enforce the card system, and progress in that direction is being made, although slowly.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Local Unions Nos. 23, 408 and 720 of this city have made a demand for eight hours and \$2.50 (minimum), and union men on work, which demand is in the hands of the contractors for consideration. Our Building Trades Council is doing good work. Our motto is: "No B. T. C. card—no work." Carpenters are requested to remain away from here until after July.

BOSTON, Mass.—The local unions of this city and vicinity have submitted an agreement to the Master Carpenters' Association, calling for eight hours and an increase in wages, to take effect July 1. Since 1893 the carpenters have been unable to secure a conference, but at present two-thirds of the employers are in favor of talking the matter over and indications point to a satisfactory settlement.

NORWICH, Conn.—The carpenters of this city started upon an eight-hour day May 1, the contractors granting it without trouble.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Our agreements have all been signed and our demands granted. We have secured the nine-hour day without a struggle.

TROY, N. Y.—No further negotiations between Union No. 78 and the contractors have taken place of late, and the strike situation remains unchanged.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Outside of the fact that the signatures of four contractors have been secured, the situation is unchanged, with no immediate prospect of settlement.

CORNING, N. Y.—Business fair, and the indications are that our demand for a nine-hour day will be granted. Fully two-thirds of the contractors are favorable to our demand.

IOLA, Kan.—On April 1 we commenced on a nine-hour day, with a 25-cent increase or \$2.50 for the nine hours. All the building trades are well organized, and we purpose starting a Trades Council in the near future.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn.—With the exception of one contractor, the nine-hour working day has been granted. He remains obstinate, however, and his refusal to yield has the effect of keeping a number of men idle.

CENTRALIA, Ill.—This city has swung into the eight-hour column, with all indications of continuing there. The fight was practically won "hands down," and had a good effect on all others of kindred trades working in this vicinity.

NORWALK, Conn.—Union No. 746 has succeeded in securing nine hours and \$2.50 without trouble. Work is not up to standard, and this does not appear to be a good time to demand eight hours, but that will probably come along next spring.

WABASH, Ind.—Union No. 598 has just signed a new contract with the employers. Although we did not succeed in getting all we wished, still, taking everything into consideration—dull times, etc.—what we have secured is a step in the right direction.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—In January last the contractors were notified that a demand would be made for 27½ cents per hour, to take effect May 1, but the demand is refused, and trouble is expected. Carpenters are requested to stay away until the affair is settled.

TORRINGTON, Conn.—With the exception of a few small bosses, Union No. 216 has won the nine-hour day on all carpenter work outside of the shop. The shopmen are now joining us, and we expect to have the shops in line, at the furthest, by next spring.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis.—Union No. 775 has adopted the following scale: Nine hours at 30 cents per hour and 40 cents for overtime. For a new union we are making a good showing. We started with twenty-six members and have nearly quadrupled that number.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—Union No. 77 has succeeded in getting its demands for an eight-hour day, at \$2.75, for the coming year. The building trades are thoroughly organized, and any mechanic seeking employment must produce a card of any craft. Prospects fair for a good season.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—One of the bitterest enemies of organized labor in this section of the country—the firm of L. & E. Emanuel—has surrendered and signed the agreement formulated by the Board of Arbitration two months ago. This leaves three concerns opposing us, but it looks as if they will soon follow suit.

MANSFIELD, O.—Every union carpenter in this city is employed at the advance in pay asked for. This demand was made before we joined the U. B. Some of the contractors have given the hour on Saturday, and some have refused. The matter will not be pressed at present, as the advance in wages was so readily given.

NORFOLK, Va.—A demand has been made upon the contractors of Norfolk and vicinity by Union No. 331 for an eight-hour work-day, at the same wages—\$2.43 and \$2.70 a day—now being paid for nine hours, this demand to take effect September 16, 1901. Six of the largest contractors have already expressed a willingness to concede this scale, but until the matter is definitely settled, carpenters will do well to steer clear of Norfolk.

Forty-six New Unions Chartered During the Month.

285. New York City (Framers).
308. Cedar Rapids, Ia.
405. Wellsville, O.
501. East Stroudsburg.
802. Hyde Park, Mass.
803. Metropolis, Ill.
804. Naugatuck, Conn.
805. Havana, Ill.
806. Rushville, Ind.
807. Toluca, Ill.
808. Graniteville, S. C.
809. Owensboro, Ky.
810. San Diego, Cal.
811. Mayfield, Ky.
812. Vincennes, Ind.
813. Carbondale, Pa.
814. Wyandotte, Mich.
815. Haywards, Cal.
816. Lathrop, Mont.
817. Midland, Ont.
818. Putnam, Conn.
819. West Palm Beach, Fla.
820. Lockhart, Tex.
821. Winthrop, Mass.
822. Findlay, O.
823. Webster, Mass.
824. Tamaqua, Pa.
825. Willimantic, Conn.
826. Spray, N. C.
827. McKeesport, Pa.
828. Menlo Park, Cal.
829. Santa Cruz, Cal.
830. Oil City, Pa.
831. Raleigh, N. C.
832. Salida, Col.
833. Berwyn, Pa.
834. Reynoldsville, Pa.
835. Seneca Falls, N. Y.
836. Janesville, Wis.
837. Lebanon, Ill.
838. Sunbury, Pa.
839. Jasper, Ala.
840. Cloudcroft, N. M.
841. Carbondale, Ill.
842. Pleasantville, N. J.
843. Jenkintown, Pa.

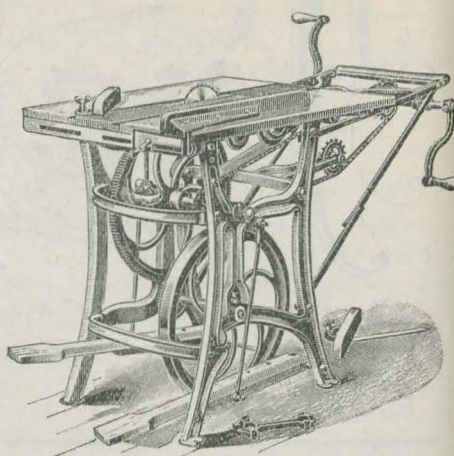
A Truce to Apologies.

The delegates in the Central Federated Union who spent so much time in deprecating the use of violence in the Albany strike might have used their breath to better purpose. We do not advocate the reckless and futile use of violent measures. We do not know whether any of the Albany strikers took part in such rioting as occurred or not. The officers of the union deny it and they probably tell the truth, at least so far as their knowledge extends. But, whether it was strikers or sympathizers who did it, we are not going to apologize for them. When the capitalist class ceases to use violence and fraud against the producers of wealth, then it will be time enough to read lessons of patience and meekness to workmen. If provocation is an excuse, then the strikers had ample excuse for violent action. The street car employees in Troy and Albany, as in New York and Brooklyn, and everywhere else, are treated like dogs, day after day. The company which profits by their excessive and underpaid labor shows not the slightest respect or consideration for their welfare as human beings. As soon as a man ceases to be satisfactorily profitable, though he may have worked faithfully for years, though his labor may have added thousands of dollars to the dividends of the company, he is turned off, without the least compensation, to shift as he can. And so long as he remains in the company's service he is bullied and insulted, in addition to being fleeced of half his product. The street car employees owe neither gratitude, respect, nor any other kindly feeling to Messrs. Brady, Whitney, and the others whom they have enriched.

Mark, we say the men had ample excuse for violence—not ample justification. Violent action—or any other action, for that matter—is justified only by its results. In general, under existing circumstances, violence on the part of strikers does not do much good. It is commonly supposed to do some harm, by "alienating public sympathy." But what is called public sympathy is a very doubtful factor, at the best, unless public convenience is directly involved. And we all know that, however orderly a great strike, the capitalist press is always ready to manufacture stories of riot; and capitalists have been known secretly to incite riot in cases where the strikers obstinately insisted on preserving good order. It is a case of "give a dog a bad name, and shoot him." If the dogs are to be shot, it is easy to give them the bad name.

There have been many cases, on the other hand, where the fact that the workmen were well known to be ready for violent action, should occasion arise, has had the effect of strengthening their position and frightening the capitalists into a respectful state of mind. Of course, this will generally be the case only where, as in parts of the West and South, every man is armed, and where the violent action, if any occurs, is deliberate and organized.

If the rioting at Albany is to be condemned, let it be on the right grounds—simply and solely because it did no appreciable good. And let it be considered, too, that the rioting was the expression—the crude and misdirected expression—of a perfectly right and praiseworthy feeling of resentment against legalized robbery and oppression and of sympathy with its victims. The thing for intelligent and sincere labor agitators is, not to counsel forbearance and respect for capitalist "law and order," but to foster this resentment and this sympathy, and to give them intelligent expression in revolutionary action, both in the Union hall and at the ballot box.—*The Worker.*



No. 6 "Union" COMBINATION SAW.

Improved Foot and Hand Power Saw.

We present here a cut of the Improved No. 6 "Union" Combination Foot and Hand Power Saw, designed for carpenters, builders, cabinet-makers and wood-workers generally. It is manufactured by the Seneca Falls Manufacturing Co., 22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

It is constructed with a strong and rigid iron frame, steel shafts and babbitt lined boxes which are adjustable. The combination wood and iron table top is 28 in. wide by 36 in. long. The middle portion of iron (10 in. by 36 in.) is planed perfectly true and in the centre are two hard wood strips, nicely fitted, one each side of the saw. These are easily adjusted and very convenient in changing saws, groover heads, etc. The table is hinged at the back and can be adjusted up or down by the hand, screw in front, for rabbeting, grooving, dadoing, etc. It is also provided with two ripping gauges and two cross-cutting gauges which can be quickly and securely adjusted. Power is transmitted entirely by gears and chain belt, doing away with any slipping or lost motion. All gears are cut by the latest gear-cutting machines and run smoothly.

The foot power has a walking motion by which much greater power can be obtained with less fatigue than any other kind in use, and it enables the operator to run the machine with both feet sitting or one foot standing, as desired. The hand power (for one or two cranks) at the rear of machine allows the operator to assume a natural and easy position and leaves an entirely free table for cross-cutting (any length), dadoing, etc. This valuable feature is not found on any other make of machine.

The adjustable extension roll makes a convenient support when cutting a long board and is hinged in such a manner that it can be instantly folded down out of the way when not in use.

This machine is valuable for ripping, cross-cutting, mitring, rabbeting, grooving and various other kinds of work. It works accurately, saves time, lumber and labor, and will pay for itself in a short time.

The manufacturers also make this machine with a self-feed ripping device which they designate as the No. 5 "Union" Combination Saw. It is almost a complete work-shop of itself.

Send for catalogue "A" which fully describes a complete line of wood-working machinery and contains a lot of valuable information for any one.

Wendell Phillips on the Shorter Workday.

Here is the truth in a nutshell, uttered by Wendell Phillips years ago: "How to make the laboring man work less and have more will have to be considered. For, in spite of all social science and all the dry theorizing which is flung at us from the different churches and societies in the course of a year, I still maintain that the ideal civilization which is to come, and which is the effort of every man to hasten, is all wrapped up in that one principle, and that the mass of mankind work less and enjoy themselves more. Every thirty years since Christ died—every thirty years have advanced toward that end—every thirty years of the last 200 has been an advance so marked that any one can see it. Europe is treading toward the day when the mass of men shall work less and enjoy more; and that is the goal at which we aim, and our only object in this movement is to hasten the progress of humanity in this direction."

"THERE is only one thing which wins a battle and that is straight shooting."

The Real Chinese Peril.

The anxiety for the fate of the missionaries in certain parts of China has been an unspeakably painful one, and greatly was it increased by the constantly wavering character of the reports received. It has afforded the sensational newspapers a prized opportunity which they have not hesitated to use in display headlines, sometimes of the most startling sort possible. And there is naturally also a deep anxiety on the part of tens of thousands of ardent supporters of missions as to how the noble work they are engaged in, with its extensive equipment, and particularly how the Chinese Christian adherents of those missions are to be affected by this savage uprising of the Boxers. But, after all, perils of this kind, great as they are and immediately imminent, are to be carefully distinguished from "the Chinese peril," as it is called, which evidently has long been a subject of great solicitude in mercantile and commercial circles the world over. The two things are not the same, and it is sure to be disastrous to have them confounded—or, if perchance there may be occasion, in instances, to confound them. What the peril in China is from the trade or commercial point of view, and as discussed so frequently in leading newspapers, is touched upon under the above heading by Mr. William Clarke, a well-known worker in the cause of international arbitration of peace and writer in "Concord," the journal advocating that cause in its July number. The evil tendencies in that connection, it will be noted, are not spared—the strong tendency of trade or commercialism, militarism and all that—but are vigorously laid bare. The peril in China (from that point of view) is a very real one. He says:

"Yes, it is a peril, but not that kind of peril dreamed of by the silly people who are urging on our government to active intervention in China. It is a peril to every workingman in Europe and America if China should, as the phrase is, be 'opened up' to a sudden innovation of Western life. I will state the problem, as it will, in that event, most certainly present itself to the bewildered gaze of the Western world.

"The one real motive of the attack being made by the powers on China is, in a word, markets. The missionaries afford a useful pretext, but to suppose that our cosmopolitan capitalists, who stood calmly by to see a hundred thousand Armenians butchered, care one farthing for all the missionaries on the planet, is to take leave of our senses. It is Mammon, 'the least erected spirit that fell from heaven,' which is directing the operations of the powers.

"Now, the Chinese will never furnish the market which our Western fancy conceives. It is thought that because she will be a great consumer of goods as England or America is. No delusion can be greater. You may destroy the Pekin government, but you cannot destroy the beliefs and life habits of four thousand years. The dull-witted Saxon might know this from his own experience, but he has not sufficient imagination to realize that the basis and government principles of Chinese life are different from his own.

"Our civilization is based on political economy and a desire for material comfort, which impels us to spend our lives in manufacturing commodities and then surrounding ourselves with them. Chinese civilization is based on a certain kind of moral culture which expresses itself in extreme simplicity of life and a demand for very few commodities. We measure the progress of what we call civilization by increase of material wants. The

Chinese, on the other hand, admire and practice that kind of life which is mainly passive and demands very few wants. Hence it is that China will never make that enormous effective demand on Western producers which is ignorantly supposed. The 'demand' will in the main be that represented by the concession-mongers, who want to build instantly railways and telegraph lines to tap the sources of Chinese mineral wealth. It will not be a general demand from the Chinese themselves.

"But while China will not buy shiploads of goods or fill the factories of Europe and America with orders, she will certainly become within a measurable time a formidable rival of industrial Western civilization. Once opened up, the industrial revolution in China will race like a flame. She has more coal than any other country, her wealth in iron and other minerals is incalculable. Mills will be built everywhere by Western capitalists, who will only be too delighted to throw off the yoke of trade unions and utilize the patient industry of millions of Chinese who never get drunk, who never go on a strike, who can learn almost any trade in a week and who live on rice and a shilling a day. How are our Western workingmen going to meet such a competitor? The answer is clear—they cannot meet him; and therefore if China is 'opened up' under capitalist auspices our working people must face the risk of being dragged downward to the Chinese economic level.

"And this with armaments increasing and taxation rising everywhere! Is this not a serious peril which capitalist strategy is bringing for its own advantage on the Western world?"—*City and State*.

The Krell Piano Lockout.

This is the eighth month of the lockout of the pianoworkers of the Krell & Co. piano factory, Cincinnati, Ohio. The men were locked out because they refused to sign a document declaring the hours of labor, scale of wages and general factory conditions satisfactory. The Krell firm, being one of the cheapest of the cheap piano manufacturing concerns in the world, the wages the lowest, the hours the longest and the general conditions the most abominable, the men naturally refused to commit themselves to the Krell plan. The lockout followed. Before the lockout the Krell firm made about seventy-five pianos per week. The Piano Workers, the Cincinnati Central Body, the Cincinnati Building Trades Council and organized labor in general have since declared the Krell product as unfair, and have asked all lovers of justice to shun them. This had the effect of practically closing the factory for a time. The firm at this writing manufactures about twenty pianos per week, and it is said these pianos are anything but worthy of use. Practical piano men have been refused employment by the Krell firm. The force now employed in making the Krell piano is largely composed of girls and boys. By the way, the Krell firm is the only piano concern in the world employing women and girls at making pianos. All friends of labor are requested to let the product of the Krell company severely alone. The Krell company manufactures the Krell, the Royal, the Orion and the Studio pianos.

REPORTS from Hanover, Pa., state that the business men of that city, realizing the general benefits of union labor, are helping the trades to organize.

Labor and the Market.

The life of the labor movement, like that of men and nations, has been one of variableness—success and failure, victory and defeat have alternated with a degree of regularity only interrupted by exceptional industrial periods, extreme in their character. Organization has flourished time after time; has bloomed as the rose, so to speak only to wither and decay when the biting frosts of industrial depression have smitten the source of revenue and dampened the ardor of the workers.

A scrutinizing retrospective glance reveals the fact that labor unions have invariably prospered during the periods of a rising market, and as certainly declined with the fall thereof. Time and again have they grown powerful in strength only to retrograde back to a state of almost helpless dependence. Repeatedly have the myriad workers, fired with enthusiasm inspired by leaders, flocked together in innumerable numbers under various State and national unions, in the years gone by; the chorus of their voices sounding forth in unison their wishes and demands—proclaiming justice and greater equality—has resounded over hill and dale from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf, like the mighty symphony of nature. This universal, harmonious, concerted effort has moved to action Legislatures, Congresses, men and kings, and the commercial world has been made to listen to the voice of labor's hosts at intervals during various periods of industrial activity in the days of other years. But when the animated hum of industry has abated and the whistles of factory, mill and mine grow irregular, discordant notes immediately become audible in the universal anthem of workers and with a rapidity, sometimes in excess of what was witnessed during the constructive period, the song of organization has grown weaker, and still weaker, until it no longer attracted the attention of the capitalistic mariner as he sailed upon the high seas of commercialism.

Comparatively speaking, organized labor is at present enjoying an era of long service. The recent past has perhaps witnessed the greatest activity among trade unions in the history of the world. In this instance, as in all others, a rising market has been the chief incentive to organize and the greatest agency in promoting organization. Unions have sprung up as if by magic throughout the United States, Canada, England and other foreign countries within the past three years and at present are flourishing like the proverbial green bay tree. Established unions have witnessed a phenomenal growth during this period, so that now the anthem of trade unionism is being echoed by the chorus of voices such as the world has never before witnessed.

We do not desire to be regarded as a pessimist, but wish to sound a warning note. There is gathering a warning cloud on the industrial horizon which, while small as yet, is perceptible to the economic student, who is now thoughtfully contemplating its threatening, ominous growth and pondering over its developments and influence among those who toil. There is every indication of an approaching depression—not a panic, but a sluggish, congested market. It is some distance ahead of us yet, but is coming. Will the organized workers prepare themselves to withstand the scourge or will they this time, as in the past, succumb to the influence of their environment and go down before the onrush of a falling market? It can be prevented—will it? If the proper course is pursued by the leaders and the needed

support given by those in the rank and file there is no reason why a labor organization should disintegrate because of a falling market.—*Labor World*.

Hewitt on Rich and Poor.

The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, former Mayor of New York city, told a big audience in the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton street that, with all the progress of this country along happy lines, poverty and evil doing had kept equal pace.

The meeting was held to raise funds for the extension of the Pro-Cathedral's work. Bishop Potter presided, and in the church were many men and women of wealth.

Said Mr. Hewitt:

"Ten or twelve years ago Bishop Potter asked me to help toward the erection of a great cathedral. I refused, because I felt there were a great many things to be done in New York of much greater importance than the erection of a new cathedral. But to-day when he asks my help on behalf of the Pro-Cathedral I feel it my duty to respond.

"Since 1840, our national wealth has increased five times as fast as our population. Who shall say that with that wonderful increase in wealth there is not means in abundance to remove all the misery and all the evil conditions among the humble classes which at present are stains and sores on our body politic.

"The advance of industry which has brought us this wealth beyond the wildest dreams of avarice has also brought on conditions which make it an absolute impossibility for some people to live decent, respectable lives.

"The rich have not even begun to do what they ought to do. Men that I almost worship for their generosity and solicitude for those that have less are not giving in proportion to their wealth the half that was given by their families a generation ago.

"Have we the right to take all this wealth and do nothing to correct the evils created in its production? Can you accept these millions and shut your eyes to the evils which weave themselves about the producers?

"Good God! Is this the end to which we have been working all these centuries? Is this the result of our industrial development, and must our prosperity as a nation be purchased at such a staggering price?

"If these terrible tenements, these overcrowded districts, these dark and foul dwelling places and all the attending miseries must go with industry, then I would to God that every industrial centre could be destroyed, as was Sodom and Gomorrah of old, and men be driven back to the land where they can at least have the breezes and the green grass and the sunshine and the blue of heaven to look up to."

The "Dignity" of Labor.

How often is the dignity of labor extolled by the clergy, the professional, and even by the judge on the bench?

How much dignity is there in bending over a washtub, cleaning a sewer, mining coal or working in any workshop under average conditions, for the wages received?

If there is dignity in labor, why is it usually meted out by the judge as punishment to convicted criminals? Why are not some at least condemned to study law, medicine or theology as punishment?

Queer, is it not, that dignity should be identified with so much odium?—*Ex.*

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1901.



"Quo Vadis."

The adaptation of the above term would not be out of place at this time and during these days of uncertainty if applied to the future outlook of labor's interests from either a political or commercial sense. Its definition is, "Whither goest thou?" From all sides, all sections and upon all hands a feeling of unrest, discontent and doubt seems to permeate the atmosphere, and the masses are surrounded with conditions suggestive of a Babylonian era.

That such conditions are directly attributable to the great laboring masses there is not the remotest shadow of doubt. In the literal sense, man, no matter in what degree or sphere of life, is of the "manor-born." His advent upon earth is that of servitude. If he is not, of nature, endowed with prejudice, narrowness and a sufficient amount of sycophantic imbecility, he soon acquires these very necessary perquisites, so essential to the success of his lord and master—Capitalism.

His existence upon this mundane sphere is one of wails and woes. In youth he is led to believe that all men were born equal, and his spirit is strained with an appellant nature. With the acquirement of maturity he discovers the deception, and his nature then becomes repugnant, for he finds that men were not born equal.

Cast upon a cold and drizzling world for self-sustenance, he soon finds that "all is not gold that glitters," and in the heyday of life his repellant spirit is knocked clean out, and he becomes the subservient tool of his worst enemy. Such is the world of the past, such is the world of the present.

But will it always be thus? Will and can the rising generation accept the opportunities of better educational facilities? And if it does, will this generation be imbued with a higher ideal of life such as are enjoyed through personal independence? These are menacing questions that a very few of our wise men care to crystalize into public opinions.

From the standpoint of the *Reveille* it is fairest to presume that the dawn of a new era is in sight, for, as is well said, even a worm will turn when pressed too hard. And this is the condition of the proletarian world to day. Tyranny and oppression such as were known in the semi-barbaric ages, are fastening their ghastly and deadly tentacles around the liberties of the masses more firmly every day. The Dionysiuses, Caligulas and Neros of old are replaced with the modern Morgans, Rockefellers and Rothschilds. But what a difference in the two ages. The olden tyrants ruled with iron hands, but they did so in open view of the world. The modern beast is up with the times. That which cannot now be accomplished by force as of yore is carried out by policy. Ancient power came through heritage, modern power through political manipulation.

The power of the last trinity of names is paramount to the plenary power of national governments, empires and kingdoms. They hold within their grasp a world of prosperity or the adversity of a world of human beings.

Is it their fault? No. They are simply the victims of circumstances. By

virtue of the will of the great majority—who are of the proletariat—such conditions have been inaugurated as to make it possible for their existence. It is the fault of humanity as clothed with prejudice and ignorance.

The common masses have not yet learned the great lesson of independence. They are simply going through the elementary stages.

Yet, a bright beacon light is dawning. Eyes are opening. The process is slow, but it is as sure as eternity. Men and women banded in the ranks of organized labor will form the Mecca of emancipation, and when that time comes the fall of the Roman Empire will not be in it with the fall of the modern oligarchy, which knows neither community, country nor God.—*Reveille*.

One More Brave Man at Leland Stanford.

Arthur C. Lovejoy, Associate Professor of Philosophy at Leland Stanford University, has resigned on account of the dismissal of Prof. Ross for offending Mrs. Stanford and certain powerful interests. Prof. Lovejoy says in his letter of resignation that from careful examination of the documentary evidence in the Ross case, he is "forced to the conclusion that the dismissal of Prof. Ross for the reason assigned after the president had declared he was a fit person to retain, involves an abridgment of the liberties which any university professor should demand. Unless the members of our profession show themselves somewhat punctilious in the maintenance of these liberties—especially in privately endowed institutions—I do not see how either the dignity of the teacher's position or the leadership and social usefulness of universities in our democratic society can be preserved."

Prof. Lovejoy is said to be a very able man and to have won a high reputation in his work. It is pleasing to see even a few university men protesting against the flagrant violation of academic liberty exhibited in the Ross case.

Appeals to Organized Labor.

In the early part of May, at a meeting of business men of Billings, Mont., a resolution was adopted antagonistic to trade unionism, and pledging those present to work for the abolition of those organizations. The unions, in defence, have instituted a boycott upon Billings flour, prepared and marketed by the A. L. Babcock Company, and request all friends of organized labor to refrain from using the following brands—Billings Best, Buffalo, Dakota, Gem, Golden Heart, Climax and Monarch.

Textile Union No. 150, of Danville, Va., has issued a circular, endorsed by the proper officials, requesting aid in its fight for a ten-hour day. On January 1, 1901, the members of this union were granted ten hours until April 1, and were then to return to an eleven-hour basis. This they refused to do, and a lockout ensued, involving 1,900 men and women. This is the first instance of any textile workers in the Southern States striking for a shorter work-day, and, if successful, will be of great benefit, not only to the textile workers of the South, but to organized labor throughout the country.

A GEORGIA coroner's jury brought in the following verdict recently: "The deceased came to his death from a railroad in the hands of a receiver, and the same is manslaughter in the first degree."



The Coming Combine.

Editor CARPENTER:

The "coming combine," which will be at once the most powerful and the only scientific method by which labor can successfully contend against the colossal combinations of capital we have to-day, is the logical outcome of the great industrial evolution we are now passing through. It is the only way by which the industrial classes can save themselves from slavery. And the time to organize this combine of the workers is at hand. And to the U. B. C. and J. of A. ought to belong the honor of giving birth to this great movement.

This combine will be an incorporated, co-operative industrial body, and when fully organized will be national in extent.

"What! Are trade unionists asked to join a combination? How can that help us? For most people think that it is the corporations that make the trouble we have between capital and labor."

While it is true that corporations are in some ways injurious to the welfare of the whole people, it is also true that they are here from inevitable necessity, and they are here to stay.

It is likewise an indisputable fact that these great industrial organizations are teaching the American people some grand lessons in economics and the tremendous importance of industrial organization. There is another thing we must remember when we are passing judgment on the combines, and that is, that the outcry against these institutions is not made by the owners of the stock they have issued, but by outsiders. The stockholders are satisfied.

Now, here we have plainly before us two facts that the great combines are teaching us. Are we carpenters smart enough to see what these two facts are?

Those two facts are:

First. The importance of industrial organization.

Second. The benefit of being a member, a stockholder in a combine.

When our members begin to get an insight into these two principles and see what grand possibilities they bring within our reach, then they will begin to hustle for industrial organization; they will be anxious to be in the coming combine.

This combine we are to form will confer upon its members some very substantial benefits, among which are the power of self-employment; the ability to own their own homes; the ability to become, in a collective capacity, the owners of banks, of great business blocks and other revenue-producing property.

When we consider the present dependent condition of labor upon capital, how the man whose sole resource for a living for himself and family is his labor, must, before he can exert that labor, first find some one who can make a profit by employing him. When the laborer looks at his condition from this standpoint, then he can appreciate what a boon the ability to employ himself would be, and this is one of the benefits he would gain by becoming a member of a co-operative, industrial organization.

And how few of the members of organized labor are able to have homes of their own. Yet many have tried, they have made a bitter, life-struggle and have failed at last. But when organized co-operatively, it will be easy for the workers to have homes of their own. But in

this article we cannot go into details as to benefits or plan of organization.

A live question for union men to discuss: "Resolved, That trade unionists are not employing the best methods to accomplish the ends they have in view."

There is nothing disloyal to trade unionism in raising this question, for all intelligent union men desire to use the best methods to accomplish the purpose for which they have organized. A full, fair discussion of this resolution would be an eye-opener, for it would develop the fact that the business methods of our great combines are superior to the methods we trade unionists are using in our warfare against them. It is through co-operation and industrial organization that our brothers, the capitalists, have achieved results that have profoundly affected the entire business world. Shall we profit by the lesson they have given us, or will we go on in the old beaten path?

What must we do provided we wish to investigate the subject under consideration. Among the large number of local unions visited by THE CARPENTER there should be quite a number progressive enough to be ready to study co-operative principles. To such I will say that in the "For the Good of the Order" section of business this subject could be brought before the union, and remarks, discussion and reading of papers upon it would be profitable. In our Local, Carpenters No. 7, Minneapolis, we have a Committee on Co-operation, and its business is to propagate a knowledge of co-operation and industrial organization. I would strongly urge the brothers throughout our country to try to get their respective Locals interested in this subject, and when you make a break on that line, why let us know, through the columns of THE CARPENTER, your experience.

A. HARVEY,

Local Union No. 7.

Slavery in Russia.

The fact that a trade in human beings is still carried on in remote parts of Russia is reported by the *Russkiya Viedomosti*, which states that at Kolymsk, in Siberia, Russian merchants and officials buy the children of the exiles and thus obtain servants, which are difficult to obtain there. As soon as they can work at all they are forced to perform all the housework, and it is only when they reach 21 that they become free. In one case \$25 was paid for a female child. A similar state of affairs prevails in the central parts of Siberia, where a young man whom his owner wished to get rid of was sold at public auction.

When They Organized.

Printers, 1850.
Hatters, 1854.
Moulders, 1859.
B. of L. E., 1863.
Cigarmakers, 1864.
Bricklayers, 1865.
Conductors, 1868.
B. of L. F., 1869.
Piano and Organ Workers, 1872.
Horseshoers, 1875.
Iron and Steel Workers, 1876.
Granite Cutters, 1877.
Carpenters, 1881.
B. of R. T., 1884.
Bakers, 1886.

IN ordinary apple years the waste of skin and cores amounts to 500 and 600 carloads, and during years of abundant yields it runs as high as 1,200 and 1,500 carloads. All this waste now goes to the factories which make cheap jellies. There are upward of 140 of these factories in this country, and they have an annual capacity of 200,000,000 pounds.

The Injunction Bubble Pricked.

The majority of court decisions on labor matters are anything but satisfactory. The courts usually apply the logic of mediaevalism to modern commercial conditions and fail to find that labor has any rights or privileges worth considering.

A recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals is different from the usual run because it applies common sense to the injunction bugbear and does justice—even if tardily—to a wronged man.

It was the case of John P. Reese, the mine worker, arrested in 1889 and sentenced to six months in jail, at Fort Scott, Kansas, for an alleged violation of an injunction order obtained by the employers while a strike was in progress.

Reese exercised his right as a free citizen to deliver a speech at a public mass meeting.

In his case, as in many others, the employers used the "blanket injunction" order to cause the arrest and imprisonment of the speaker.

The judge in reviewing the case says that Reese could not be punished because he was not a party to the cause in which the injunction was issued, and hence the court was without jurisdiction in calling him to account for violating it.

The judge also goes on to point out the difference between an injunction secured to protect the private litigant and one obtained to restrain a general class of persons, where the individuals are not even mentioned.

It is a hopeful sign that some court at last takes the trouble to make this very important distinction.

The right of injunction has been perverted and made a club to deprive men of their right to quit work and publicly discuss their grievances. Some day a mighty interesting book will be written on the conspiracies of the courts against labor organizations.

Labor Troubles in France.

Hon. Hilary S. Brunot, consul of the United States at St. Etienne, in a recent report says a strike by the coal miners, planned to be general and to include all the mines in France, is scheduled to take place about the end of June unless terms are agreed upon before that date, which seems improbable. He says:

"Several collieries in the St. Etienne district, notably St. Eloy and Montceau-Mines, have been closed by strikes for several weeks, the miners being aided by subscriptions raised by several newspapers and by miners still working in this and in other districts. Some of the mines refused to go on sympathetic strike immediately because of existing agreements; these will for the most part expire by the date set for the general strike and will not be renewed. Should the proposed strike actually take place, there is likelihood that other trades will join the movement.

"Iron workers, furnace men and machinists are already considering whether this may not be the most opportune moment for presenting their grievances, seeing that if the miners strike, they also will be thrown out of employment by reason of the scarcity of fuel.

"The silk and velvet ribbon weavers are also discussing the propriety of striking at the same time, but no final decision has yet been reached.

"The strike at Marseilles harbor seems to be only a manifestation of the restlessness of the workmen existing throughout France. During the winter the retail price of coal was so high that the government was appealed to to reduce the duties on foreign coal, but no reduction has been

made. However, should the domestic supply be further curtailed and prices advanced by reason of another strike, it is not improbable that on the renewal of demands the government will take measures to facilitate the importation of coal by reducing the present duties and railway freight rates."

Ingratitude Toward Leaders.

Reviewing the immediate past, few labor leaders can be pointed out who were not sooner or later turned down by the men in whose interest they had worked. Perhaps, after years of usefulness and good work, some trivial mistake will be made and then everything else is forgotten and the very leader who perfected the organization he may be at the head of is the first to suffer from its power.

Eugene V. Debs is an example of the truth of this statement. He endured everything for suffering workingmen, and yet the very people he sought to benefit—the Pullman (Ill.) workmen—were the first to condemn him for acts committed for their benefit.

Poor dead Martin Irons may be cited as another example of the ingratitude of fellow-workmen towards one who sought to benefit and aid them. Irons was successful as a leader and organizer, but he made a mistake and failed to win a strike, after which his influence began to simmer away, and at the time of his death Martin Irons was an outcast and was shunned by the men he had worked the hardest for.

Terence V. Powderly, who is now practicing law before a United States court in Washington, and who also holds the position of United States Commissioner of Immigration, succeeded in spite of the hard fight made on him by union men all over the country. And yet the ideas and plans of Powderly are evident in every labor union of the land.

John McBride, James R. Sovereign and many others could be cited to prove that labor leaders seldom succeed in pleasing everybody all the time, and therefore are crucified by those they most benefit. Men of ideas and opinions, men who have the courage of their convictions and who refuse to be the pliant tools of corporation influence or the willing supporters of gang rule, are not appreciated by the union workingmen of America as they should be, nor are they honored in a measure commensurate with their worth.

But workingmen are thinking and may be able to some day figure out the injustice of dragging down a man who dares to think and act along lines he believes to be correct.—*Charles W. Fear in Omaha News.*

Small Pegs for Big Holes.

When men of small calibre get into office they imagine that they are destined by the Ruler of the Universe to regulate the lives and actions of the community in accordance with their own little conception of what constitutes right conduct. They storm around, and bluster and blow like a hired-man at a hog-killing. One might imagine, to hear them talk, that the State depended upon them for its continuance. And these little fellows are great on law. They want a law for this, and a law for that, and a law for everything. And they want the power of enforcing the same without limit. If they were not so confoundedly idiotic they would be amusing, but their zeal spoils all the humor that might otherwise be gotten from their monkey-shines. But they soon wear out, for which thanks should be returned.

The Voices of the People.

Oh, I hear the people calling through the day time and the night time,
They are calling, they are crying for the coming of the right time,
It behooves you, men and masters, it behooves you to be heeding,
For there lurks a note of menace underneath their plaintive pleading.
Let the land usurpers listen, let the greedy-hearted ponder
On the meaning of the murmur, rising here and swelling yonder,
Swelling louder, waxing stronger, like a storm-fed stream that courses
Through the valleys, down abysses, growing, gaining with new forces.
Day by day the river widens, that river of opinion,
And its torrent beats and plunges at the base of greed's dominion;
Tho' you dam it by oppression and fling golden bridges o'er it,
Yet the day and hour advances when in fright you'll flee before it.
Yes, I hear the people calling, through the night time and the day time,
Wretched toilers in life's autumn, weary young ones in life's May time,
They are crying, they are calling for their share of work and pleasure,
You are heaping high your coffers while you give them scanty measure,
You have stolen God's wide acres, just to glut your swollen purses—
Oh, restore them to His children ere their pleadings turn to curses.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The Modern Frankenstein.

The steel trust has come.

All the steel work of the country is in one company in the directing hands of one set of men.

The universal railroad trust is coming. Every day brings us nearer its completion.

Legislation against trusts is about as effective as a broom against the ocean.

It is settled definitely in America that the stage of competition is past, and that hereafter every great industry and possibly all great industries are to be managed under a single financial headship.

We ask you to-day to consider earnestly the giant trust from a new standpoint. We shall take the steel trust—first born of the billion dollar class—for individual study.

Who is the real head, the permanent head, of the steel trust?

Do you say J. Pierpont Morgan?

Wrong.

He arranged the financial deal which sold to the public various steel concerns for ten times what they cost. He was paid a commission of thirteen or fourteen million dollars for his forty days' work at organizing—and that limits his headship of the steel trust.

Did you say John D. Rockefeller?

Still wrong.

Rockefeller's genius for monopoly undoubtedly conceived the great trust. Only his financial strength could have carried out the great undertaking. Morgan acted as Rockefeller's agent, and Rockefeller's pocket controls the trust's future in so far as mere finance can control it.

But not Morgan, or Rockefeller or all the power of all the banks and of all the great fortunes controls the steel trust, now that it is born.

The ruler of the steel trust is the man who can control the tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of human beings engaged in the production of steel.

The great financiers have congratulated themselves on putting all their eggs in one basket. They view with delight a situation which puts at their mercy all industries dependent on steel.

But they deceive themselves and an awakening is ahead of them.

They have staked eleven hundred million dollars on one single set of workingmen.

To pay interest on their vast capital

they must earn more than seventy million dollars a year.

Their trust can only exist, they can only pay those dividends, so long as their army of workmen consent to make steel.

They have put all the steel plants into one organization.

They have also put all the steel workmen into one organization.

The capable leader of that vast army of men may not be visible to-day. But he is bound to appear.

Great opportunity always finds the great man.

When the man shall appear capable of acting as leader of the steel makers, you will see the head of the steel trust, and not before.

When one hundred concerns made steel, a strike in one concern meant little. Ninety-nine concerns were at work.

But Rockefeller's genius has forced every able steel maker into one great organization.

How will Rockefeller's genius reply when he shall find himself confronted by a leader able to say:

"Mr. Rockefeller, I represent all the men in America capable of making steel. I am, therefore, as you will easily understand, the head of the steel trust, and, hereafter, unless you want your eleven hundred million dollars to melt, unless you want your dividends to stop, unless you want such a panic as this country has never seen, you will please take my instructions as to the steel management. My orders are those of the real steel trust, of the men who make the steel."

The manufacturers of trusts have manufactured, without knowing it, a giant that may pursue them as Frankenstein's giant pursued him.

A vast power is this power of labor monopoly, and one that may be as dangerous, more dangerous, than all the monopolies of finance.

It is to be hoped that wise leaders will be found by the great armies brought together by trust formation.

It is to be hoped that stock speculators may not succeed in maintaining these forces, and that private ambition or conceit may not misuse them.

Great, new problems confront the people in this trust age.

The greatest of these is not the problem of financial control.

It is the problem presented by the possibilities of a labor trust more dangerous and aggressive than any other.—*New York Journal.*

Confidence Betrayed.

It was announced, some three months ago, that Typographical Union No. 6 had settled their grievance with the *New York Sun*. The agreement was only verbal, and now, after several weeks of waiting, the Union has awoke to the fact that no confidence should be reposed in the promises of the manager of that paper, who has recently announced that "the *Sun's* old employees might apply there for work, and, if their services were needed, they might be considered, but their organization would not be recognized."

The Union therefore asks you not to buy the *Sun*, and not to patronize any one who does buy it; not to buy any article that is advertised in the *Sun*, and not to patronize in any way any person or firm that sells any article advertised therein; and also asks you to advise and request and persuade all your friends and all the friends of fair wages and fair treatment to do likewise.

At Leipsic, 155 municipal physicians have gone on a strike for higher pay and more considerate treatment.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Dry Kiln.

From W. M. W., Asbury Park :

Would some of the readers of THE CARPENTER be kind enough to send me a design for a dry kiln for drying green lumber? Also, how long does it take to make a drying.

Summer House.

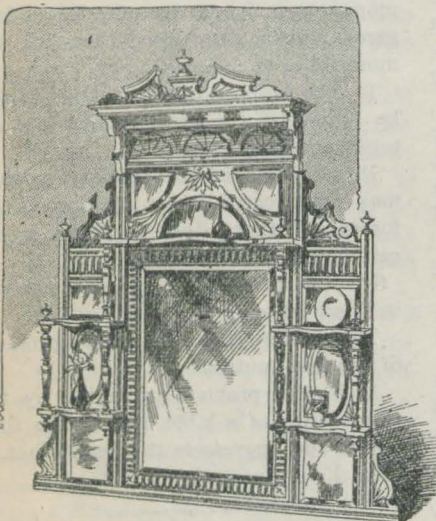
From G. H. G., Saco, Maine :

I would like a design for a summer house, dimensions 9 x 12 feet. Any style would be acceptable.

Design for Over-Mantel.

From Jas. M., Tenton, N. J. :

I send you herewith a design of an over-mantel which I made for myself during the winter evenings, and which is very much admired by many of my friends. It is made of black birch, finished with shellac finish well rubbed down. I did all the work myself, with the exception of the turning. The beveled mirrors, lumber, varnish, and other materials, cost me less than \$8, besides



DESIGN FOR OVER-MANTEL.

my own time, of course. The illustration is from a photograph, and shows the design very clearly. Thinking some brother reader might wish to make an over-mantel, I submit the design, and will gladly give further information if desired.

Reaching Non-Union Men.

Of 214 cities in which the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had strikes during the year 1900, they were defeated in only six of them. In seventeen of the said cities compromise was effected, leaving 191 cities in which the strikers won their point. The strike in 113 cities was to enforce the eight-hour system, in eighty-five to obtain nine hours, and in sixteen for the enforcement of general trade rules. And still there are men working at the carpenter's calling who don't think it necessary to join a trade union. Such a record as this, if it could be brought home to the members of the craft outside of the unions, would, we believe, operate to bring every decent man who

uses the plane and hammer to enroll himself at once under the banner of trade unionism. One of the troubles is, and the principal one, that there is no way, at least no adequate way, to reach the poor, ill-informed and often misguided men who represent the unorganized mass of labor in several callings. It may be a selfish suggestion, but we none the less freely advance it: We believe that if each member of a trade union were to take upon himself the obligation to put a good union paper into the hands of every good man of his calling whom he knows to be outside of the ranks, the result soon would be that there would be no vast unorganized "increment" to disturb the movement for living wages.—*Union Advocate.*

Saving Wages and Making Tramps.

J. Pierpont Morgan informed his partners that Schwab could make five million dollars per annum for the company. How? By producing finished articles in iron and steel? No. By consolidating the different offices and eliminating useless employees, by applying the most improved methods of production and dispensing with as many individual workers as possible. By these methods \$5,000,000 in wages could be "saved," which would appear as dividends to the idle and useless stockholders. But what about those whose wages have been "saved" by this process? How about the office help who will now be looking for a job, and the skilled mechanics who have been displaced by the more general application of improved methods? They will enroll themselves in the army of the unemployed, and most of them will ultimately find employment elsewhere, which will certainly be less remunerative than the position from which they have been ousted. But before this happens and while they are still searching for employment the majority of them will have ample leisure to read in the capitalist papers of the unmistakable evidences of prosperity, as illustrated by the increased dividends declared by the steel trust.—*Workers' Call, Chicago.*

Disgruntled Union Men.

Why do union men stand on the street corners and in public places to discuss their imaginary grievances?

Why do they kick and grumble at everything done in the interest of organized labor?

Is it because they have no confidence in the efficiency of their officers? If so, why did they elect them? Or if elected, why not cause their removal, which is a very easy matter, provided cause can be shown why such action should be taken.

To the uninitiated there appears to be some confusion, which, however, will soon be dispelled upon frequent visits to the meeting rooms. There one never sees the faces of the disgruntled ones; or if, by chance, they happen to be there, they sit in silence, never offering any suggestions which they are so free to advance on the street corners.

If one follows them to their homes the same spirit of discontent is apparent there; in fact, they are dissatisfied with every one, themselves included.

Fortunately for the organizations, this class of members is limited to a few; yet few as they are, the locals to which they belong would be far better off without them.—*Toronto Citizen.*

THE man who causes most men to think for themselves exercises the greatest influence on the race, no matter how humble his position.—*Zanesville Labor Journal.*

CLAIMS PAID IN MAY, 1901.

NO.	UNION.	NAME.	AM'T.
5519	1	Wm. McMullen	\$50 00
5520	4	John S. Pratt	200 00
5521	6	John Miller	200 00
5522	8	Joseph Fisher	100 00
5523	9	Jacob Metz	50 00
5524	9	Andrew Feyl	100 00
5525	9	Hiram Westman	50 00
5526	11	A. B. Phelps	200 00
5527	15	John Miller	200 00
5528	15	Andrew Gromin	200 00
5529	16	Ellen Elizabeth Houtz	50 00
5530	19	John Frahm	200 00
5531	19	George F. Tims	200 00
5532	20	Catherine Sexton	50 00
5533	22	Mrs. M. M. Wiseman	50 00
5534	22	Mrs. Ada Louise Gore	50 00
5535	23	Laura A. Edmonds	25 00
5536	25	Louis Donner	200 00
5537	32	Andrew Metzger	200 00
5538	33	Michael C. Ahern	200 00
5539	33	Mrs. Elizabeth Klopff	50 00
5540	33	Boniface Klopff	200 00
5541	41	J. R. McKinley	200 00
5542	43	Mrs. Mary J. Malone	25 00
5543	43	Mrs. Elizabeth F. Calder	50 00
5544	43	Mrs. Isabel Wright	50 00
5545	51	Mrs. Dorothy Weber	50 00
5546	51	John E. Matson	200 00
5547	54	Mrs. Rosie Kalina	50 00
5548	55	William Sloan	50 00
5549	58	William Kulske (dis)	400 00
5550	65	Mrs. Esther A. Seyler	50 00
5551	66	Andrew G. Nyholm	200 00
5552	69	William Hunt	200 00
5553	73	Mrs. Catharine Burke	25 00
5554	73	Charles F. Case	200 00
5555	74	Mrs. Jessie Gingle	50 00
5556	78	Edward Lasher	200 00
5557	83	Mrs. Rachel Fitzmaurice	50 00
5558	89	Charles T. Nelson	200 00
5559	92	Martin Achum	200 00
5560	93	George M. Newbigle	50 00
5561	104	Mrs. Alice L. Stewart	25 00
5562	112	Charles Bausman	200 00
5563	112	Norman McDonald	200 00
5564	114	Fred. Saland	50 00
5565	115	Mrs. Burglund	25 00
5566	132	Christian Reiney	200 00
5567	142	Mrs. Margaret Weiss	50 00
5568	144	G. W. Hobbs	200 00
5569	167	Theodore Whitehead	200 00
5570	171	Mrs. Augusta Gruen	25 00
5571	174	John Ringfeldt, Jr	200 00
5572	179	Mrs. Louisa Roepe	50 00
5573	179	Mrs. Annie Beiermatters	50 00
5574	185	Joseph Morgan	200 00
5575	196	Mrs. F. E. Reynolds	50 00
5576	198	D. B. Imes	100 00
5577	202	Mrs. Ella Maddar	50 00
5578	224	Mrs. Betta Brooks	50 00
5579	225	F. E. Vaughan	200 00
5580	242	Mrs. Mary Gloadt	50 00
5581	257	Mrs. Katie Anderson	50 00
5582	258	Mrs. Nettie Peterson	50 00
5583	257	Spencer A. Doty	200 00
5584	258	Sarah M. Wilson	50 00
5585	261	E. H. Wells	50 00
5586	264	L. E. Baldwin	50 00
5587	277	Timothy Mahony	50 00
5588	277	Willis W. Goff	200 00
5589	278	Mrs. Mary Jane Burton	50 00
5590	291	Ludwig Berger	200 00
5591	299	John Klechert	50 00
5592	301	Richard F. Ryan	50 00
5593	304	Mrs. Catharine Vierhus	50 00
5594	306	E. V. Clayton	50 00
5595	309	Charlotta Martins	50 00
5596	309	Martin Erth	200 00
5597	328	Mrs. Mary C. Reed	50 00
5598	336	John Huber	100 00
5599	336	A. A. Weller	200 00
5600	346	Mrs. Amanda Bauer	25 00
5601	375	Mary Rockinger	50 00
5602	378	Enoch Ransier	50 00
5603	375	John Koch	200 00
5604	375	Simon Antes	200 00
5605	391	Emil Sundell	200 00
5606	416	Frank Krokovicz	200 00
5607	419	Mrs. Annie Rasteller	50 00
5608	429	John Joseph Corcoran	200 00

\$13,050 00

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 Asheville, N. C., J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main st.
 Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.
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 Brooklyn, N. Y., Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
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 Montclair, N. J., S. B. Otteril.
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WHEN patronizing advertisers mention THE CARPENTER.

The Man Who Does Not Believe in Labor Unions.

Charles M. Schwab, recently brought into the limelight by the formation of a gigantic trust and the industrious circulation of fictitious stories about his salary, has done a good deal of talking. He has evidently acquired the impression that what he thinks is important. He has been advising young men, old men and the whole world how to act in order to succeed as he has succeeded—how to conduct themselves in order to achieve what he has achieved.

Mr. Schwab does not seem to have the slightest supposition that anybody could have a higher ambition than to be like Mr. Schwab.

While this young man's vaporings were confined to excusable bursts of juvenile egotism, based on overdoes of personal advertising and a reasonably large salary, there was no necessity for bothering about him.

He was only "talking big" about himself, and the Constitution guarantees to every American citizen the right to pursue happiness in that way if he chooses.

Very recently, in Washington, Mr. Schwab, before the Industrial Commission, talked on different lines.

He talked about labor unions, and then, for the first time, he became really interesting.

His own opinions would amount to nothing, of course, since he is only a competent clerk. But when Mr. Schwab talks it is the biggest trust in the world that pulls the string.

When Mr. Schwab says,

"I don't believe in labor unions,"

it means that the biggest trust in the world does not believe in labor unions, that it intends to fight labor unions just as soon as it dares—that is to say, as soon as it shall have unloaded its stock on the public. It means that it is preparing for a great industrial fight. When this fight comes off it will cost the lives of many men undoubtedly, it will deprive innocent investors of millions of dollars—it will hurt the Schwabs and other trust puppets and trust creatures not at all.

We wish to suggest to the managers of this steel trust, since they have not yet succeeded in bunkoing the public into buying one billion dollars' worth of problematic stock, that they would do well to "cork up" Mr. Schwab for the present, at least.

As for Mr. Schwab's utterances and his personality, it is scarcely worth while to pay much attention to them. The report has been circulated that he has a salary of \$1,000,000 a year. As a matter of fact, he has no such salary. His salary when things are organized will be \$100,000 a year, with a slight interest in the concern. This interest will depend on his efforts to make the concern pay.

It will depend especially on his ability to keep down wages.

Now that you learn that Mr. Schwab's income depends on ability to work men as hard as possible for as little money as possible you will possibly understand why it is that he says:

"I don't believe in labor unions."

Of course, it is a waste of temper and of energy to abuse a pig which, having got its own feet in a trough, endeavors to keep back the other pigs.

There is no use bothering much about a man who has succeeded in feathering his own nest and talks to keep others down. Labor unions have come to stay. They compel selfishness to moderate its natural tendencies. By joining workmen together in great unions they are made self-respecting brothers, instead of heartless, cringing competitors.



A NEW SELF-FASTENING FOLDING SAW-CLAMP

It will instantly fasten itself to any projection, without the aid of screws, nails or other fastening. Half the length of a rip-saw; weighs 3¼ lbs.; folds up like a jack-knife; can be carried in pocket; made of best malleable iron. \$1.00 each. If your hardware dealer hasn't it, send price to the manufacturers, Mail orders filled same day as received.

GUNN & HANNAH
PITTSBURG, PENNA.

FOLDED

If the trust managers find a big strike on their hands and their stock gone to smash before they have a chance to unload it on idiots they can thank Mr. Schwab, who officially declares the trust's hostility to labor unions and demonstrates the fact that the men will prove themselves fools and deserve defeat if they fail to take up at once the challenge that is offered them by the highly paid puppet of the billion dollar steel trust.—*Chicago American*.

Trade Unions vs. Standing Army.

The officials of the War Department in Washington are in a comic state of grief and consternation. That is, it is comic to the outsider.

Here is the trouble. The wage-workers of the country refuse to enlist and make up that standing army of 100,000 men who are to be sent to do "police duty" in the Philippines.

The War Department never considered this contingency. It was assumed that when Congress authorized the standing army the whole problem was settled.

Lo and behold the workingman prefers to stay at home. He does not care to become a hired soldier. As a result of this disinclination on the part of the common herd, the War Department announces that it will not be able to send more than 60,000 men to the Philippines this summer.

The trade union and education is at the bottom of this refusal to become part of the standing army. Education along economic lines always disgusts workers with soldiery as a trade.

Trouble Brewing in Italy.

While the industrial war in Spain appears to be subsiding, curiously enough similar troubles are in progress in Italy. The danger is growing steadily without attracting attention outside of Italy, and the international indifference will probably continue until the storm bursts. The movement is undeniably in the hands of the socialists, and it is of a revolutionary character. Every industrial town is in a ferment already, and fights have taken place at a score of places, where loss of life has been involved. The storm centre is in Milan. At that place 15,000 men left work. They have a military organization, divided into 15 battalions, each 1,000 strong, and sub-divided into 150 companies. All this playing soldiers is grossly illegal, yet the authorities hesitate to act, as they are afraid of precipitating a crisis. Meantime an exodus of well-to-do people is in progress, and the whole city is in a state of painful excitement. The central government is quiescent in the face of this really serious danger.

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**HARDWARE AND FINE
POCKET CUTLERY**
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

Justice, Not Charity.

Paternalism and patronage in the relations of employers to employees are distasteful to the American character, and no true American wishes it otherwise. The relation which is based on free contract on mutuality of interests and equality of rights is better and healthier than that founded on condescension on one side and acknowledged inferiority on the other. The self-respecting American wage-earner asks no favors; he demands a living wage, an equivalent for his efficient service—neither more nor less. Alms and philanthropy are not for him. Whatever, therefore, employers do voluntarily for their workmen in addition to the things "nominated in the bond," must be done on pure principles of business and self-interest, not as a matter of charity. And since far more is being done by American employers in the direction of "industrial betterment" than the average man wots of, it is supremely gratifying to know that in few cases are these efforts put on any other ground than far-sighted self-interest.—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

Annual Election for Officers of E. C. Atkins & Co.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., held May 22, 1901, the following officers were elected: President and superintendent, Henry Atkins; vice president and secretary, N. A. Gladding; assistant secretary, J. W. Perkins; treasurer, M. A. Potter; assistant treasurer, A. D. Gates; cashier, F. C. Gardner. Directors—Henry C. Atkins, M. A. Potter, N. A. Gladding, A. D. Gates, T. R. Kackley.

Mr. Henry C. Atkins, the new president, is the son of the late Elias C. Atkins and has been vice president and superintendent at the head of the manufacturing department for the past six years, so that he is fully equipped for his new position at the head of the company.

Result of Labor Organizations.

That the conditions of labor in this country have improved materially as the result of the organization of labor is clearly shown by the most cursory examination of industrial statistics. It is true that there have been abuses by organized labor, but organized capital has vastly more to answer for in this same direction. And not the least encouraging feature of the times is the growing conservatism and good sense with which most labor organizations are controlled. Organized capital might well learn something from organized labor in this respect. What organization on the side both of labor and of capital should clearly and persistently bear in mind is that equity and fair play must be the basis of the permanent and substantial advance of either.—*Boston Post*.

How to Make a Union Fail.

As soon as you have elected your officers, begin to mistrust and find fault with them. Make much of every little difference that occurs, and blazon it abroad to the world.

If you cannot have your own way, make sure the union is going to the dogs.

Make much of little mechanical rules by which the union is worked, and keep in the background the real motives for its existence.

Always predict failure of any plan that is adopted.

When any scheme does fail, always remind the members that you said it would.

Always be as mysterious as you can about your intentions. It is such a help to the officers if they don't know whether you mean to stick to the union or not. Besides, it keeps them humble.

Pass a lot of resolutions condemning all and sundry. It is such a help to the other side.

Always take the word of an enemy in preference to the word of a friend.

Be quite sure that any twenty or thirty of the members know more than all the rest.

Always be ready to get your back up.

As soon as any practical scheme is started, propose another on a more gigantic scale. Then nothing will probably be done, and you will have the satisfaction of being able to grumble again.

Remember, the inalienable right of a unionist is to find fault and never to praise.

Carry these few rules out, and if your union does not fail it will not be your fault.—*South African Typographical Journal*.

Emulating Standard Oil Methods.

Suit for \$150,000 has been brought in Judge Palmer's division of the District Court against Samuel Strong, the millionaire owner of the rich Strong mine at Victor, Col. The plaintiffs are William Lennox, Edward W. Giddings, E. A. Colbourn, N. B. Scott, and Mrs. Dell Kearney, lessees of the mine in 1894.

They allege that "Sam" Strong was the instigator of the blowing up of the mine. About sixty witnesses have been summoned, including John E. Allen, whose deposition is to the effect that Strong paid him and John Munford \$1,000 for blowing up the mine. The motive for this act by Strong was that he wished to gain possession of the rich property and oust the lessees.

The supposition was that union miners, who were on strike at the time, had blown up the property. Tully and Lyons, union miners, were convicted of the crime and served sentences.

Merchants and Labor Unions.

The more wages a man gets the more he can afford to spend. If the wages were lower the profits of the capitalist would be greater, and what does he do with his profits? Does he spend them among the business men in the city where his plant is located, or does he not rather take them to some large centre to be reinvested or spend them where he can get the greatest luxuries?

Let the business man and the officeholder look on labor unionists as a benefit and not a drawback to the community. Treat them as men who are worthy of recognition, who are trying to help themselves from being crushed into slavery, and who will eventually prove to the world that they have been the friends of humanity and good government.—*East St. Louis Industrial Advocate*.

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PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1901.

Power is the Thing.

JOHN SWINTON.

AS the trade unions gain power, they gain success. As trade unionism grows in strength, it becomes the better able to control its own business.

One may argue in behalf of his rights till doomsday without getting them, if he is powerless. He may give a hundred reasons in their behalf; he may plead for them, and tell how badly he wants them; he may turn sentimental when he begs for them as he groans over his wrongs; he may even write soft and sweet pieces of poetry about them—but if he has not the strength needed to stand up for them, he is only wasting his time.

It is through the manifestation of power that trade unionism has gained advantages in the past; and there is no other way by which it can make progress hereafter.

It may be a pity that it is so, but it is true all the same. Rights ought to be procured by Reason. If it can be shown that the working day is too long for a man, there is good reason for shortening it. If it be shown that the worker's pay is too low for the proper support of himself and family, there is the best of reasons why his wages should be raised. If we lived under the reign of reason, there would be no trouble about rights; but we don't live under it.

It is Power that rules the world.

It is on this account that trade unions are a necessity. It is because of this that the men of all the industries should organize in such a way as to build up a Visible Power.

It does not mean that their demands should be unfair, or that they should be guilty of any injustice, or that they should resort to violence, or that they should indulge in bulldozing. It means nothing of the kind.

A single workman does not count for much when he stands before those prodigious forces that have come into existence in our times. The hungry sinner who runs up against a trust controlling untold millions of capital is as foolish and has as much chance of success as the man who butted a stone wall with his head, or as the ancient Ajax who defied the lightning.

But when ten thousand or a hundred thousand men stand up as one man in solid and resolute union, a Power that is not to be trifled with comes in sight. The other powers are likely to have some respect for it; they may consult with it; they may seek its good will; they may try to find out what it desires; and they may think twice before defying it.

Trade unionism is the new agency that

makes every man who is attached to it a sharer in the strength of a great power.

It would be very easy for Germany to conquer France if every Frenchman were to make war "on his own hook." It is because both France and Germany are gigantic unions that they respect each other's power.

The workmen who says, "Let every man look out for himself," will make a poor show when he faces a towering mass of united capital, with a stone wall around it.

Power is the thing. It is the thing that must be gained by unionism. The organization of the working people is the guarantee of their power.

Too Fond of Workmen.

The resignation of Rev. John Irvine, rector of the Anglican Church of St. Michael's, the most important congregation in the suburb of Mount Pleasant, B. C., has created somewhat of a sensation in ecclesiastical and also in social circles throughout that city, says the *San Francisco Bulletin*.

Mr. Irvine has been rector of St. Michael's for eight years, and by his zeal and energy has built it up from a struggling little mission to a prosperous parish of 400 members. Under such circumstances, and the further fact that Mr. Irvine is still under 40 and is particularly acceptable as a preacher, the request of the vestry that he resign created tremendous surprise. A clue to the real cause was found in the complaint of several of his more fashionable parishioners to the Lord Bishop of the diocese to the effect that the rector had committed the unpardonable social sin of shaking hands with a workingman returning home in a street car, and had then offered his hand to a society lady, also a member of his flock. Of course the lady refused the clerical hand thus polluted by touching the hand of the fellow-worshiper, both in the car and after church on Sunday morning, when the episode was practically repeated.

The critics of the rector expected to see the church emptied. But, on the contrary, it was crowded to the doors at every service. In that section of the city live the employees of a large sugar refinery and two mills. For the broader culture of these men Parson Irvine had established workingmen's clubs for reading and debating. He threw open to them every evening the parish schoolroom, where they were invited to read papers and magazines provided, to play chess and other games, and were urged to bring their pipes along and be comfortable. Then the rector built, out of his own pocket, on the parish property, a small gymnasium, fairly equipped, and, being himself an athlete, he gave instructions to those desiring it in fencing and boxing.

All these performances filled the church, caused the rector to be adored by the workmen and scandalized the fashionable folk in the congregation. They are looking now for a likely young man who will preach but not practice the doctrine of religious equality. As for Rev. Irvine, he is going to minister to a little mission church at Port Moody, where he anticipates there will be less fashion and more Christianity.

THERE are 244,527 school houses, dormitories and other buildings in the United States devoted to education, and there are 415,600 teachers—131,793 men and 283,867 women. In 1899 the people of the United States spent \$197,281,502 to educate their children, which is 2.67 per capita of population and 3.20 per capita of children of the school age.

Look Out for a Crash.

To a larger extent than ever before a comparatively few men have capitalistic control in this country. Their encroachments upon production and remunerative resources were gradually made at the outset, but have grown aggressive and relentless since they have measured their strength and opened the way to the accomplishment of their ambition. The system of amalgamating railroad lines has been going on for some time, and the final acquisition of all roads by one ownership is a logical if not a practical sequence in this process of absorption. The commercial world never before encountered anything approaching the iron and steel combine, but its capitalization, water included, does not amount to 20 per cent. of what would have to be expended in carrying out the stupendous railroad deal under discussion.

There are related facts bearing upon this movement that are difficult of explanation, unless upon the ground that a mania for stock gambling has seized upon the people of the land, who, like some religious fanatics of the Orient, will have to receive a knock-down shock before they recover their senses. In the language of the street, railroad stocks have simply gone out of sight. The advances are astounding and bewildering. It is impossible to account for them upon reports or statistics of increased traffic and consequent earnings, for current values are inflated out of all proportion to such increase. And the craze is not confined to the individual investor. But a short time ago the reputation of Morgan rested upon the fact that he could buy declining railroads at a valuation from which watered stock was eliminated, put them upon a solid foundation and deliver them to a syndicate for which he promoted, in a condition to make money.

Now this old-fashioned and substantial way of doing business is supplanted by one applying directly opposite methods. Roads are bought at five or six times their intrinsic value, merged into the larger corporation for which they were purchased, and the payment is made by selling its bonds to the purchasing public. A southwestern system was recently brought up by a syndicate, the powerful allied corporation immediately took a majority block of stock, and issued \$40,000,000 in bonds. The public bought this immense amount of water and paid for the new system. As long as stock can thus be manipulated and disposed of there is no difficulty on the part of the combine acquiring railroads, even if paying from two to five times what they are worth.

In favor of the scheme is the fact that prosperity is giving the masses money that they can invest. Their decided preference is for home securities, and there is a contagion of that resistless fever which has occasionally resulted in such terrible wreckage on the French Bourse. There is an enormous inflation of values beyond the actual worth of the property on which they are based. Hundreds of millions are being floated in securities that have no more solidity than future prospects, some of which look better for assessments than dividends. No artificial boom of this kind is self-sustaining, and attempt to continue it beyond the danger point means the inevitable crash.

On a vastly larger scale we are having the inflation of capital that brought on the panic of 1873, and that brought such disaster upon popular investments in Transvaal gold mine enterprises in London six years ago. It is well to remember that the syndicate is on the inside, and that it is there to make money on a big scale, railroads, in this instance,

doing service as an instrumentality. Its good thing is in the eagerness of the public to buy stocks without waiting to analyze them.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Prophecy Concerning the Progress of This Country.

A prophecy of the development and progress of this country, committed to paper nearly a century and a half ago, has recently been unearthed by C. C. Simpson, of Memphis. It is contained in an "Almanack," published by Nathaniel Ames, at "Boston, New England," in "the Year of the Lord Christ, 1758, being the second year after Bissextile or Leap-Year, in the 31st Year of the Reign of King George II."

The prophecy reads:

Here we find a vast Stock of proper Materials for the Art and Ingenuity of Man to work upon;—Treasures of immense Worth; conceal'd from the poor aboriginal Natives! The Curious have observ'd that the Progress of Humane Literature (like the Sun) is from the East to the West; thus has it travelled thro' Asia and Europe, and now is arrived at the Eastern Shore of America. As the Celestial Light of the Gospel was directed here by the Finger of GOD, it will doubtless, finally drive the long! long! Night of Heathenism Darkness from America: So Art and Sciences will change the Face of Nature in their tour from Hence over the Appalachian Mountains to the Western Ocean; and as they march thro' the vast Desert, the Residence of wild Beasts will be broken up and their obscene Howl cease for ever;—instead of which, the Stones and Trees will dance together at the Music of Orpheus,—the Rocks will disclose their hidden Gems,—and the inestimable Treasures of Gold and Silver be broken up. Huge Mountains of Iron Ore are already discovered; and vast Stores are reserved for future Generations: This Metal more useful than Gold and Silver, will employ Millions of Hands, not only to form the martial Sword and peaceful Share, alternately; but an Infinity of Utensils improved in the Exercise of Art, and Handicraft amongst Men. Nature thro' all her Works has stamp'd authority on this Law, namely, "That all fit matter shall be improved to its best purposes."—Shall not then those vast Quarries, that teem with mechanic Stone,—those for Structure be piled into great cities,—and those for Sculpture into Statues to perpetuate the Honor of Renowned Heroes; even those who shall now save their country.—O! ye unborn Inhabitants of America! Should this Page escape its destin'd Conflagration at the Year's End, and these Alphabetical Letters remain legible,—when your eyes behold the Sun after he has rolled the Seasons round for two or three Centuries more, you will know that in Anno Domini 1758 we dream'd of your Times.

Not as Honorable as Gamblers.

Workingmen, what would you think of a gambler who would take your money when he won, and then refuse to give you his money when he lost? You probably never heard of such a gambler. We never heard of one so dishonorable. But what do you think of some of our monopolistic judges who, in the cut-throat game of competition, allow organizations of capital to boycott and destroy the business of workingmen, and then, by the same rule, send members of labor organizations to prison without a trial by jury for boycotting and destroying the business of the capitalists?

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of the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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Hostile Newspapers.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

WHY will not the newspapers of the day be a little more fair to working people? Why do so many of them speak slightingly of the masses who buy them? Why try to cajole men while sneering at them? Why so often misrepresent their doings? Why so anxious to "show up" and put down any movement of trade unionism? Why, in the case of a strike, always make out that the wage-workers are in the wrong?

All the newspapers that boast of their big circulation must have multitudes of working people among their readers; and one might suppose they would pay some respect to these readers, who contribute so largely to their profits and their treasury. They ought to know that the working multitudes are not especially foolish or wicked; and they might go so far as to have some heed for their interests, feelings, and rights.

Possibly, in this case, the fault may lie with those of the working people who buy the papers that treat them contemptuously. Every man who buys them encourages them in their course; he stimulates them to pursue it farther; he adds to their power; he contributes part of the money which keeps them going. If any one of them found that it was on the losing side, it would soon change sides. If it found that prejudice and misrepresentation were too costly, it would reduce the quantity of them. If it found its circulation falling off, it would perhaps be led to ask why.

It is a mistake for a mechanic, or for any laborer, to think that he can't influence a newspaper because he pays only a cent a day for it. Ten thousand cents make a hundred dollars, and ten thousand cents a day for ten days make a thousand dollars, which is a sum that a newspaper boss is not likely to despise if he can get it. Labor should not give its cents to newspapers that trample on it.

Of course, it is hard to find daily newspapers that are fair to the working people; and so, perhaps, under existing circumstances, the best thing for the workers is to take such of them as are the least hostile, ignoring the ones that are brazenly hostile. The effect of such conduct would surely be seen after a while. There have been cases in which big and noisy papers were brought up standing.

• The Brave (?) Twenty-Third.

The cowardice displayed during all the engagements of the Twenty-third Regiment was again illustrated in the car strike at Albany when they killed and wounded several people.

The Twenty-third Regiment has a long and unsavory record. It is largely composed of the sons of the aristocrats of Brooklyn and New York, and is always eager for service which involves little or no danger—especially against strikers.

In 1877 the regiment did good service to the capitalists at Hornellsville.

In 1882 it fired on the striking switchmen at Buffalo.

In the Brooklyn trolley strike of 1894 it shot men, women and children peaceably passing along the streets in its zeal to break the resistance of the workmen.

But when the Spanish war broke out in 1898, this valiant collection of capitalist bravos, along with the equally aristocratic Seventh Regiment, refused to go the service of "our country" under the flag that it had repeatedly stained with workmen's blood.

Figures of Trade.

Figures of trade are always surprising. For instance, the report of the agricultural department shows that we imported for the year ending with June, 1900, \$420,139,288 worth of agricultural products. This is altogether against the popular notion, as we are accustomed to think of ourselves as raising everything we eat and feeding a large part of the world besides. Nevertheless there are some of the figures that do not lie. Our agricultural exports for the year amounted to \$844,616,530. So we imported very nearly half as much as we exported. Among these imports were \$100,250,974 worth of sugar; \$57,935,698 worth of hides and skins; \$52,467,946 worth of coffee; \$45,329,760 worth of silk; \$34,334,750 worth of vegetable fibres; \$20,260,936 worth of wool; \$19,263,592 worth of fruit and nuts; \$13,297,223 worth of tobacco, and \$10,558,110 worth of tea, and all of these items, with the exception of coffee, increased greatly over the imports of 1899. *Indianapolis News.*

The Wrong People in Jail.

In Toronto the successful contractor who furnishes meat supplies for the city jail's inhabitants bid 4 cents per pound for ordinary meat, and 7½ cents a pound for steak when he secured the award. Editor Wrigley, of *Citizen and Country*, rushed forth and interviewed a man when he heard the news. The man looked wise for a moment, and said: "Things are becoming so now that it is cheaper for a person to live in jail!" Evidently the slow-going Canucks are rapidly catching on to the modern American spirit, which is: Pile up laws, deny the people opportunities to produce wealth for themselves, so that they are forced to commit crime; then imprison and support them economically by purchasing wholesale; and then prisoners can labor cheaply, and the goods can be sold way below those manufactured outside of prison. Capitalism means disgrace, suffering and slavery for those in and out of jail.—*Cleveland Citizen.*

ONE per cent. of the wages of every member of the United Hatters of America is collected by his union every week, and half of it is used to pay running expenses of the organization, and the other half to maintain a defence fund and do propaganda work. The burden is placed most heavily on those who are best able to bear it.

Hours of Labor Must be Reduced.

Go out into the streets of any of our great cities to-day and use your eyes, and you will not fail to perceive scores of honest and industrious mechanics and laborers who are out of employment, owing to the invention and introduction of labor-saving machines. Day after day they tramp the public thoroughfares looking in vain for work, and day after day their numbers increase, for new machines are being introduced, and new recruits are being added to the ever-growing army of the unemployed upon our streets.

Everywhere we find organized labor agitating for a shorter work-day, and everywhere we find the employing classes in direct and bitter opposition.

There is only one solution to the question of the unemployed; if a machine is invented that enables the workers to turn out a given product with the expenditure of less time and labor, one of two things must inevitably follow, either the working hours must be reduced to suit the new requirements or a sufficient number of hands laid off to counterbalance the increased power of mechanical production. This is logic that none can dodge, it is either the one thing or the other. Organized labor takes the common sense view of the matter; it claims that as labor-saving machinery increases the power and rapidity of production, the hours of labor should be so reduced as to keep pace with it, so that men may retain employment and have a means to earn a livelihood. But here capital steps in and says, "No! We have the right to hire whom we wish and work them as long as we desire; the machines are ours and we run them to suit ourselves!"

There can never be a settlement of this great question until the public conscience is aroused and the people recognize the necessity of compelling the passage of legislation, if necessary, to cover the evil.

It is impossible to provide work for the thousands of the unemployed upon any other grounds than that of the reduction of the hours of labor. Every new machine at present invented but aggravates the evil. The talk about a return of prosperity or good times while such a condition of affairs remains is a moral impossibility, too ridiculous indeed to be even funny. There can be no return to prosperity so long as the cause of the present hard times remains, and one great cause of the present depression is the substitution of mechanical for muscular skill. Therefore, it should be remembered that every attempt of organized labor to shorten working hours is an effort to comply with a natural law, the violation of which is responsible for the vast army who exist without any visible means of earning a livelihood. If the general public, the professional and business men, really desire a return of prosperity, they must be prepared to recognize facts, and give a helping hand to organized labor in its battle for the adoption of a shorter work day.—*The Industrial Banner.*

Great Men Not Accidents.

Writing of Charles Darwin, Grant Allen says:

"Great men are not accidents; great works are not accomplished in a single day. Both are the product of adequate causes. The great man springs from an ancestry competent to produce him; he is the final flower and ultimate outcome of converging hereditary forces, that culminate at last in the full production of his splendid and exceptional personality. The great work which it is his mission to

perform in the world is never wholly of his own inception. It is also the last effect of antecedent conditions, the slow result of tendencies and conditions long working unseen or but little noticed beneath the surface of opinion, yet all gradually conspiring together toward the definite revolution at whose head, in the fullness of time, the as yet unborn genius is destined to place himself. * * *

"Thus, every great man may be regarded as possessing two distinct lines of ancestry, physical and spiritual. He owes much in one way to his father and mother, his grandfathers and his grandmothers, and his remoter progenitors, from some or all of whom he derives, in varying degrees and combinations, the personal qualities whose special interaction constitutes his greatness and his idiosyncrasy. He owes much in another way to his intellectual and moral ancestors, the thinkers and workers who have preceded him in his own department of thought or action, and have made possible in the course of ages the final development of his special revolution or his particular system. Viewed as an individual, he is what he is, with all his powers and faculties and potentialities, in virtue of the brain, the fame, the temperament, the energy he inherits directly from his actual ancestors, paternal and maternal. Viewed as a factor or element in a great movement, he is what he is because the movement has succeeded in reaching such and such a point in its progress already without him, and waited only for such and such a grand and commanding personality in order to carry it yet a step further in its course of development."

Labor Legislation in Tennessee.

The following measures in the interest of labor were passed by the 52d General Assembly and signed by the Hon. Benton McMillin, Governor of Tennessee:

1. To prevent deceptive advertising for employes. This bill provides that in case there is a lockout or strike, the firm or corporation failing to state that fact when advertising for hands, will be liable for indictment and also for damages.
2. To prevent the employment of children under the age of fourteen (14) years in workshops, mines or factories in the State.
3. To require mine foremen to stand an examination before holding the position of foreman.
4. To place salary on the office of Shop and Factory Inspector.
5. To prohibit the use of impure illuminating oils in mines.
6. To require street-car companies to vestibule cars.
7. To give blacksmiths lien on work done on wagons.
8. To give employes lien for services.
9. To provide for better ventilation of coal mines.

The bill to provide for the registration of union labels passed the House, but failed for want of time in the Senate, it being impossible to get it up for action in the rush of business in the closing days of the session.

The bill to provide for the allied label on all State printing never came up in either House for a vote.

THE Order of Railway Employees, which is strong in Virginia, has given notice that its several thousand members will go into politics hereafter. The organization asked the Virginia Legislature to pass an employers' liability bill, and that body failed to do so after the leaders had made fair promises.

To Save Trouble.

BY AJAX—BROOKLYN, N. Y.

IT seems that there is a little fat man in the State of Connecticut who is "determined to stamp out trade unionism." He won't stand it any longer. He has always despised it. It is not in the interest of capital. He would have been richer if it had never existed. It bamboozles the poor creatures who believe in it. It is bad for their health. It fills them with self-conceit. It encourages them to make demands which are bad for both capital and labor. It is un-American, which means that it is too horrid for description.

The little fat stamper-out of unionism is a member of the Metal Trades' Association, and so, as you see, he must himself be a unionist; but his union is different from the other kind of unions. It is a union of capitalists, not of wage-workers; it is a union of high-cockleorums, not of horny-handed mechanics. Such a union is the correct thing. It seeks to cut down wages, not to raise them, and to lengthen the working hours, not shorten them, and to keep the hirelings in submission, so that they may not be too proud for their work.

We speak of this little fat man merely because threats like his are often uttered by other men of his kind, who are anxious to "stamp out" the trade unions. Every now and then this threat is uttered by certain foolish employers of labor; and, when there is a strike in any trade, these parties go about shouting that the unions must be stamped out.

The threat is never made by those level-headed employers who understand the advantages of trade unionism, or who know by experience that it is no less advantageous for the honest employer than for the industrious wage-earner.

Now, in the interest of the fat little Connecticut man and all other stampers of his kind, and in order to save them from trouble, they are hereby informed that they *can't* stamp out trade unionism! The words are plain and short: *they can't!* They haven't strength enough, or money enough, or brains enough, to stamp it out. It is grounded in human nature. It is supported by pillars that are too solid for the foot of any stamper. It has withstood a thousand storms. Its enemies tried, all through the nineteenth century to stamp it out. They got legislatures to enact laws against it, courts to give decisions against it, and troops to fight against it. All were of no use. They blacklisted its adherents, terrorized them, and threatened them with starvation. It was no use. They organized against them, and stood behind their piles of capital, above which was the black flag. It was no use.

The trade unions grew, regardless of the hostility and the assaults of their enemies. They grew in England, Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, as well as in the United States. They were only small things in our own country half a century ago, but their members are now numbered by the million. In Great Britain they are a mighty power, as they are also in some other European countries. We believe that, in the Twentieth Century, American workmen will rally more than ever to the great standard of trade unionism.

The reason why the unions constantly grow in strength, and why they cannot be stamped out, is that labor knows of the benefits it has derived from them. It is through their power that wages have been increased from time to time, that the working hours have been shortened, and that some of the rights which formerly were denied have been gained. It is

through them that labor has "saved its face," as the Chinese say. It is through them that the muscles of labor have been strengthened and its brain developed. It is through them that the industrious millions may expect farther progress and the coming of the time when they will have a better lot in life. Without the unions, labor would be helpless.

It is because the working people of America are beginning to realize the solid worth of trade unionism, and to see its practical fruits, and to think of its promises for times to come, that they are rallying to its support.

The parties who threaten to stamp it out don't know what they are talking about. *They can't do it!*

Labor Notes.

SHIP clerks of San Francisco have organized under the American Federation of Labor.

THE trouble between Swift & Co., packers, Chicago, and organized labor has been satisfactorily adjusted.

THE strike of the journeymen painters of East Liverpool, Ohio, has been settled, the men gaining their point.

THE Miners' Unions at Rossland, Greenwood, Sanden, and Slocan, Canada, have erected hospitals for the care of invalided workmen.

By the casting vote of Vancouver's Mayor the City Council decided to have the tailors' label on the clothing bought by the city. The contract was given to a union label shop.

A GENERAL strike of the operatives in the textile mills of the South may be ordered, unless the demand for a ten-hour day is granted by the Riverside Mill, at Danville, Virginia.

THE strike of carpenters and painters at Sharon, Pa., has been settled. In addition to an advance of 25 cents a day, the men were granted an eight-hour work day Saturdays.

COAL operators of Ironton, Ohio, have granted a temporary increase to 400 miners, averting a threatened strike. The increase is to be effective until a conference can be held.

LARGE numbers are not always a sign of strength. Nay, they are sometimes a source of weakness, because when the struggle comes it is training, discipline, skill and loyalty that win.

THE Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' Union of North America has the following paragraph on its label, which is to be found on the box of union-made silverware, etc.: "This certifies that goods bearing this label have been finished by members of the above union, an organization seeking the advancement of the toiling masses. It is a guarantee of living wage, reasonable hours, and a clean, well-ventilated factory."

A THIEF who entered J. Pierpont Morgan's house, in London, was taken away by the police before Mr. Morgan secured what loose change the thief had in his pockets.—*Chicago News.*

Carnegie's Gifts Protested.

Many thousands of misguided people are applauding the alleged philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie, and of these by far the greater number are workingmen. Manifestly they have forgo'ten, or they have never heard of, the horrors of Homestead—or perhaps they are too ignorant to understand, or too cowardly to profit by the bloody lesson.

The reckless prodigality of Carnegie with the plunder of his victims brings into boldest prominence the crimes he committed when they protested against his monstrous rapacity. Then what? An army of three hundred Pinkerton mercenaries were hired by this bloody benefactor to kill the men whose labor had made him a millionaire. He did not have the courage to execute his own murderous designs, so he commissioned another monster, Frick, by name, with bloodless veins and a heart of steel, to commit the crimes, while he went to Europe and held high carnival with the titled snobs there until the ghastly work was done. It was one of the foulest conspiracies ever concocted against the working class, and the very thought of its atrocities, after nearly ten years, fires the blood and crimson the cheek with righteous indignation. Not only were Pinkerton murderers hired by Carnegie to kill his employes, but he had his steel works surrounded by wires charged with deadly electric currents and by pipes filled with boiling water, so that in the event of a strike or lockout he could shock the life out of their wretched bodies or scald the flesh from their miserable bones.

And this is the man who proposes to erect libraries for the benefit of the working class—and incidentally for the glory of Carnegie!

Will the workingmen of this country accept any gift from the hands of Andrew Carnegie, red with the blood of their comrades? That some of them have already done so is to their everlasting shame. The employes who a few days ago received, with expressions of gratitude, the bonded booty, to be held in trust for them until they become paupers, have debased themselves beyond expression. They may have to work for Carnegie, but they are not compelled to recognize as a gift the pennies he throws them in return for the dollars he stole from them; and when they do, they are guilty of treason to their murdered brothers, and are better described as spineless poltroons than as self-respecting workingmen.

Some years ago, when Carnegie endowed the first library for the alleged

benefit of workingmen, I objected. And I object now with increased emphasis.

Such a library is monumental of the degeneracy of the working class. It is a standing rebuke to their integrity.

The workingmen of New Castle have led the revolt. Let their splendid example be followed wherever a Carnegie library is suggested. Let mass meetings of workingmen be held, and let the horrifying scenes of the Homestead massacre be presented to stir them to a sense of indignation at the vulgar and insulting display of the spoil exploited from their class.

Let honest workingmen everywhere protest against the acceptance of a gift which condones crime in the name of philanthropy. Let them put themselves upon record in terms that appeal to the honor of their class and the respect of all mankind.

We want libraries, and we will have them in glorious abundance when capitalism is abolished and workingmen are no longer robbed by the philanthropic pirates of the Carnegie class.

Then the library will be, as it should be, a noble temple dedicated to culture and symbolizing the virtues of the people.—*Eugene V. Debs.*

Time for the "Laughing Man."

Trusts, monopolies, railroad corporations and financial kings seem to have taken possession of the government and to be operating it to the furtherance of their own selfish ends. They have forgotten the presence of the millions of the common people. As in the story of Victor Hugo, we need a "laughing man" to step into the assembled presence of our government officials and repeat the startling words: "I bring you word of the existence of mankind."—*Ex.*

A Handsome Discount.

In a recent letter from J. E. Grimes, of the General Executive Board of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, it was stated that the E. C. Atkins Saw Company, of Indiana, made a handsome discount from their regular retail prices to the Galveston carpenters who survived the flood. Considering the general destruction of mechanics tools by that catastrophe, such offer was a generous act on the part of the Atkins Saw Company, and deserves mention.

It's about time workingmen were tired of providing amusement for the sons of millionaires by making themselves targets to be shot at.

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5000 High Grade guaranteed 1901 Models \$10.18 with best equipments, to \$12.99 & '00 MODELS, \$7 to \$12 Good Second Hand Wheels, \$3.58 best makes in perfect riding order. *Must be closed out.*
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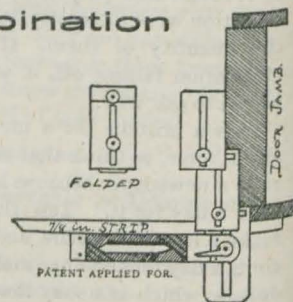


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WANTED Every CARPENTER and all persons who use a SAW of any kind to send their address to G. H. ROTH, New Oxford, Pa.

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Works in any Handle

The corners and bevels cannot be found. That this little square will not work round: You can practically adjust it to any shape. So a bad job of work you cannot make.

Most any one can cut in carpet strips, But how do they fit when they're there? The question of fit will never come up, If done with Tribble's right angle square.

Thousands of this tool have been sold, and they are highly commended by ALL who use them.

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A Pioneer Trade Unionist.

The Iron Moulders' Union is one of the strongest labor organizations in the country, but it did not attain its present dimensions without a great struggle. The National Union was formed in 1859 through the efforts of William H. Sylvis, of Philadelphia. Mr. Sylvis and several other moulders formed a local union in the Quaker City in 1855. In 1857 the men in his shop were asked to accept a reduction of 12 per cent. They refused to accept the reduction, and after a long strike won out. If unity in one city is good, unity in many cities is better. So argued Mr. Sylvis when, on April 11, he submitted a proposition directing that correspondence with unions of moulders in other cities be opened with a view to the settlement of some basis of co-operation between them. He was made secretary of the committee to call a convention, and on July 5, 1859, thirty five delegates, representing unions of moulders, located in Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, Peekskill, Utica and Portchester, N. Y.; Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Md.; Cincinnati, Providence, Jersey City and St. Louis, met in Philadelphia. Officers were elected (Mr. Sylvis being the treasurer) and an adjournment was had till January 10, 1860, when they met at Albany and completed the organization, which comprised twenty-eight subordinate unions. The civil war caused the disintegration of the union, a majority of the moulders enlisting, including Mr. Sylvis. His term of service expiring, Mr. Sylvis called a convention of moulders at Pittsburg, and the National Union was restored, he being elected president. He held that position to his death, July 27, 1869. His remains lie in Laurel Hill cemetery, on the banks of the romantic Schuylkill. William H. Sylvis was born in 1828 in Indiana. When nine years old he went to work for a neighboring farmer, who agreed to support him in return for his time and services. The following four winters his master sent him to school—about three months each year. This was all the schooling he ever got. Then he became a helper in a foundry, and when he learned his trade he located in Philadelphia. In one year as national president he traveled 10,000 miles and organized many unions, his total expenses being \$899.86. He early conceived the idea of ultimately centralizing all workingmen's organizations into one grand body, which he hoped could be made sufficiently powerful to prevent or punish any trespass upon the rights of the toiling millions. He organized the National Labor party in 1866 and was its president when he died. He was spared the pain of seeing the utter failure of the political movement he had long cherished, but the positive work he had done for the Iron Moulders' Union, and the trade movement in general, still lives and will live forever.—*Grit*.

The Humor of It.

There are many humorous features in the present industrial situation, if one only knows where to look for them. It is true there are some people who refuse to see anything funny in the manner in which J. P. Morgan and his contemporaries are increasing their power over the lives and destinies of millions of fellow human beings. But these doleful persons do not appreciate the beneficence of trust magnates nor the benefits of privately owned trusts. For those who do appreciate these modern institutions, there is a never failing well of humor to be drawn upon at will for the public edification and amusement.

A sample of this humor is published in

the Brooklyn *Eagle*, whose publishers and advisers are in a position to enjoy such wit at its real worth. Here is the joke, headed "His Occupation Gone:"

"Brooklyn Workingman's Wife (in 1901)—What's happened, Danny?"

"Her Husband (desperately)—Well, I've been fired by J. P. Morgan and there's nobody else in the world to work for!"

Now, Mr. Workingman, laugh and laugh heartily.

There is just enough truth in that joke to make it really and truly funny. For it's so very, very funny to think of the wife greeting Danny with fear gripping her heart and painful anxiety in her eyes. And how uproariously laugh-provoking it is to think of the discharged workman coming home, desperate and despairing, to meet that wife and the children he loves, with news that he knows will mean misery and want for them. The person who cannot laugh at that picture is a dullard indeed. We hope the workingmen will appreciate this sample of capitalist pleasantry, for this so-called humor is a true index of the feelings of the ruling class towards those whose labor and suffering perpetuate the capitalist class.

But the funniest part of the joke consists in the evident belief of the *Eagle* humorist that the workingmen are going to be content to have Mr. Morgan, or some other individual, rule them unresisted for all time to come.

'Frisco No Good at Present.

The District Council of Carpenters and Joiners of San Francisco has issued a circular warning all carpenters to keep away from the Pacific Coast. Reports have been circulated throughout the country, particularly in the Middle and Eastern States, to the effect that carpenters and other mechanics are at present in demand in California and on the Pacific Coast in general, coupled with tales of high wages and exceptionally good times. All such reports are false, gotten up by transportation companies and corporations that have been antagonistic to organized labor for years.

The building trades have just passed through a protracted lockout, in which all the millmen of the bay counties of California were involved. During this lockout the Building Trades Council paid out as strike benefits \$50,000. There is now a strike on of the miscellaneous trades of San Francisco, which, although it may not affect the building trades, will have a demoralizing effect on the realty market and the building industry. It will take considerable time for things to adjust themselves, and until then those who contemplate visiting the far West in search of employment will do well to postpone their trip for the present.

A Civilization Full of Danger.

"In the country in which you and I live, what we call civilization has undergone what is nothing less than a gigantic revolution. The huge aggregations of capital, which have practically taken from the hands of the individual the independent disposition of his labor, and have introduced into his existence paralyzing uncertainty as to both his comforts and his future, and gradual widening of the breaches that separate classes from classes, and the competitions that, while they cheapen the necessities of life, increase the elements of perplexity and uncertainty as to how great multitudes may obtain them—all these are features of our modern civilization full of danger."—*Bishop Potter, in his address on "Wealth and Commonwealth," at New Haven, Conn.*

My Little Boy That Died.

Look at his pretty face for just one minute!
His braided frock and dainty buttoned shoes,
His firm shut hand, the favorite plaything in it,
Then tell me, mother, was 't not hard to lose
And miss him from my side—
My little boy that died?

I see him rocking on his wooden charger;
I hear him pattering through the house all day;
I watch his great blue eyes grow large and larger,
Listening to stories, whether grave or gay,
Told at the bright fireside—
So dark now, since he died.

But yet I often think my boy is living,
As living as my other children are.
When good-night kisses I all round am giving,
I keep one for him, though he is so far.
Can a mere grave divide
Me from him—though he died?

So while I come and plant it o'er with daisies—
(Nothing but childish daisies all year round)—
Continually God's hand the curtain raises
And I hear his merry voice's sound.
And feel him at my side—
My little boy that died.

—Miss Muloch.

Sampson Hit It.

Much fuss has been made about the statement of Admiral Sampson to the effect that he was opposed to the promotion from the ranks of young men to be in line for the higher positions in the navy, for the reason that they are not socially fitted to properly represent this government in the line of duty that usually falls to them, says the *Pueblo Courier*. The statements of the admiral have come in for a great deal of criticism in all parts of the country, from newspapers, officers and legislators. But just stop a minute. Did not the admiral state what is known universally to be the truth? Can the man with no social standing hope to receive the recognition that is extended to the son of the "nobility?" And what is "nobility," anyhow? Isn't it preferment, pure and simple? If this country prefers a lot of lazy fellows above a lot of industrious ones, and provides easy berths for the favorites, while it compels the industrious ones to work early and late for their daily bread—does not this constitute "nobility?" What is the use, said the admiral in effect, of putting these boys of no social standing in a position where they will be regularly snubbed?

Instead of criticising Admiral Sampson for his utterances, we ought to praise him for being brave enough to state a truth, although it cuts deeply into former cherished ideas. Our government does not give the industrious boy the same chance that the son of a man with a "pull" has, and there is no two ways about it. But the admiral might have gone further, and still stayed within the bounds of truth and common sense. He might have said that so long as a few people maintain the establishment of the navy and the military, so long will we have to prefer a man of position to one of merit in considering promotion. So long as we attempt to ape the monarchies of the world we will have to do in their way. They prefer incompetence to ability in the army and navy circles, and we will have to do the same thing or else abolish the navy and army. Isn't that logical?

As a democracy, we owe it to the rest of the world to show them that men of merit are in all cases to be preferred to those who are snobs. This can never be done through the existing system or conditions of navies or armies. Let us cease to conform to the Old World methods and habits, and strike out on our own hook. Then we have hope of accomplishing something in the line of the work that we are fitted by environment to do. Let us abolish or change the whole system.

Labor Will Try Independent Politics.

The decision against the eight hours and prevailing rate of wages law, in New York, has brought the members of the labor organizations to a realization of the fact that the political parties are not the good friends they thought they were, and with their legislative work of years passed into the hands of the corporations and contractors by the courts, they see that something aside from the ordinary must be done if they expect to retain anything of the work of their organizations.

The representatives of twenty-one organizations in the city of New York have met and entered into an agreement to start an independent labor party, and they claim to represent 60,000 men. They propose to call a convention and ask all the labor organizations to join them. It is the intention of the unionists to fight their enemies through politics, and as the men who have undertaken the movement can easily hold the balance of power, there is no earthly reason why they cannot regain what an adverse decision of the New York court has lost to them. It is an experiment that the regular politicians will not regard with favor, and it can be expected that every effort will be made to disrupt it, but if the men of New York will have the good sense to remember that the politicians regard them only in so far as they are voters, and will place themselves above the influence of the regular parties and demand their rights in the Legislature and the courts, they will soon have things coming their way. If they do as such movements usually do, fight and fall out over a candidate, the end will soon come to their hopes and the plan will be gathered to the graveyard of good intentions.—*Railroad Trainmen's Journal*.

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3	21.45	147	13.80	288	42.00	429	24.00
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17	6.00	161	51.55	302	13.80	444	25.20
18	2.60	162	21.50	303	20.40	445	4.00
19	13.50	163	98.90	304	81.60	446	5.60
20	10.30	164	18.50	305	6.40	447	26.40
21	159.20	165	39.70	306	10.00	448	9.60
22	65.65	166	4.00	307	201.60	449	25.10
23	22.20	167	26.55	308	8.55	450	4.60
24	39.60	168	11.80	309	4.55	451	17.30
25	36.70	169	2.00	310	8.85	452	9.60
26	21.20	170	14.60	311	21.00	453	48.30
27	21.25	171	19.60	312	13.60	454	3.40
28	102.80	172	37.45	313	50.45	455	8.20
29	49.60	173	35.20	314	2.20	456	53.40
30	37.20	174	4.60	315	16.60	457	6.85
31	96.80	175	32.60	316	59.60	458	11.00
32	46.80	176	32.60	317	2.60	459	9.80
33	21.80	177	93.20	318	2.60	460	2.40
34	9.20	178	4.00	319	6.60	461	2.40
35	73.40	179	55.60	320	24.60	462	9.00
36	28.00	180	33.80	321	8.60	463	6.30
37	6.60	181	10.50	322	7.40	464	34.60
38	23.35	182	20.70	323	19.00	465	23.40
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41	22.00	185	20.60	326	93.20	468	6.20
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44	27.90	188	24.80	329	9.00	471	6.20
45	7.80	189	9.80	330	15.10	472	32.55
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47	3.00	191	34.40	332	4.25	474	17.50
48	54.40	192	16.20	333	19.60	475	145.80
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51	99.60	195	57.10	336	8.40	478	14.80
52	1.25	196	4.40	337	2.80	479	6.90
53	40.20	197	45.80	338	6.10	480	24.85
54	111.40	198	16.80	339	3.00	481	20.70
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56	6.25	200	13.60	341	11.10	483	5.20
57	92.00	201	41.50	342	13.25	484	7.90
58	15.80	202	11.00	343	10.80	485	28.60
59	13.60	203	8.20	344	47.40	486	16.55
60	70.20	204	39.20	345	15.00	487	7.20
61	30.80	205	32.30	346	10.40	488	11.60
62	34.00	206	61.20	347	12.05	489	19.40
63	22.40	207	24.60	348	10.00	490	68.30
64	9.60	208	7.40	349	12.25	491	28.20
65	16.80	209	19.00	350	55.00	492	33.40
66	5.00	210	8.10	351	28.30	493	23.60
67	10.40	211	6.80	352	6.00	494	12.40
68	58.40	212	17.00	353	4.40	495	40.25
69	103.60	213	32.90	354	18.40	496	8.70
70	21.80	214	12.00	355	15.90	497	18.20
71	40.85	215	12.00	356	62.00	498	7.00
72	5.60	216	9.19	357	28.75	499	10.00
73	34.10	217	12.40	358	10.30	500	14.40
74	72.00	218	6.20	359	14.00	501	19.00
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76	58.30	220	13.20	361	6.80	503	4.60
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100	55.05	244	11.00	385	19.80	527	7.45
101	20.60	245	10.00	386	18.60	528	9.35
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104	64.00	248	74.90	389	6.60	531	35.40
105	14.80	249	19.40	390	4.25	532	8.65
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107	49.20	251	44.00	392	20.00	534	21.35
108	52.00	252	20.00	393	10.20	535	6.55
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110	25.60	254	19.20	395	10.00	537	27.80
111	8.20	255	10.40	396	6.30	538	22.80
112	16.85	256	20.20	397	3.40	539	6.20
113	58.25	257	8.80	398	24.60	540	28.20
114	18.00	258	35.45	399	22.00	541	7.40
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116	35.30	260	27.94	401	5.70	543	14.60
117	8.30	261	11.20	402	5.65	544	4.60
118	243.20	262	6.40	403	29.00	545	7.20
119	60.00	263	24.00	404	8.40	546	11.10
120	21.15	264	24.20	405	3.80	547	14.00
121	36.20	265	7.80	406	44.20	548	22.20
122	12.20	266	56.90	407	16.20	549	22.60
123	30.00	267	2.50	408	3.40	550	19.25
124	33.25	268	18.70	409	39.40	551	27.60
125	27.20	269	11.60	410	3.80	552	17.85
126	22.10	270	4.30	411	4.20	553	15.20
127	16.95	271	65.80	412	3.40	554	23.80
128	21.80	272	11.00	413	45.60	555	3.40
129	76.20	273	7.45	414	7.40	556	10.40
130	2.40	274	5.60	415	23.75	557	4.40
131	18.60	275	10.00	416	23.75	558	4.40

Moneys Received.					
(CONTINUED).					
Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
572	\$14 70	642	\$18 40	704	\$16 20
573	6 00	643	21 30	705	30 50
574	14 40	644	17 72	706	8 40
575	7 00	645	7 15	707	18 20
576	11 50	646	5 40	708	4 55
577	15 70	647	19 20	709	8 80
578	8 20	648	9 60	710	2 00
579	13 10	649	5 30	711	11 60
580	16 90	650	4 40	712	11 40
581	10 53	651	22 50	713	11 05
582	70 00	652	13 80	714	12 00
583	13 20	653	6 00	715	24 20
584	8 20	654	6 00	716	50 20
585	14 40	655	11 80	717	14 30
586	9 20	656	32 40	718	28 05
587	25 00	657	20 40	719	8 10
588	13 95	658	5 20	720	17 50
589	4 20	659	15 80	721	16 00
590	13 00	660	6 00	722	30 00
591	9 85	661	14 20	723	9 10
592	8 20	662	3 60	724	25 90
593	5 40	663	8 80	725	16 20
594	16 00	664	8 80	726	8 20
595	7 00	665	24 60	727	3 00
596	25 00	666	37 95	728	15 20
597	8 00	667	9 63	729	26 80
598	8 60	668	2 40	730	27 60
599	10 15	669	7 05	731	7 10
600	4 60	670	4 00	732	7 85
601	9 30	671	15 50	733	14 20
602	9 75	672	10 15	734	23 35
603	5 80	673	37 30	735	5 70
604	6 60	674	4 00	736	5 60
605	50 67	675	9 60	737	2 80
606	8 60	676		738	6 65
607	9 75	677	2 50	739	7 45
608	5 80	678	7 00	740	10 60
609	6 60	679	6 40	741	3 10
610	50 67	680	7 40	742	10 10
611	8 60	681	2 80	743	8 10
612	18 20	682	9 00	744	10 10
613	4 20	683	9 00	745	10 00
614	22 30	684	2 00	746	10 00
615	40 60	685	8 60	747	10 00
616	20 60	686	23 10	748	10 00
617	30 20	687	8 40	749	10 00
618	20 60	688	3 20	750	10 00
619	37 00	689	12 85	751	10 00
620	40 60	690	9 30	752	10 00
621	20 60	691	1 50	753	10 00
622	28 80	692	5 05	754	10 00
623	30 20	693	7 55	755	10 00
624	40 60	694	2 60	756	10 00
625	20 60	695	8 60	757	10 00
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627	30 20	697	4 35	759	10 00
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629	30 20	699	9 30	761	10 00
630	18 15	700	1 50	762	10 00
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632	6 27	702	5 20	764	10 00
633	7 00	703	7 60	765	10 00
634	27 80			766	10 00
635	12 50			767	10 00
636	6 80			768	10 00
637	19 89			769	10 00
638	6 80			770	10 00
639	19 89			771	10 00
640	5 20			772	10 00
641	6 80			773	10 00



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

LOCAL UNION No. 336, La Salle, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother and co-laborer, Brother JOHN HUBER; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our Brother our sympathy, in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our Brother, and a copy be sent to our official organ for publication, and that the same be spread on the minutes of our Local; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for the space of sixty days.

JAMES McNULTY,
E. E. CULVER,
WM. HINDMAN. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 581, Herrin, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our Brother and fellow-worker, HERMAN PARSONS; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union extend their heartfelt sympathy to our Brother in his sad hour of affliction; and be it also further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and also published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

F. M. RUSSELL,
ENOS COX,
WILL BERGESS. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 75, Birmingham, Ala.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved Brother, A. B. LEE; and as we realize that he has gone to that land whence no traveler returns, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, in this their great bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy of same be sent to his family, that we drape our charter in mourning for the next thirty days, and have resolutions published in THE CARPENTER.

H. S. TRUE, Recording Secretary.

LOCAL UNION No. 702, Grafton, W. Va.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our friend and fellow-member, CHARLES LYONS; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union extend their heartfelt sympathy to our Brother in his sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy to each of our local papers for publication.

FRANK S. CORNWELL,
CHARLES L. WELLS. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 253, Argentine, Kan.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our Brother and fellow-member, M. J. BASS; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union extend their heartfelt sympathy to our Brother in his sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. MURPHY,
GEORGE F. HAWKINS,
WESLEY HUNT,
OLIVER JESSUP. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 450, Bar Harbor, Maine.

WHEREAS, It has been decreed by an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst the beloved helpmate of Brother W. N. SUMINSBY; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of affliction, and commend him to Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That we cause a copy of these resolutions to be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to THE CARPENTER (our official journal) for publication.

N. W. CHANEY,
E. K. WHITTAKER,
H. M. SMITH. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 526, Galveston, Tex.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our Brother, CHARLES RASMUSSEN; and

WHEREAS, For many years Brother RASMUSSEN has been a faithful and conscientious member of Local Union No. 526, adhering to its principles and working for its interests; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death the Union suffers the loss of a valued member and the community a good citizen.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy presented to the family of the deceased Brother, and they be published in our journal, THE CARPENTER.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

H. WINKER,
L. AUSTETTE,
JAMES DOYLE. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 584, Victor, Col.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our Brother and co-laborer, C. A. NETTLETON; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to Brother C. A. NETTLETON our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement, and trust he will live the Christian life of his late beloved spouse, and that when his summons comes he will be prepared to meet the loved one in the bright beyond; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be furnished our afflicted Brother, and also that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

A. LUTZ,
CHAS. E. PALMER,
T. F. LANNAN. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 637, Hamilton, Ohio.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to summon from our midst our late Brother, HERMAN FOSTMEYER; be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of this Local is hereby extended to his family and relatives; and further

Resolved, That the charter of this Local be draped for a period of thirty days out of respect for our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be placed on our minutes, a copy of the same be sent to the family and published in our journal, THE CARPENTER, and in our local paper, the Butler County Press.

A. W. LINNS,
MAE RUMPLER,
JOHN SYMES. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 384, Asheville, N. C.

WHEREAS, It was the divine will of God to remove from our midst Brother W. M. GRIGGS; be it

Resolved, That we bow with reverence to the will of God, knowing that He doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the family and bereaved wife of our deceased Brother in this sad hour.

Resolved, That our Local charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be tendered the family, and a copy be published in THE CARPENTER.

A. M. GOODMAN,
O. R. JARRETT,
J. H. HAMPTON. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 249, Kingston, Ont.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother and co-worker, ANDREW THOMPSON; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our Brother our sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our Brother, and a copy be sent to our official organ for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this Union; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days.

A. B. COMPTON,
L. M. NELSON,
HERBERT W. DOWLER. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 331, Norfolk, Va.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Ruler of the Universe, who knows all things, and who doeth all things for His glorification, to remove from our midst our dear beloved Brother, JAMES E. CROSBY, by death, May 29th, 1901; therefore be it

Resolved, That we have lost a kind, sympathetic and earnest Christian Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for him for sixty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved widow, and that a copy be put on file of our Union, also be printed in each of the morning papers of Norfolk, Va.

G. H. TOTTY,
J. S. BROWN,
W. S. McDONALD, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 144, Macon, Ga.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst Brother O. H. EATON; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, knowing their loss of a kind husband and loving father and to us a true Brother and good citizen, whose voice was ever raised in behalf of unionism, can never be replaced; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the grief-stricken family; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to the Macon press.

J. E. BUFFINGTON,
E. O. COWEN,
G. W. MILLER. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 36, Oakland, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, T. J. FEENEY.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deplore the loss of our esteemed Brother, who was a faithful husband and loving father.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that we send a copy of these resolutions to the family, the same to be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and also spread on the minutes of this Union.

R. REED,
H. W. DOWNING,
S. W. GETCHELL. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 411, Rome, Ga.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst Brother W. R. YOUNGBLOOD; therefore be it

Resolved, That the knowledge that words fail to convey our feeling of sorrow at the loss of our Brother teaches us how crushing the blow must be to his wife and daughter; may God, in His infinite mercy and goodness, console them in this dark hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local as a record of respect, that they be printed in THE CARPENTER, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

G. L. ZAMNRELL,
THOS. P. CAVERNER,
J. W. T. PARLIER. } Committee.

How to Reform a City.

The authorities of all great cities, says an exchange, are given to making occasional crusades against vice in its numerous forms. Their direct efforts are always directed towards the men who gamble, or keep dives of various sorts, and that are guilty of open violations of the law. It has never occurred to the crusaders to get after the employers of girls who work their employes from ten to fourteen hours per day at starvation wages, in order that they may make large profits and be able to live in luxury. These employers are far worse enemies of the public than the gambler, the dive-keeper and a host of other offenders on whom the hand of the law is laid. Long hours and low wages have a tendency to drive men and women into the vicious channels which afford an easier life. Do away with the sweat-shops, give every man and woman a chance to earn a decent and respectable living, and you will have done away with one of the really great evils of the day which threatens to undermine society and government.

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EXPULSIONS

E. J. SPRAGUE was expelled from Union No. 546, of Olean, N. Y., for embezzlement.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Lynn, Mass.
Albany, N. Y.	Maywood, Ill.
Alta Loma, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Ardmore, Pa.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Ashland, Wis.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Alton, Ill.	Moline, Ill.
Anderson, Ind.	Mooreland, Ill.
Atlanta, Ga.	Montclair, N. J.
Auburn, N. Y.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Bakersfield, Cal.	Muncie, Ind.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Belleville, Ill.	Newark, N. J.
Berkeley, Cal.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Bessemer, Col.	New Castle, Pa.
Boston, Mass.	New Haven, Conn.
Boulder, Colo.	New Orleans, La.
Bridgeport, Conn.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Newtown, N. Y.
Brookline, Mass.	Newport, R. I.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Newport, Ky.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Newton, Mass.
Camden, N. J.	New York, N. Y.
Cambridge, Mass.	Norwich, Conn.
Canon City, Col.	Oakland, Cal.
Carondelet, Mo.	Oak Park, Ill.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Odin, Ill.
Centralia, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Chicago, Ill.	Orange, N. J.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Ouray, Col.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Pasadena, Cal.
Coffeen, Ill.	Peoria, Ill.
Collinsville, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Colorado City, Col.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Columbus, Ohio.	Plainfield, N. J.
Council Bluffs, Ia.	Port Chester, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.	Port Richmond, N. Y.
Corona, N. Y.	Portland, O.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Dallas, Tex.	Pueblo, Col.
Danville, Ill.	Quincy, Ill.
Davenport, Ia.	Racine, Wis.
Denver, Col.	Randsburg, Cal.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Rochester, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.	Rock Island, Ill.
East Boston, Mass.	Rogers Park, Ill.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Saginaw, Mich.
El Dora, Col.	Salt Lake, Utah.
Elizabeth, N. J.	San Antonio, Tex.
Elmhurst, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Eureka, Cal.	San Jose, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	San Mateo, Cal.
Evansville, Ind.	San Rafael, Cal.
Fall River, Mass.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Florence, Colo.	Scranton, Pa.
Flushing, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Col.	Shreveport, La.
Fresno, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	South Denver, Col.
Geneva, N. Y.	South Evanston, Ill.
Gillette, Col.	South Englewood, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Omaha, Neb.
Grand Junction, Colo.	Spokane, Wash.
Great Falls, Mont.	Springfield, Ill.
Greenwich, Conn.	Springfield, Mass.
Hartford, Conn.	Stanton, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hanford, Cal.	St. Louis, Mo.
Highland Park, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Hitchcock, Tex.	Stapleton, N. Y.
Hoboken, N. J.	Stockton, Cal.
Houston, Tex.	Streator, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Swampscott, Mass.
Independence, Col.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Tacoma, Wash.
Irrington, N. J.	Texas City, Tex.
Irrington, N. Y.	Topeka, Kan.
Jersey City, N. J.	Toronto, Can.
Joliet, Ill.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.	Tremont, N. Y.
Kansas City, Kan.	Unionport, N. Y.
Kensington, Ill.	Utica, N. Y.
Kingston, N. Y.	Vancouver, B. C.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Venice, Ill.
La Junta, Col.	Victor, Col.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Waco, Tex.
Lawrence, Kan.	Washington, D. C.
Lawrence, Mass.	Westchester, N. Y.
Leavenworth, Kan.	Whatcom, Wash.
Lenox, Mass.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Long Branch, N. J.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	

Total 193 cities.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

APRIL 8—The G. E. B. met in regular session on the above date.

The quarterly audit of the books occupied the morning session.

The application of Union No. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., for official sanction and financial aid was considered. The demands being practically granted, the Board decided there was no necessity for a strike.

The application of Union No. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., for official sanction and financial aid was laid over for further information.

As numerous applications for strike benefits were in the office, it was decided to go through all of them first, and take action later.

APRIL 9—The claim of Union No. 375, New York City, in the Charles Leitgeb case, was considered, but action was deferred.

APRIL 10—A communication was received from Bro. Giliard, of Union No. 375, relative to the Leitgeb case. A communication was sent to Union No. 375 asking for an itemized statement of the bills in their possession.

The application of Union No. 31, Trenton, N. J., for official sanction and financial aid was considered. The Board decided to sanction the movement, financial aid to be determined later.

APRIL 11—The application of Union 210, Stamford Conn., for official sanction and financial aid was considered. The demands having practically been conceded, the Board decided that sanction was unnecessary.

The application of Union No. 79, New Haven, Conn., for official sanction and financial aid was considered. The Board decided that the information received did not warrant the granting of official sanction, but advised that an organizer be placed in New Haven for the good of the movement in that vicinity.

The application of the Bronx (N. Y.) D. C. for an appropriation of \$2,000 was considered. No schedule having been received, the Board deferred action.

Applications from Unions No. 129, Hazleton, Pa.; No. 183, Peoria, Ill.; No. 276, Oklahoma City, O. T.; No. 241, Moline, Ill.; No. 114, Houston, Tex.; No. 149, Irvington, N. Y.; Nos. 19 and 303, Detroit, Mich.; and No. 425, Des Moines, Ia., were laid over for further information.

A communication was received from Union No. 671, New Baden, Ill., stating that their movement had resulted successfully.

APRIL 12—A communication from Union No. 525, Colorado Springs, stated their movement had been successful after a three days' lockout.

A telegram from Muncie requested that Bro. Cattermull be sent there. It being necessary that he remain at this office, a telegram was sent asking for further information.

Communications in regard to trade movements in the following cities were read: Gas City, Ind.; Cleburne, Tex.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Peekskill, N. Y.; Richmond, Va.; and Trenton, N. J.

The application of Union No. 518, Charleston, Ill., for official sanction and financial aid, was considered. The Board deferred action on said application, and suggested that Union No. 518 amend their agreement wherein it referred to wage scale.

The request of the Kings county (N. Y.) D. C. for an appropriation of \$2,500 was read and laid over for further action.

Applications from the following Unions were laid over for further information: No. 313, Columbus, Ga.; No. 589, Chillicothe, O.; No. 132, Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 233, Binghamton, N. Y.; No. 481, Barre, Vt.; No. 459, Bar Harbor, Me.; No. 453, Auburn, N. Y.; No. 384, Asheville, N. C.; No. 388, Richmond, Va.; No. 288, Sharon, Pa.; No. 397, Petersburg, Va.; No. 583, Winsted, Conn.; and No. 134, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Board deferred action on the application of No. 163, Peekskill, N. Y., and recommended that an Organizer visit that town for the purpose of building up the Union.

APRIL 13—The matter of the strike in Binghamton, N. Y., was considered. The Board decided to appropriate \$400 for the relief of the striking members of No. 233.

The application of Union 288, Richmond Va., for official sanction and financial aid was considered. The Board decided to sanction the movement, provided that part of the agreement is stricken out which does not refer to hours and wages, the question of financial aid to come up later on.

The application of Union No. 560, Stratford, Ont., for official sanction and financial aid was considered. The G. E. B. decided that conditions, at this time, are not favorable for success, and recommended that means be provided to thoroughly organize the town.

Further correspondence was received from the D. C. of Cleveland, O., in reply to the request sent them for further information. The Board decided to sanction the movement and appropriated \$1,000 for the relief of the men on strike.

Correspondence was received from Union No. 103, Louisville, Ky., with a copy of their demand for an increase in wages. No official schedule having been received, action on the application was deferred.

The G. E. B. decided to sanction the movement in Troy, N. Y., provided that Arts. 3 and 4 of their agreement are modified.

The G. S.-T. submitted a lengthy report of his visit to Atlantic City, with a view to effecting a settlement of the strike. The report showed that a conference had been arranged between the bosses and men for Saturday evening, April 13, and Bros. Cattermull and Miller were deputized to attend that conference.

A report was received from Trenton, N. J., relative to the trouble existing there, and Bro. Duffy was deputized to visit that town Saturday evening, April 13.

APRIL 15—Communications were read relative to trade movements in Dayton, O.; Ottawa, Can.; Waterbury, Conn.; New London, Conn.; Muncie, Ind.; Richmond Borough D. C., N. Y.; Brantford, Ont.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Bloomington, Ill.; and Trenton, N. J.

The papers in the Leitgeb case, forwarded by Union No. 375, of New York, were received.

A communication was received from Union No. 31, Trenton, N. J., asking that a representative be sent that city. The G. E. B. requested the G. P. to visit that town.

The application of Union No. 517, Portland, Me., for official sanction and financial aid was considered. The G. E. B. decided to sanction the movement, and later on consider the matter

of financial assistance, but requested further information from the Union relative as to how they get 150 union men in the city (as shown by schedule) when they only paid tax on fifty-nine members for the month of February.

A telegram was received from Dayton, O., that members of the U. B. working for the National Cash Register Company had been compelled to quit work in compliance with a demand from the A. W. W. Association. The Board approved of the action taken by our unions in Dayton in reference to this matter.

A communication was received from Union No. 155, of Plainfield, N. J., that a demand had been made for an increase in wages to take effect May 1. No schedule having been received, the matter was laid over.

Official sanction granted the following, and matter of financial aid laid over: No. 191, York, Pa.; No. 260, Waterbury, Conn.; No. 257, Sheboygan, Wis.; Nos. 59 and 334, Saginaw, Mich.; No. 72, Rochester, N. Y.; No. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; No. 661, Ottawa, Ill.

APRIL 16—Notice of a proposed movement by Union 156, Newark, O., was read. No schedule having been sent, and the Union having only recently been organized, the G. E. B. wished the Union success in its movement.

Telegrams were sent Sharon, Pa.; Petersburg, Va.; Louisville, Ky.; Winsted, Conn.; and Buffalo, N. Y.

Correspondence from the D. C. of Indianapolis, Ind., stated that a strike was in progress in that city. The G. E. B. deferred action pending receipt of further information.

Correspondence from Union No. 532, Elmira, N. Y., stated that the contractors had signed their agreement, and everything was settled satisfactorily.

The application of Union No. 269, Danville, Ill., for official sanction was considered. It is apparent the movement is for an increase in wages, with no reduction in hours. The G. E. B. decided to sanction the movement, without financial aid. If a demand for a shorter workday is made, the matter of granting financial aid would be considered.

A communication from Unions Nos. 61 and 494, of Columbus, O., stated they had made demand for increase in wages. Action deferred, pending receipt of further information.

The application of the millmen of Buffalo, N. Y., for official sanction and financial aid was considered. The G. E. B. sanctioned the movement, and made an appropriation of \$1,500 to aid the men on strike.

Official sanction granted the following, and matter of financial aid laid over: No. 583, Winsted, Conn.; No. 49, Lowell, Mass.; No. 458, Lawrence, Kan.; Nos. 167 and 687, Elizabeth, N. J.; Nos. 498, Brantford, Ont.; No. 544, El Paso, Tex.; No. 63, Bloomington, Ill.; No. 630, Raleigh, N. C.; No. 133, New London, Conn.; No. 432, Atlantic City, N. J.

The application of Union No. 700, Corning, N. Y., for official sanction was considered. The G. E. B. granted the same.

A communication was received from the D. C. of Richmond Borough, N. Y., setting forth the likelihood of trouble on April 16, owing to the refusal of the bosses to recognize the Saturday half holiday any longer. The G. E. B. deferred action, pending receipt of further information.

The application of Union No. 331, Norfolk, Va., for official sanction and financial aid was considered. The G. E. B. decided to sanction the movement for the eight-hour day, and suggested that Union No. 331 change its demand as to wages, and make it a minimum scale.

A communication was received from the D. C. of Cleveland, O., setting forth the condition of affairs on April 14th.

A communication from Union No. 183, Peoria, Ill., gave the vote of the Union on their demands, to go into effect on April 15.

APRIL 17—A telegram from Dayton, O., stated that a strike had been ordered at the factory of the National Cash Register Co.

A communication from Union 432, Atlantic City, N. J., gave a list of the bosses who had signed the agreement, and stated that a member of the Contractors' Association was on his way to the General Office to endeavor to procure a settlement.

The application of Millmen's Union No. 425, Des Moines, Ia., for official sanction and financial aid, was considered. Action deferred pending receipt of further information.

The application of Union No. 397, of Petersburg, Va., for official sanction and financial aid, was considered. The G. E. B. decided to defer action in the matter, as the reports did not seem to justify the movement at this time.

A communication from Binghamton, N. Y., contained information of the progress of the strike in that city. Filed.

A communication from Union No. 168, Toledo, O., contained copy of the demands made by Unions 25, 168 and 557. Matter laid over pending further information.

Correspondence from the D. C. of New York City contained a statement of the conditions existing there, and requested financial aid. Laid over for further consideration.

Correspondence from Union No. 313, Columbus, Ga., contained statement of the conditions existing there, and requested financial aid. Matter referred to G. P. and G. S.-T. for attention.

Application was made by the D. C. of Philadelphia, Pa., for an appropriation of \$1,000 for the better organizing of the city and district. The Board deferred action on the application, and requested the G. P. and G. S.-T. to attend to the matter of organizing the district surrounding said city.

A communication was received from Union No. 149, Irvington, N. Y., that the eight-hour day had been established there without the necessity of a strike.

Resolutions from the D. C. of the Borough of Queens, N. Y., requested an appropriation of \$1,500, for the purpose of organizing that district. The G. E. B. did not favor such an appropriation, but instructed the G. P. and G. S.-T. to give immediate attention to the work of organizing said district.

Communication from Union No. 361, Duluth, Minn., requested the Board to endorse a boycott placed on the Marshall-Wells Hardware Co. The G. E. B. instructed the G. S.-T. to publish the matter in THE CARPENTER.

Communication from the D. C. of Pittsburgh, Pa., requested that organizing work be done in the towns surrounding that place. Matter turned over to the G. P. and G. S.-T.

Communication from Union No. 639, Brooklyn, N. Y., contained a proposed amendment to Sec. 98 of the General Constitution. The G. E. B. decided that it is unnecessary to amend that section.

Correspondence and official schedule was received from the D. C. of Kings County, N. Y., relative to a lockout in several mills in Brooklyn, and requested an appropriation of \$2,500 for the purpose of maintaining the fight. Matter

laid over, pending receipt of further information.

APRIL 18—The audit of the books was taken up and occupied the morning session.

A report was made by G. P. Huber and Bro. Duffy, of the G. E. B., of their visit to Trenton. The Board made a donation of \$400 for the relief of the men on strike.

A request came from Union No. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., to have a representative of the U. B. visit them on the 18th, to meet a committee of the employers. Bros. Cattermull and Miller were delegated to represent the Board, as per request.

The auditing of the books was resumed and occupied the session until adjournment.

APRIL 19—The audit of the books was resumed, and occupied the entire day.

APRIL 20—The application of Union No. 587, Coatesville, Pa., for official sanction and financial aid was not considered at this time, as the Union has not been connected with the U. B. the necessary period to entitle it to same.

After receiving the report of Bros. Cattermull and Miller of their visit to Atlantic City April 18, the G. E. B. donated the sum of \$500 for the relief of the members on strike.

The application of the D. C. of Louisville, Ky., for official sanction and financial aid was considered. The Board decided to sanction the movement, the matter of financial aid to be taken up later.

Correspondence was received from Union No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., relative to a threatened lockout in that city. Matter laid over pending receipt of further information.

In the appeal of Union No. 72, Rochester, N. Y., against a decision of the G. P., in the case of Dutton vs. Union No. 289, Lockport, N. Y., the G. E. B. decided that the case be reopened and decided on its merits.

The application of the D. C. of Richmond Borough, N. Y., for financial aid to maintain the Saturday half holiday, was considered. Action deferred pending receipt of further information.

The application of the D. C. of New York City for an appropriation of \$2,000 to assist them in enforcing trade movements, was considered. The G. E. B. decided that under the conditions at present existing in that vicinity, they could not make the appropriation desired.

APRIL 22—The applications of the Bronx (N. Y.) D. C. and Unions Nos. 384 and 491, Asheville, N. C., for official sanction and financial aid, were considered. The G. E. B. sanctioned the movements, amount of financial aid to be determined later.

A communication from Union No. 293, Canton, Ill., contained the agreement submitted to the bosses, and asked for advice. The G. E. B. advised that they follow out the provisions of the Constitution, and also that Sec. 11 be eliminated from their proposed agreement.

A communication from Union No. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., gave notice of demands made on the contractors. Action deferred for further information.

A communication from Union No. 167, Elizabeth, N. J., stated they had refused to settle for 31 cents an hour. Laid over for further developments.

A communication from Union No. 330, Galesburg, Ill., stated their agreement had been signed by the contractors.

The following reported success in their trade movements: Moline, Ill.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Stamford, Conn.; and Great Falls, Mont.

Financial aid to the following was deferred: New London, Conn.; Olean, N. Y.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Dayton, O.; Stair-builders, Cincinnati, O.; and Muncie, Ind.

Later information was received from York, Pa.; Winsted, Conn.; Peoria, Ill.; D. C. Louisville, Ky.; D. C. Cleveland, O.; Richmond, Va.; Trenton, N. J.; Waterbury, Conn.; and Scranton, Pa.

Application for financial aid to D. C. New Orleans, La., was not sanctioned, as the time for the movement was deemed inopportune.

The grievance of No. 72, Rochester, N. Y., against the D. C. of New York City in discriminating against interior woodwork furnished by W. C. Storandt, of Rochester, was referred to the G. P.

The appeal of L. G. Humphrey, of No. 183, Peoria, Ill., against the decision of the G. P. should have been referred to the General Office for an interpretation of the law. The G. E. B. decided that a member more than three and less than six months in arrears may pay a portion of such arrearage to prevent him from being suspended.

An additional donation of \$400 was sent to Binghamton, N. Y.

The decision of the G. P. in the cases of Larson, Meller and Rolison, of No. 42, New Rochelle, N. Y., was sustained, but a reduction of fines recommended.

The decision of the G. P. in the case of H. McCallum, of No. 567, Stapleton, S. I., was reversed, and fine remitted.

Reconsideration of the case of Padgett vs. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., was refused.

Reports were received from Buffalo, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Ardmore, Pa.; Winsted, Conn.; Liberty, N. Y.; Columbus, O.; Portland, Me.; Richmond, Va.; San Antonio, Tex.; and Peoria, Ill., containing further information as to the progress of the movements in those places.

Application for a charter to the men working in the car shops at Green Island, N. Y., was refused.

Correspondence in the application of the Associated Carpenters of New York City for readmission to the U. B. showed an addition of two Unions.

APRIL 25—The papers in the Leitgeb case were read, and the G. S.-T. directed to pay the bill.

The G. E. B. requested No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., to seriously consider the question of recognition of the A. W. W. label, as that organization has proven antagonistic to the U. B. in various sections of the country.

The D. C. of Indianapolis, Ind., and No. 453, Auburn, N. Y., reported success in their trade movements.

Communications received from D. C. of Richmond Borough, N. Y.; Muncie, Ind.; Richmond, Va.; Plainfield, N. J.; Norfolk, Va.; and Hazleton, Pa.

The G. E. B. decided that inasmuch as floor laying is carpenter work, the Hardwood Floor-layers and Helpers, of Indianapolis, Ind., must be organized under the U. B.

A similar decision was reached in regard to the bridge carpenters of Carbondale, Pa.

The claim of James Burns, of No. 10, Chicago, Ill., was ordered paid.

The G. P. and Bro. Duffy were directed to visit Trenton, N. J., Monday evening, April 29.

APRIL 26—A donation of \$400 was sent to Peoria, Ill.

Applications for financial aid received and deferred: No. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia.; No. 185, Cleburne, Tex.; D. C., Toledo, O.; No. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.

\$850 was sent to Union No. 388, Richmond, Va. A statement of moneys expended by Union No. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., was filed.

A telegram was sent to the D. C. of Kings county, N. Y., asking for further information regarding their movement.

The adoption of the Union Label was referred by the G. S.-T. for further information. It was decided that a rubber stamp of same design as steel die, ordered by Scranton Convention, be used in conjunction with die and supplied to Local Unions and District Councils at such price as will cover all costs in procuring and forwarding the same. It is to be uniform and copyrighted at Washington, D. C., and subject to control of the G. E. B. and supplied by Local Unions and District Councils to manufacturers where they comply with Local rules, and subject to recall for violation of same.

The report of Bro. Joseph Crimmins, delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention, was received. The G. E. B. instructed the G. S.-T. to communicate with Bros. Blackmore, Nelson and Slayton, and demand from each a separate report covering the proceedings of the late convention of the A. F. of L.

Union No. 715, New York City, requested that a copy of the proceedings of the Scranton Convention be sent each Local Union, together with report of Finance Committee. The matter was referred to the G. S.-T. for attention.

Correspondence from Union No. 87, St. Paul, Minn., in regard to Organizers, was referred to the G. P. and G. S.-T. for attention.

A communication from Union No. 182, Buffalo, N. Y., stated that 180 men are still out and asked for financial aid. Money had already been appropriated, and the Union was so advised.

APRIL 27—A communication from Cleveland, O., D. C. requested information as to the expenditure of the money appropriated by the G. E. B. The G. E. B. decided that the money appropriated must be used as specified in Sec. 134.

The audit of the books was resumed. A telegram from Union No. 129, Hazleton, Pa., stated they had adopted a minimum scale as suggested by the G. E. B. The Board sanctioned the movement, the question of financial aid to be considered later.

Success was reported from Somerville, N. J., and Detroit, Mich.

The audit of the books occupied balance of the session.

APRIL 29—Communications in reference to trade movements were received from Allentown, Pa.; Peoria, Ill.; and Minneapolis, Minn.

Further consideration of charges preferred by the Amalgamated Society against the U. B. in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Galveston, Tex.; and Seattle, Wash., and which had been acted upon by the Executive Board of the A. F. of L., was deferred until the Unions complained of could be heard from.

A further donation of \$250 was made to Atlantic City, N. J.

APRIL 30—New London, Conn., reported a compromise—eight-hour day to go into effect August 1.

Application of No. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., refused—Union not chartered one year.

MAY 1—Donations were made as follows: \$500 to Peoria, Ill.; \$400 (additional) to Jersey City, N. J.; \$500 (additional) to Buffalo, N. Y.

The matter of Organizers for Philadelphia was referred to the G. P. and G. S.-T.

Communications read from Minneapolis, Minn.; Dayton, O.; and D. C. of Brooklyn, N. Y., concerning trade movements.

The G. P. and Bro. Duffy made a report of their visit to Trenton, N. J.

MAY 2—Donations were made of \$500 to San Antonio, Tex., and \$500 to Trenton, N. J.

Further information in regard to trade movements received from Winsted, Conn., and Danville, Ill.

Application for aid from No. 755, West Superior, Wis., was refused, the Union having only been chartered in March last.

A communication from the president of the independent contractors of Muncie, Ind., stated that two agreements had been made by the Union. The G. S.-T. was instructed to write Union No. 592 for full particulars.

The question of the payment of benefits to heirs indirectly related to deceased members was submitted to the G. E. B. for decision. The Board decided that in the event of a member of the organization dying and his benefits is paid to his heirs, the organization is entirely relieved from any further obligation; as with the death of a member, the wife's benefit is annulled, she being only entitled to the same through the membership of her husband; therefore, his membership having ceased, no claim can be made either by or for her by any heirs that she may have. If, in any event, the claim was valid, the father of the wife could not be the beneficiary, because it would, of necessity, be part of the estate of her husband, and his relatives would naturally be heir to his estate. So that, under no circumstances, could the father lay claim to the benefit.

A communication from Union No. 464, Bronx Borough, N. Y., in the Stumpf-Maiberg case showed that the said Union had not, up to date, complied with the decision of the G. E. B. rendered September 13, 1900. The G. S.-T. was instructed to communicate with Union No. 464, and demand that they comply with the order of the G. E. B.; otherwise they are liable to suspension.

The audit of the books was again taken up, and following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for the quarter:

RECEIPTS.	
January	\$16,639 17
February	22,263 68
March	18,608 04
	\$57,510 89
Balance Jan. 1	45,695 54
	\$103,211 43

EXPENSES.	
January	\$ 9,812 06
February	12,917 75
March	11,583 95
	\$34,313 76
Balance April 1, 1901	\$68,897 67

MAY 3—The G. S.-T. was requested to place before the Board all death claims for September and December, 1900, and vouchers for January, February and March, 1901.

It was resolved that in the payment of all claims for organizing, the G. E. B. will require, in future audits, the submission of bills in detail.

The G. E. B. adjourned at 4 P. M. to meet at the General Office on Monday, July 8, 1901.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary, pro tem.

J. R. MILLER, Secretary.

Attest: P. J. McGUIRE, General Secretary-Treasurer.



Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

376. ANNISTON—T. B. Algier,
Care of Trades Council
451. BESSEMER—W. E. Bennis.
75. BIRMINGHAM—T. L. Medders, Box 55.
722. "—L. T. Colman, Box 597.
670. BLOCKTON—Jas. H. Deacon.
623. BREWTON—D. J. Gallaspie.
271. GADSDEN—V. R. Morgan.
296. ENSLEY—A. W. Muckenfess.
839. JASPER—L. A. Coker.
312. MONTGOMERY—R. H. Bozman, 24 Plum st.,
Highland Park.
353. "—(Col.) Samuel Bell, Box 254.
89. MOBILE—H. V. Davis, 852 Elmira st.
92. "—(Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.
422. NORTH BIRMINGHAM—B. Andrus.
615. PRATT CITY—W. M. Wilson.
410. SELMA—(Col.) J. W. Williams, 908 Phillip st.
472. "—S. D. Johnson, 192½ Water st.
759. "—T. A. Brady.
666. WYLAKE—S. P. Baker.

ARKANSAS.

88. FORT SMITH—T. C. Gardner,
1622 Boulevard st.
319. HUNTINGTON—Jno. Bach.
539. LITTLE ROCK—H. H. Young, 203 E. 10th st.
690. "—J. F. Crow, 800 W. Sherman.
366. MENA—A. B. Sears.
576. PINE BLUFF—D. M. O'Neal, 819 W. 15th st.
675. "—(Col.) G. W. Brown.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—Geo. G. Kneppeler, 1515 Sixth st.
743. BAKERSFIELD—G. W. Hillyer,
2208 Chester ave.
701. FRESNO—J. S. Cole, 135 Howard st.
815. HAYWARD—W. T. Allen.
710. LONG BEACH—F. H. Robinson.
932. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
426. "—C. H. McGeorge, Box 689.
828. MENLO PARK—J. G. Ferguson.
36. OAKLAND—Geo. H. Johnson,
5427 Vincent st., Aiden.
550. "—(Mill) Chas. Wallburg,
1025 LeRoy Ave., Berkeley
668. PALO ALTO—Chas. Spatz.
769. PASADENA—George M. Giguette,
615 Bellefontaine ave.
235. RIVERSIDE—Charles Hamilton, 519 9th st.
586. SACRAMENTO—Edw. Rolff, Box 41, J. st.
810. SAN DIEGO—T. C. Hoar, 709 22d st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary Dist. Council,
J. F. Macdonald, 400 Capp st.
22. "—N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission st.
95. "—(Latin) J. Ducasse, 1622 A Mason st.
304. "—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
423. "—(Mill) J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
483. "—Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
616. "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom st.
766. "—(Mill) James Irvin, 3578 20th st.
312. SAN JOSE—W. Runhold, 490 N. 8th st.
262. "—(Mill) Ed. White, Box 876,
Santa Clara.
162. SAN MATEO—L. Huyck.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 194.
829. SANTA CRUZ—Samuel L. Blair,
15 Walnut ave.
751. SANTA ROSA—W. S. Gilbert.
266. STOCKTON—E. L. Huntley, 19 S. Sonora st.
180. VALLEJO—Wm. M. Boyd, 138 11th st.
771. WATSONVILLE—P. Dennison.

CANADA.

498. BRANTFORD, ONT.—J. H. Ness, 180 Park ave.
799. BROCKVILLE, ONT.—E. Parcelow.
645. COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Frank Thrift.
796. FERNIE, B. C.—Alex. McDonald.
629. GREENWOOD, B. C.—A. J. A. Portras,
Box 231.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow
18. HAMILTON, ONT.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
240. KINGSTON, ONT.—L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot.
817. MIDLAND, ONT.—James McGaw.
154. MONTREAL, QUE.—(Fr.) G. Audet,
201 Rivard st.
524. NELSON, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 202.
732. NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—C. J. Webber.
713. NORTH SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, N. S.—
Peter McNeil, P. O. Box 158.
674. OTTAWA, ONT.—Robert Stewart,
550 McLeod st.
626. OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Jas. Gardner.
672. PETERBORO, ONT.—R. F. McGregor,
509 Water st.
730. PHOENIX, B. C.—Ira McCarren.
QUEBEC CAN.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal,
181 du Roi, St. Roch.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—Wm. McCreath.
292. SHERRBROOKE, QUE.—Jas. Collins, Box 716.
38. ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Jas. Hindson,
Henry st.
103. ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.—Albina Nadeau,
Box 413.
569. STRATFORD, ONT.—Jas. Haddock, Box 254.
27. TORONTO, ONT.—D. D. McNeill,
288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. S. Falconer, Box 231.
553. WATERLOO, ONT.—Jacob Fenner,
Berlin, Ont.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—Thos. Ritson,
387 Notre Dame ave.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—Louis Pade, 2149 Water st.
489. CANON CITY—Seth Shepard, 103 Chestnut st.
417. COLORADO CITY—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 35.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—D. R. Blood,
17 W. Fountain st.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of Dist. Council,
Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—David McBride,
210 Crystal st.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475. FLORENCE—H. L. Randall, Box 545.
244. GRAND JUNCTION—Fred. M. Diehl.
178. INDEPENDENCE—O. K. Tompkins,
P. O. Box 5.
681. LOVELAND—J. P. Harrison.
382. PUEBLO—H. W. Winklebleck, 614 W. 7th st.
82. SALIDA—J. S. Carson.
267. TELLURIDE—Charles C. Leary.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—M. L. Kane, 121 George st.
127. DERBY—John A. Thomas, Shelton, Conn.
Box 390
196. GREENWICH—F. W. Herbert,
25 Davenport ave.
43. HARTFORD—Geo. E. Miskell, Box 48.
804. NAUGATUCK—H. W. Wells.
97. NEW BRITAIN—John Nelson, 53 Beaver st.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chaple st.
133. NEW LONDON—Forest Sherman,
298 Montauk ave.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
818. PUTNAM—Frank Blackmer.
757. SOUTH MANCHESTER—Thos. Wright.
210. STAMFORD—O. W. Olsen, Greenwich ave.
234. THOMPSONVILLE—Thomas McCarroll.
216. TORRINGTON—S. J. Bull, 30 Elton st.
260. WATERBURY—Wenzel Wolf, 93 Farm st.
825. WILLIMANTIC—Chas. L. Tinker,
14 Pearl st.
583. WINSTED—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—F. J. Niedomanski,
358 N. st., S. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus,
910 Julia st.
605. "—A. C. MacNeill, 1028 E. Bay st.
627. "—W. H. Pabor, 719 W. Monroe st.
655. KEY WEST—N. P. Nelson, 580 William st.
354. "—(Col.) Joseph Hannibal,
304 Julia st.
74. PENSACOLA—R. H. Massey, 610 S. Palafox.
107. "—(Col.) W. A. Watts, 18 S. Tartagana
531. ST. PETERSBURG—D. H. West.
420. TAMPA—(Col.) L. W. Borders, 11 India st.
696. "—H. F. Stephenson, 1207 Marion st.
819. WEST PALM BEACH—Geo. W. Brown,
Box 405.

GEORGIA.

551. ATHENS—J. M. Epps, Pulaski st.
ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council,
W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.
317. "—(Cars) Ed. D. Saye,
339 Luckie st.
329. "—J. B. Young, 90 Central pl.
439. "—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
283. AUGUSTA—A. T. Lang, Sav. Road & 12th st.
527. BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. M. Pitts.
684. CEDARTOWN—W. H. Tillery.
313. COLUMBUS—M. J. Smith,
Box 410, Phoenix, Ala.
501. DARIEN—R. M. Levine.
783. GAINESVILLE—C. P. Harris.
144. MACON—Sec. District Council, W. Lewis.
326. "—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
654. "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Genl Del.
"—W. E. Ridley, 302 Terney ave.,
South Macon.
411. ROME—G. L. Trammell,
12 Calhoun ave.
256. SAVANNAH—T. C. Dickson, Box 311.
318. "—(Col.) A. W. White, 512 Chartes st.
261. VALDOSTA—E. H. Goodwin, 614 N. Ashley st.

IDAHO.

398. LEWISTON—Joe Barnham.
220. WALLACE—E. L. Wood.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—Shelby Mather, North Alton.
741. BEARDSTOWN—E. E. McKenzie.
433. BELLEVILLE—Herman Neff, 1011 W. Main.
63. BLOOMINGTON—J. H. Rader, 602 N. Centre.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Ponliot, 2108 38th.
841. CARBONDALE—H. H. Hall.
737. CARLISVILLE—John Fitzgerald.
239. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 N. ave. B.
367. CENTRALIA—B. H. Pitts, 818 Morrison st.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 W. Thomas.
518. CHARLESTON—S. C. Titus, 30 Polk st.
549. CHESTER—H. E. Brinkman.
CHICAGO—Secretary Dist. Council,
Thos. Neale, 187 E. Washington,
Room 503.
1. "—W. G. Schardt, 545 5th ave., Room 503.
10. "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. "—K. O. Belinke, 688½ Ogden ave.
21. "—(French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center av.
54. "—(Boh.) M. Jarolimek, 828 Allport st.
58. "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
151. "—K. G. Torkelson,
1614 N. Central Park ave.
242. "—(Ger.) Herman Voell, 6114 Paulina st.
416. "—Chas. E. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave.
Pisen Sta.
419. "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 1062 W. 13th st.
504. "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry ave.
521. "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen,
745 W. Division st.
272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Ernest Green, Box 478.
COFFEEN—W. H. Snyder.
204. COLLINSVILLE—M. J. Dooner.
205. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
742. DECATUR—A. M. Dillow, 1648 N. Water st.
790. DIXON—William Keith.
510. DUQUOIN—E. E. Burbank.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 11th ave.
378. EDWARDSVILLE—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
363. ELGIN—J. F. Kirkpatrick, 420 North st.
82. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen
FREEBURG—Henry Schick.
300. GALESBURG—Chas. Hawkins, 742 Peck.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. F. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
803. HAVANA—E. E. Eversitt.
581. HERRIN—Will Bergess.
491. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
174. JOLIET—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
495. KANKAKEE—J. H. F. Zahl, 160 Merchant st.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) E. Lapocle, 214 116th
st., Chicago.
151. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, 630 N. Elm st.
250. LAKE FOREST—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
839. LA SALLE—William Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
837. LEBANON—Wm. N. Mills.
508. LINCOLN—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
LITCHFIELD—Emery Small.
633. MADISON—Fred. W. Heely.
669. MAKANDA—T. J. Cover.
508. MARION—R. E. Davis.
789. MARISSA—Samuel Narin.
765. MASCOUTAH—Edward Hoerd.
347. MATTOON—J. E. Goodbrake, Box 77.
873. METROPOLIS—B. P. D. Schroder.
241. MOLINE—J. C. Fullmer, 1505 20th ave.
80. MORELAND—H. J. Sharpe,
2449 Ohio st., Chicago.
280. MT. OLIVE—Fred Bocker.
604. MURPHYSBORO—J. F. Slaughter,
607 N. 15th st.
671. NEW BADEN—Chas. Woerner.

582. ODIN—A. A. Norton.
566. OAK PARK—Theo. Brown, 777 Forest ave.
745. O'FALLON—Fritz Budina.
661. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deleen st.
648. PANA—Charles W. Ade.
644. PEKIN—Geo. P. Chase, 515 So. 3rd st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
733. PERCY—W. D. Fisk.
195. PERU—Jos. F. Neufeld, 4th st.
728. PONTIAC—L. E. McCombs, 314 S. Plum st.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
792. ROCKFORD—Richard Ulen, 914 S. 3rd st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 906 14½ st.
788. SALEM—M. D. Smith.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham,
8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
479. SPARTA—W. N. B. Jacobs.
16. SPRINGFIELD—John R. Holmes,
599 S. New st.
631. SPRING VALLEY—D. F. Dilts.
156. STAUNTON—A. M. Gockel.
695. STERLING—Wm. Sayers.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske,
1112 S. Bloomington st.
748. TAYLORVILLE—J. R. Bernrighoff.
807. TOLUCA—Peter J. Senninger.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demorest, 719 County st.
418. WITT—John Durston.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—S. B. Lyon.
352. ANDERSON—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
694. BOONVILLE—Wm. J. Becker.
431. BRAZIL—E. D. Wilder.
488. CLINTON—C. C. Douglas.
563. ELKHART—G. A. Lauder, Box 262.
652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
90. EVANSVILLE—Geo. J. Eissler,
1308 E. Maryland st.
232. FT. WAYNE—I. E. Allen, 178 E. Lewis st.
160. GAS CITY—F. M. Thomas.
599. HAMMOND—C. E. Coons, 282 State st.
213. HARTFORD CITY—George Sliger, Box 266.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary Dist. Council,
H. G. Johnson, 15 S. Pine st.
60. "—(Ger.) William Hoff,
908 Sanders st.
281. "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—John Russ,
223 Meigs ave.
734. KOKOMO—J. W. Lorentz.
215. LAFAYETTE—Harry Mack, 1218 S. Ed st.
487. LINTON—Jos. W. Wolford.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
795. MONTEZUMA—Frank Wittenmyer.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmer,
203 W. Spring st.
117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
619. PETERSBURG—J. C. Salter.
806. RUSHVILLE—Charles E. Hall.
413. SOUTH BEND—W. H. Grow, 523 S. Fellows st.
706. SULLIVAN—Thomas Freeman.
205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2022 N. 10th.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H'tl.
812. "—John W. Hurst, 804 N. 7th st.
598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—J. G. Miller.
445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

788. ALBIA—H. C. McCormick.
315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff,
1602 Mount Pleasant st.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—M. Carpenter,
339 4th ave., W.
507. CENTREVILLE—Elwood Clark.
772. CLINTON—H. F. Metterhouse,
Cor. 1st st. & 6th ave.
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—M. H. Ward,
124 Harrison st.
554. DAVENPORT—Ewald Riepe, Davist., N. W.
106. DES MOINES—A. H. Weeks, 1213 Laure st.
425. "—(Mill) Wm. Swanson, 500 E. Hayes
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514. HITEMAN—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
523. KEOKUK—C. P. Hultman, 1609 Fulton st.
767. OTTUMWA—John W. Morrison,
416 N. Wapello st.
552. WATERLOO—W. C. Eicheberg,
cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
753. ATCHISON—Fred Clark, Ninth Street Hotel.
123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill, Lock Box 796.
138. KANSAS CITY—W. E. Griffin, 865 S. Ninth.
458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
490. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCauley,
210 N. Fifth st.
561. PITTSBURG—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Graton st.
201. WICHITA—W. E. Youngmeyer,
1228 S. Santa Fe st.

KENTUCKY.

725. BOWLING GREEN—R. L. Carter,
502, cor. Park and 5th sts.
641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. "—(Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 838 Trevor.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Western.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary District Council,
Henry Paul, 1230 Ash st.
103. "—M. L. Christian, 625 Fifth st.
214. "—(Ger.) J. Schneider,
915 East Chestnut street.
752. "—(Millwrights), J. C. Wheeler,
2925 Duncan st.
811. MAYFIELD—Luther Cartwright.
698. NEWPORT—Henry Bandermann,
901 Monroe st.
809. OWENSBORO—J. T. Coleman, 1616 Triplett st.
559. PADUCAH—John J. Arts, 1008 Broadway.

LOUISIANA.

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. "—Aug. Limberg, 714 Foucher st.
704. "—C. A. Wilt, 5417 Perrier st.
739. "—M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch.
85. SHREVEPORT—M. M. Kendrick, Box 37.

MAINE.

621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459. BAR HARBOR—N. W. Cheney, Holland ave.
71. BIDDEFORD—Geo. H. Gray, Saco, Maine,
Box 816.
407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517. PORTLAND—D. R. Walker, 80 Hartley st.,
Woodford.
787. SKOWHEGAN—Willis E. Bailey.
348. WATerville—N. H. Snitter, 74 Temple st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Keenan, 206 Aisquith st.
44. "—(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder,
2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

305. ADAMS—John O'Haggerty, 43 E. Hoosac st.
761. ATTLEBORO—Ebna C. Allen,
67 East st., N. Attleboro.
BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council,
H. M. Taylor, 591 Park st.
33. "—D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester ave.,
Dorchester.
624. BROCKTON—Samuel T. Lays, 241 Ash st.
438. BROOKLINE—James Keefe, 596 Tremont st.,
Boston.
441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass. ave.
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
685. CHICOPEE—Geo. Bastiere, 15 Gilmour st.
386. DORCHESTER—James W. Lent, 75 Dor-
chester st., S. Boston.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
780. EVERETT—W. A. MacDuff, 17 Franklin st.
223. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 203 Horton
778. FITCHBURG—W. H. Howard, Rollstone st.
570. GARDNER—W. C. Loveland, 87 Chestnut st.
782. GREENFIELD—Wm. Lapoint.
82. HAVERHILL—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424. HINGHAM—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, 31 Cabot st.
656. "—W. J. Hillman, 21 Bright ave.,
Northampton.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802. HYDE PARK—Jas. Faulkner,
52 Hyde Park ave.
111. LAWRENCE—T. M. Kelley, 79 Willow st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794. LEXINGTON—Frank I. Brown,
15 Harrison st.
49. LOWELL—J. T. Thomas, 754 Central st.
688. LYNN—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
625. MALDEN—Robt. V. Townsend, 8 Hillside pl.
777. MEDFORD—M. J. Manning, 25 Cherry st.
790. MELROSE—Calvin Fletcher,
39 Boardman ave.
275. NEWTON—J. P. Butler, 7 Brooks ave.,
Newtonville, Mass.
680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boiesner,
1241 Centre st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—L. D. Remington,
255 Bridge.
784. NORTH EASTON—John Johnson, Box 277.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
762. QUINCY—Geo. Gauthier, President's ave.
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 11a Dana st.
629. SOMERVILLE—Robert S. Jackson,
30 Winsor Road.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr.,
Box 56, Williamsett, Mass.
177. "—P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
540. WALTHAM—E. C. Smith, 45 Hall st.
223. WEBSTER—B. L. Lamb, 26 Mechanic st.
WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
708. WEST NEWTON—C. W. Sourell, 168 River st.
826. WINTHROP—W. B. Simmons.
23. WORCESTER—Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer
408. "—(Fr) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lunelle.
720. "—(Swedish) P. O. Halstrom,
32 Rodney st.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512. ANN ARBOR—Chas. Bucholz, 921 W. Wash.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
797. CHARLEVOIX—Louis Mercier.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303. "—A. Haak, 601 St. Antoine st.
577. ELK RAPIDS—A. Cole.
618. FLINT—M. King.
335. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 135 Clancy.
130. HANCOCK—Fred. Williams.
651. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
297. KALAMAZOO—John Moser, 730 N. Pitcher st.
617. LAURIM—Charles Thornley.
131. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
791. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Hanson, 362 Southern av.
791. PETOSKY—W. J. Masters.
585. PORT HURON—Arthur Smith, 2525 Maple st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. "—F. C. Trier, 154 Rust st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell,
227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—C. H. Brazington, Box 57.
683. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant,
306 South Centre street.
814. WYANDOTTE—Wm. Rouse, 210 Vine st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. 6th st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—Patrick Chiasson,
915 3rd ave., N. Minneapolis.
548. "—(Millwrights) Henry B.
Backman, 415 W. 26th st.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307. WINONA—Robt. Fry, 411 E. King st.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Feltz.
607. HANNIBAL—H. W. Mangels, 247 Market st.
311. JOPLIN—M. P. J. Ecrets, Box 117.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2600 Park ave.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
740. NOVINGER—Ed. Bartlett.
110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th st.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council,
R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. "—(Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
45. "—(Ger.) Hy. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton.
47. "—(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. "—Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. "—A. W. Ware, 4562 Swan ave.
578. "—(Stairs) Aug. Stohmann,
2728 McNair ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—F. L. Monahan, Box 772.
112. BUTTE CITY—D. F. Staten, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
8. LATHROP—W. A. Hawley.
153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—J. W. Beard, Box 288.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
427. OMAHA—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.
579. NASHUA—Fred Prunier, 28 Perham st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—W. M. Wood, Box 6, Bradley Beach, N. J.
 432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Arctic ave.
 384. BAYONNE—A. Cohen, 522 Ave. C.
 486. "—C. A. Zimmermann, 12 Long st., Jersey City, N. J.
 121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
 20. CAMDEN—Judson H. Morton, 1027 So. 6th
 504. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
 519. E. RUTHERFORD—K. J. Jorgenson, 113 Broadway, Carlstadt, N. J.
 167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 210 South st.
 467. "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
 235. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, First and James.
 301. HOBOKEN—Wm. Weidmeyer, 554 1st st.
 467. "—(Ger.) H. Schneider, 12 Sunnyside
 HUDSON Co.—Sec. Dist. Council, G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave., Jersey City
 57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
 130. JERSEY CITY—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.
 118. "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhop, Jr., 839 Walnut W. Hoboken, N. J.
 282. "—Wm. Hafeman, 6 North st., J. C. Hts.
 482. "—L. F. Ryan, 603 Grove st.
 564. "—Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st., Jersey City H'g'ts, N. J.
 157. "—(Stairs) C. J. Bove, 120 Weehawken st., W. Hoboken.
 151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
 305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
 429. MONTCLAIR—George J. Barton, 132 Claremont ave.
 638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163, Newark—Secretary Dist. Council, Wm. Decker, 79 Little st.
 119. "—H. G. Long, 60 Orange st., Bloomfield.
 120. "—(Ger.) A. Wilderman, 238 Oliver.
 148. "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
 306. "—A. L. Beagle, 320 N. 2d st.
 723. "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
 390. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone, Box 26.
 349. ORANGE—F. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
 324. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
 490. PASSAIC—J. Van Well, Lodi, N. J.
 65. PERTH AMBOY—Fred Christensen, 170 Brighton ave.
 399. PHILIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette.
 155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Linger, 140 North ave., N. Plainfield.
 842. PLEASANTVILLE—August J. Locher.
 537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
 358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
 455. SOMERVILLE—S. Opdyke.
 31. TRENTON—J. L. Pancoast, 314 S. Broad
 612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken
 630. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave.
 320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra, 144 Elmer st.
 230. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles K. Burhaus, 518 Gardner st., Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

840. CLOUDCROFT—A. H. Chalk.
 511. ROSWELL—W. G. Bollinger, Box 614.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
 639. "—(Ger.) John Lather, 217 Sherman.
 270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
 6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
 453. AUBURN—S. L. Thompson, 58 Seward ave.
 614. BALDWINVILLE—H. W. Widrig.
 24. BATAVIA—Gebhard Wassink, 19 Sever place.
 234. BINGHAMTON—W. C. Bryan, 29 Alfred st.
 310. "—(Mill) E. P. Safford, 21 Rutherford st.
 BRONX—Secretary of District Council, E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
 BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
 12. "—Geo. Frank, 56 Fifteenth st.
 32. "—(Ger. Cab. Mkr.) Wm. Peterson, 30 Ocean Place.
 109. "—J. W. Elder, 555 Herkimer st.
 126. "—M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
 147. "—Martin Pearson, 213 Pennsylvania ave.
 175. "—W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
 247. "—C. D. Monroe, 12 St. Mark ave.
 238. "—M. Spence, 211 Pulaski ave.
 201. "—(Ger.) H. Knobloch, 357 Linden st.
 381. "—S. E. Elliott, 1366 St Mark's ave.
 451. "—Wm. Carroll, 702 Bergen st.
 471. "—F. Small, 202 58th st.
 634. "—John Leeson, 570 Union st.
 639. "—H. B. Patterson, 212 53d st.
 BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council, Miles Little, 17 Poley st.
 9. "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
 132. "—(Mill) A. Graupner, 1274 Genesee.
 355. "—(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st., Buffalo.
 374. "—Miles Little, 106 Garner ave.
 440. "—J. H. Myers, 53 Purdy st.
 642. "—(Mill) Otto Leonard, 330 Box, ave.
 502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 207.
 446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
 368. CAYOH—L. E. Purdy.
 99. CHICOES—A. VanArman, 22 George st.
 640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Francke, 131 11th.
 700. CORNING—F. E. Coon, 20 Gorton st.
 503. DEPEW—J. M. Cockle, Lancaster, N. Y.
 649. DOBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
 466. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
 522. ELMIRA—Elmer Ten Eyck, Duhl, P. O.
 81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy, Box 38.
 324. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
 714. FLUSHING—M. Kennedy, 138 New Locust st.
 673. FORT EDWARD—Frank S. Leaver, Box 345.
 754. FULTON—J. M. Blodgett, 123 S. 5th st.
 187. GENEVA—E. H. Bennett, 1806 Prouty Bk.
 229. GLEN FALLS—Clayton T. Sawns, 21 Chester st.
 386. HERKIMER—W. H. Samsan, Mohawk.
 542. HORNELLVILLE—John Brennan, Park Hotel.
 149. IRVINGTON—E. Maitland.
 357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Box 366, Bay Shore
 603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
 613. JAMAICA—Chas. Stout, Box 46.
 63. JAMESTOWN—A. G. King, 65 Dickerson st.
 40. KINGSBRIDGE—T. J. Marron, 215th st. and Broadway.
 251. KINGSTON—J. Deys Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
 727. LAKE PLACID—H. A. Potter, Newman, Essex Co.
 635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss, Box 173.
 516. LINDENHURST—Geo. H. Curtis, Babylon, L. I., Box 303.
 501. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.
 289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
 34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter, 506 Broadway

543. MAMARONECK—S. P. Richmond.
 574. MIDDLETOWN—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
 212. MT. VERNON—C. Lampus, 29 S. High st.
 493. "—Wm. T. Wood, 37 Stevens avenue.
 646. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
 301. NEWBURGH—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
 42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 5 Division.
 718. "—Thos. Hayden, North st.
 507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona.
 NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
 NEW YORK—Sec. of Dist. Council, L. W. Davidson, 500 W. 111st st.
 51. "—K. McLean, 115 E. 36th st.
 56. "—(Flr Layers) C. J. Johnson, 160 E. 88th.
 64. "—T. C. Walsh, 528 E. 88th st.
 200. "—(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 117 E. 100th st.
 240. "—F. Forrester, 1491 Lexington ave.
 285. "—(Framers) Albert C. Koop, 331 E. 52d st.
 309. NEW YORK—(Ger. Cab. Mkr.) Paul Liska, 412 E. 81st st.
 340. "—D. vanderbeck, 2170 7th ave.
 375. "—(Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2nd ave.
 382. "—John Lussen, 330 E. 83d st.
 387. "—T. J. Breslin, 3300 Park ave.
 457. "—(Scan) Ole Jensen, 219 E. 96th st.
 464. "—(Ger.) V. Sauter, 677 Courtland ave.
 468. "—W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
 473. "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 476. "—Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 29 Fulton ave., Astoria, L. I.
 478. "—H. H. O'Connor, 14 Ritter place.
 497. "—(Ger.) Ferdinand Meier, 23 E. Tenth.
 509. "—Geo. Kierstead, 34 Thorn st., Jersey City.
 513. "—(Ger.) John H. Bors, 535 E. 87th st.
 575. "—(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
 707. "—(Fr Can) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
 715. "—Charles Camp, 114 Bradhurst ave.
 724. "—J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
 774. "—Thos. H. McCracken, 233 E. 124th st.
 786. "—(Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
 322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 530 2nd st., North Tonawanda—Jos. C. Hiam, 370 Thompson st.
 474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
 101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
 546. OLEAN—M. A. Foster, 144 12th st., N.
 747. OSWEGO—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk st.
 163. PEESKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
 77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, Madison ave., Hillside Park
 606. PORT RICHMOND—John W. Sheehan, 174 B'dway, West Brighton.
 203. POUGHKEEPSIE—C. Pallier, Box 32.
 QUEENS Co., Sec. of Dist. Council, T. F. E. Maher, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.
 RICHMOND BOROUGH—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maize, 43 State st., West Brighton, S. I.
 72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
 179. "—(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
 231. "—J. Bucherle, 30 Buchan Park.
 601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward F. Closs.
 573. RYE—Julius Rosenquest, Box 283 Railroad
 600. SARANAC LAKE—Wm. Vosberg.
 412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
 146. SCHENECTADY—H. E. Bishop, Box 816.
 835. SENECA FALLS—Thomas Laughlin.
 567. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
 405. STEINWAY, L. I.—Geo. E. Karns.
 SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
 15. "—(Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
 26. "—E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
 192. "—Charles Silvermail, 620 Vine st.
 78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
 636. "—(Mill) P. F. Nash, 49 High st., Green Island, Albany Co.
 389. TUXEDO—Fred Slawson, Box 81, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
 125. UTICA—G. O. Lloyd, 383 Miller st.
 278. WATERTOWN—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
 WESTCHESTER—Sidney Baxter, Box 222.
 337. WHITESBORO—Grant Hebron.
 53. WHITE PLAINS—Chester Lovelett, 50 Grove.
 128. WHITESTONE—H. Hey.
 503. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—Charles Mader, 12 4th.
 324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—A. Leith, Box 106.
 726. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
 "—Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—Wm. Francis, 34 Flint st.
 491. "—Lee Wilder.
 558. CHARLOTTE—S. N. Rankin, Gen. Del.
 738. CONCORD—J. F. Hudson, Box 237.
 530. HENDERSONVILLE—D. P. Kelley.
 744. KINGS MOUNTAIN—A. K. Falls.
 630. RALEIGH—J. G. Adams.
 831. "—Wm. Faulcom, W. North st.
 595. SALISBURY—W. H. Crowe.
 826. SPRAY—J. L. Gatewood.
 632. WAYNESVILLE—W. C. Phillips.
 84. AKRON—G. W. Ewing, 121 Kirkwood St.
 569. BARBERTON—E. E. Holderbaum.
 686. BARNESVILLE—C. L. Bundy, Tacoma, O.
 17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
 170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
 485. BYESVILLE—J. W. Dilley.
 245. CAMBRIDGE—E. W. Messick, 916 Grant ave.
 143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
 580. CHILLICOTHE—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
 CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
 2. "—J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
 209. "—(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest.
 327. "—(Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1312 Main st.
 628. "—Geo. T. Petry, 4131 Spring Grove ave.
 664. "—Stair) B. C. Menkhous, 1772 Westwood ave.
 667. "—D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
 676. "—Geo. Frederick, 2008 Sanders
 692. "—J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
 CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council, G. Ostermayer, 83 Prospect st.
 11. "—Jas. Rumsey, 47 Lyman st.
 14. "—Thos. Kellar, 953 Woodland ave.
 39. "—(Boh.) Jos. Soukup, 82 Cabel st.
 393. "—(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker
 449. "—(Ger.) Henry Warwig, 38 Selden avenue.
 61. COLUMBUS—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
 494. "—John Nicholson, 157 E. 4th ave.
 525. COSHOCTON—T. M. Fitzgerald.
 104. DAYTON—John Weyrich, 1632 N. Main st.
 346. "—(Ger.) J. Wirth, cor. Fillmore and Pierce.
 328. E. LIVERPOOL—J. T. Michel, Box 407.

OHIO.

557. E. TOLEDO—F. Kayser, 356 Parker st.
 244. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Warner.
 822. FINDLAY—J. C. Wilson, 121 Santee st.
 617. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Buckeye st.
 182. LIMA—E. W. Nummigh, 1102 E. High st.
 703. LOCKLAND—A. Matre, Reading, O.
 705. LORAIN—J. P. Heifner, 441 Maple st.
 735. MANSFIELD—C. O. Winbiger, 131 E. 2d ave.
 853. MARIETTA—S. S. Braddock, 124 N. 3d st.
 749. MT. VERNON—W. W. Martin.
 136. NEWARK—B. W. Brand.
 404. PAINESVILLE—H. C. Collier.
 650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
 437. PORTSMOUTH—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. 3d st.
 600. SPRINGFIELD—Wm. S. Eastwood, 131 W. Clark st.
 186. STEUBENVILLE—Jas. F. Beltz, 233 N. High.
 243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
 25. TOLEDO—E. G. McMillen, 233 Kenilworth ave.
 168. "—(Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
 405. WELLSVILLE—Wm. D. Hunter.
 716. YOUNGSTOWN—L. T. Seitz, 142 Byron st.
 171. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.
 719. EL RENO—Fred. Kamm.
 763. ENID—F. D. Wheeler, 705 Monroe ave.
 276. OKLAHOMA—H. A. Kemble, Box 131.
 572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis, Box 316.

OKLAHOMA TER.

596. BAKER CITY—T. M. Jepson, Box 233.
 50. PORTLAND—Victor Johnson, Box 538.

OREGON.

596. BAKER CITY—T. M. Jepson, Box 233.
 50. PORTLAND—Victor Johnson, Box 538.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
 211. ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Wills, 314 Dansom st.
 237. "—(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
 135. ALLENTOWN—N. K. Frankenfield, 420 N. 11th st.
 883. BERWYN—Chas. D. Edwards.
 406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Elmgott, 422 E. Broad st.
 773. BRADDOCK—J. W. Milligan, 550 Lobinger ave.
 124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte
 500. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
 813. CARBONDALE—F. J. Love, 96 Cemetery st.
 571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart, Elliot, P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.
 207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
 587. COATSVILLE—John A. Finnegan, 559 E. Chestnut st.
 321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 North Pittsburg st.
 768. DORRANCETOWN—G. R. Andrews, Luzerne, Pa.
 580. DUBOIS—A. Reishel, 720 S. Brady st.
 239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
 501. EAST STROUBSBURG—Frank O. Phillips, Stroudsburg.
 421. ELWOOD CITY—M. Klingensmith, Box 755.
 491. ERIE—A. C. Henton, 400 E. 17th st.
 463. FRANKFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 4550 Paul st.
 682. FRANKLIN—F. A. Nicklen, Meadville pike.
 122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
 402. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
 248. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
 287. HARRISBURG—W. Böhner, 222 Peffer st.
 129. HAZLETON—C. O. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
 238. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., 110 W. Tenth ave.
 843. JENKINTOWN—Fred. H. Guff, Welden P. O.
 545. KANE—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
 208. LANCASTER—J. K. Woerth.
 677. LEBANON—W. H. Beckley, 557 Green st.
 827. MCKEESPORT—O. S. Rhodes, Pine st., 10th Ward
 556. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
 711. MT. CARMEL—Joseph C. Camp.
 415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
 414. NANTICOKE—A. A. Balliett.
 246. NEW BRITGTON—A. Butty, 545 11th ave.
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 8. "—Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
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 277. "—Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th st.
 359. "—(Mill) John Düringer.
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 142. "—H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave. Allegheny.
 164. "—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rosse st.
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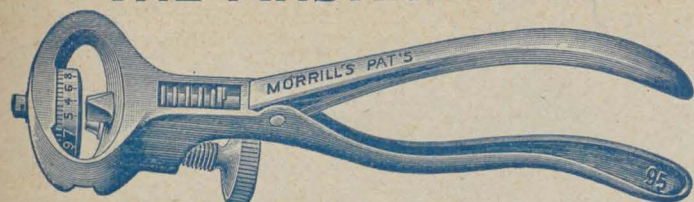
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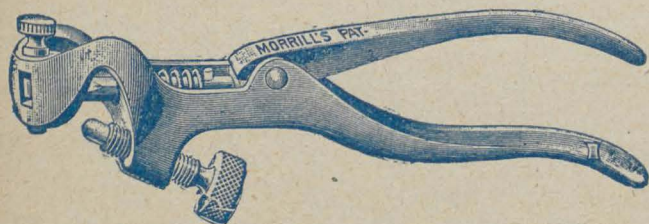
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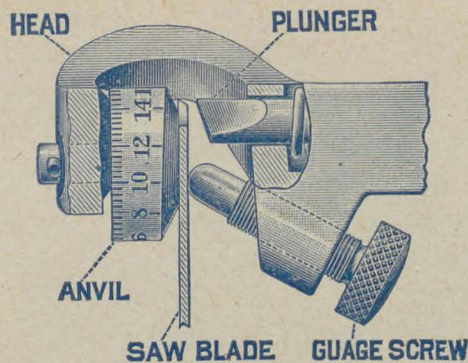


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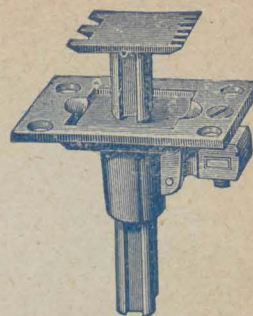


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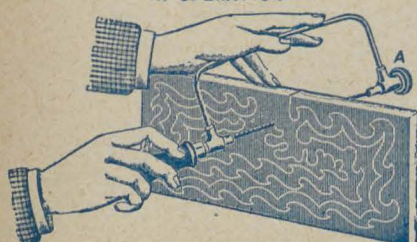
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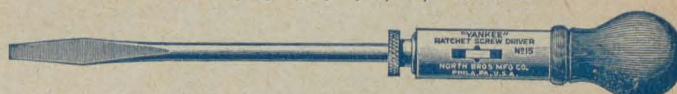
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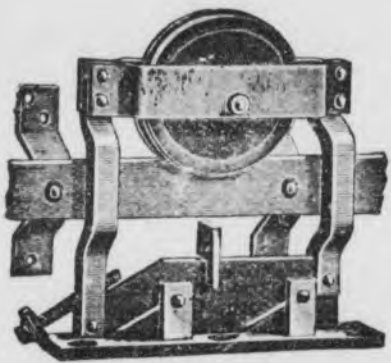


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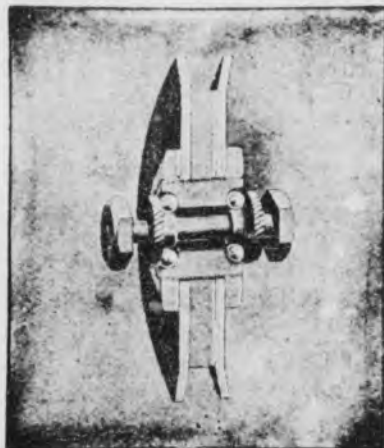


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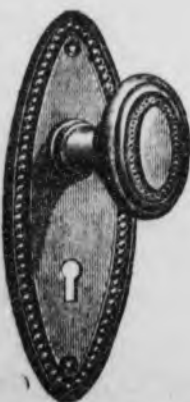
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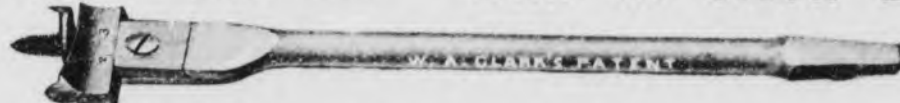
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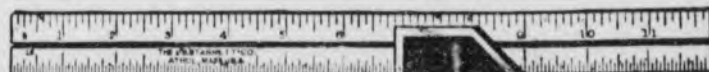


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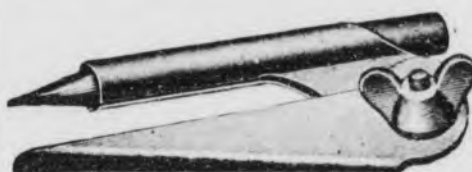
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

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PITTSBURG, Pa.—This is a good place to avoid, for a while at least, as the question of eight hours and advanced pay, to take effect May 1, is by no means settled.

PETERSBURG, Va.—This place is a good one to keep away from, as we are having difficulty in inducing the bosses to sign our agreement, which was to go into effect April 1.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Additions are constantly made to the roll of members until the union has outgrown its present quarters, and the hall committee has been instructed to secure larger accommodations at as early a date as possible.

CEDARTOWN, Ga.—Union 684 is prospering; new members are added to the roll every meeting. Of two lumber dealers, one is a member and the other is favorable to the union. There are also three contractors in the organization.

BURLINGTON, Ia.—A kick has been registered by some of the contractors against members of Union 534 taking contracts, the bosses contending that they have no right so to do. The trouble, however, will likely be settled satisfactorily.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Labor is gradually obtaining recognition here, and the *Evening Times* hereafter will devote a column of the paper to the interest of organized labor. The editor, Mr. William St. John, holds a card from the Typographical Union, and is in full sympathy with any movement for the bettering of the condition of the work-people.

WEATHERFORD, Tex.—June of last year, Union 608 was instituted with thirteen members. Since then we have initiated thirty-five, and all the contractors recognize the union. We have adopted a nine-hour day (27½ cents per hour) without friction. We celebrated our first anniversary in good style. Plenty to eat and drink and addresses by some of the leading people of the place.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Advertisements appearing in papers in different portions of the country stating that carpenters are in demand at Niagara Falls, and that the wages paid are from 40 to 60 cents per hour, are misleading. They are gotten up by land sharks and corporations who want to get men here and rope them into buying lots. Our union is in a thrifty condition, with a membership of 250, and the minimum scale is 25 cents per hour.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Stamford has moved into the eight-hour column, with all prospects of remaining there.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Although business is flat, we secured the eight-hour work-day May 1, with a fair prospect of retaining it.

ERIE, Pa.—Union 409 has secured the nine-hour day, at 22½ cents per hour. The union is in a flourishing condition and business fair.

BARRE, Vt.—Nine hours and \$2.50 per day, and the members of Union No. 481 are correspondingly happy. Business in fair shape and the Local is prospering.

CHELSEA, Mass.—Union No. 443 has been working under the eight-hour rule since the 1st of January of the present year, and that state of affairs promises to continue.

ST. HYACINTHE, Que.—Business fairly satisfactory, but no answer has been received to the request for an increase of 10 per cent. asked of the employers to take effect June 1.

DES MOINES, Ia.—This is to inform you that henceforth this is an eight-hour city, instead of nine-hour, as hitherto published, and we will endeavor to keep in the procession hereafter.

VALLEJO, Cal.—Please put us on the eight-hour list at \$3.50 per day. This is very good when we consider that, when we started to secure better conditions, in June, 1899, we were working nine hours per day, at \$2.50.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Union No. 83 has notified all contractors and builders that on and after June 1 the scale of the union shall be 25 cents per hour, an increase of 7 cents. Four cents per hour has been accepted, to take effect August 1st.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Our threatened strike has all gone off in the wind. Everything is moving along smoothly, and all our demands were granted by the Contractors' Association, with only a little "bluff" and flurry. We have secured eighthours at \$2.50 per day.

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—You can put Allentown down as a nine-hour city, all of the contractors, with the exception of two, are working on that basis. These two will probably come around in a short time. Carpenters are requested to stay away until everything is satisfactorily settled.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Union No. 624 has succeeded in securing the eight-hour day.

Brockton is very well organized, there being but few outside the fold. The Local has adopted a resolution that after June 1 the members of the union must not work with non-union men. Work fair, but plenty to do it.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Work at this place is the dullest it has been for years. Many of our members are leaving town in search of employment. No. 396 is trying to enforce a card system, but finds it uphill work, owing to the condition of trade. We are working nine hours at a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour. If the traveling fraternity will give us a wide berth for a short time, we will have better news.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—Union No. 392 is growing rapidly in membership, but principally by clearance cards. Notwithstanding our notice in *THE CARPENTER* that there is nothing doing here, carpenters continue to come here at the rate of ten to twenty per week, when there is scarcely enough work for the resident carpenters. Our new scale—nine hours and 35 cents—has not been recognized by the contractors, and, until our difficulties are adjusted, this is a good place to keep away from.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Without a strike we have raised the maximum rate from 20 to 35 cents per hour, the minimum remaining at the former figure. We have organized a Building Trades Council, and expect to have the city thoroughly organized by the close of the year. We have raised the dues from 50 cents to \$2 per month, and put a business agent in the field. Our organization is rapidly approaching the 200 mark. Altogether we can be excused for feeling a little proud at the progress we have made.

Twenty-Four New Unions Chartered During the Month.

372. Brighton, Ala.
844. Los Gatos, Cal.
845. Clifton Heights, Pa.
846. Revere, Mass.
847. Natick, Mass.
848. Weymouth, Mass.
849. Manitowoc, Wis.
850. Leadville, Col.
851. Henderson, Ky.
852. Verona, Pa.
853. Silver Creek, N. Y.
854. Madisonville, O.
855. Marshall, Tex.
856. Greenville, Tex.
857. Tucson, Ariz.
858. Clinton, Mass.
859. West Palm Beach, Fla. (Col.)
860. Framingham, Mass.
861. Southbridge, Mass.
862. Wakefield, Mass.
863. Conneaut, O.
864. St. Augustine, Fla.
865. Brunswick, Ga.
866. Norwood, Mass.

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Savannah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; Binghamton, N. Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas; Easton, Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Col.; Hartford City, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; San Jose, Cal.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Joliet, Ill.; Duluth, Minn.; Rocky Ford, Col.; Saginaw, Mich.; Streator, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; Washington, D. C.; El Paso, Texas; Davenport, Ia.; Port Arthur, Texas; Mena, Ark.; Racine, Wis.; Atlanta, Ga.; Des Moines, Ia.; Pittsfield, Mass.; San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Vineland, N. J.; Houston, Texas; Beaumont, Texas; Columbia, S. C.; Tacoma, Wash.; Witt, Ill.; St. Hyacinthe, Can.; Athens, Ga.; Portland, Ore.; Steubenville, O.; Kane, Pa.; Everett, Wash.; La Salle, Ill.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Canon City, Col.; Ogden, Utah; Lewiston, Idaho; Boulder, Col.; Independence, Col.; Lafayette, Ind.; Portsmouth, O.; Morristown, N. J.; Putnam, Conn.; Leadville, Col.

Don't Tear Down—Build Up.

If some of our "union men" would quit trying to tear down the character of other people and go to work and try to build each other up they would be worth something to the cause of humanity. If you want to do good on earth do something that will benefit somebody.

If you want to do harm on earth criticize and tear down everything you see any one else do. It is better to help than to hinder, it is better to build than to tear down. Our cause is the cause of humanity and our enemies are enemies of the cause and are not worthy of our notice.

Married men console themselves with the thought that they will not be obliged to pay any dressmaker's or milliner's bills in heaven.

Something to Think Over.

"And God created man in His own image"

A man is known by his acts, and it is evident that a community reveals its moral character in a similar way.

Now, what are the actions, whether of men or aggregations of men, that especially indicate their ethical standard? They are undoubtedly such as are least controlled by external circumstances.

Whatever the relation of this community as a whole may be towards its most prosperous members, it is plain that in its conduct towards those who are helpless and dependent its scope of action is greatly broadened. The material conditions, then, that surround the economically weak and defenceless, such as children, women and unskilled labor in general, form the criterion by which is to be judged the character of the community that allows such conditions to exist, and is thereby passively, if not actively, responsible for them. This is the mirror in which the city may see itself as it is and look upon "Christian Civilization" here.

In this connection certain facts stand out in palpable undeniable relief. Some of these facts are: The employment of girls at \$4 to \$6 a week (occasionally even less); extensive and increasing prostitution; the low wages and general degradation of unskilled labor.

It may be said that there is a demand for domestic help, and that girls do not need to work at insufficient wages.

The one sufficient reply to this is that when a girl sells her services the purchaser claims the right to control her personal conduct, thereby reducing domestic service to a form of slavery. Social vice as it exists in this city is on the whole but the result of obedience to a law as morally binding as any law in the decalogue and more physically compelling than those laws, enforced by the terrors of workhouse or prison.

This law is the law of self-preservation. At the portals of death stand the grim sentinels, pain and fear, and by them few have the resolution to pass even when pursued by moral ruin and irretrievable degradation.

Do our exceedingly moral people assert that girls are not denied living necessities? Then why do they contribute to "Friendly associations" and similar palliatives of an evil that has no sufficient excuse for existence?

Again, we hear that there is work for all, and none need be idle nor want for necessities who are willing to work. How about the hundreds who but a few winters ago vainly sought of the city employment at a dollar a day? How about the judicial test of what constituted living wages? Men "without visible means of support" have been given opportunity to prove their willingness to work by working at what would, on a liberal estimate, amount to fifty cents a day.

If unwilling to work at such living wages our municipal court has condemned them to punishment as criminals.

The degradation of the social outcasts, the tramp and the prostitute, constitute the infamy of our "Christian Civilization," for these defenceless members of society are not the authors of their own misfortune. They are the victims of social conditions that they themselves are not responsible for and which the "Lords of Industry" are responsible for.

It is idle to talk of evolution. Evolution produces murderers, but that does not make murder justifiable, and when, through modern methods of production, man's capacity to create the requisites of life has become practically infinite, poverty has become a crime, indeed—not the

crime of the social outcast, but of the society that has cast him out.

In view of the fact that the law of self-preservation prevents the individual from obeying the higher, the "Golden Rule," the law of spiritual and social preservation, it is but a mockery to preach obedience to it. First make it safe and possible for men to do what is right, and preach it to them afterwards.

Until all who are willing to work are insured the opportunity to earn a decent living all efforts to raise the social condition of the poor and fallen are but trifling with the real social evil. If we do not know how to accomplish this, let us investigate the matter until we know how. In any case we have no right to say that we cannot guarantee to men their inherent, inalienable right to live until we have unmistakably proven the fact. The gospel that is now called for is a gospel of industrial freedom. With the menace of commercial panic and prostration forever brooding over industry, and the specter of want always at the elbow of the individual, "Christian Civilization" is a hell that the pagan does well to avoid. Let us note well the tramp and the prostitute, for in them we shall read our moral character as a community. They are the creations of Mammon, the god of "Christian Civilization," and are made in his image and continue to be made; and while the advocates of "Law and Order," religion and gold wrangle over the question whether Jesus was divine or not He is crucified in their midst in the person of those of whom He said, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not to me."—*Toronto Citizen and Country.*

Novel and Effective.

Quite a novel, and at the same time effective, method of securing justice was adopted by 2,000 textile workers of Wesson, Miss., which town boasts of having the largest cotton mill in the South. A manager by the name of Oliver started out to make a record by discharging the old employees—they were thrown out on the scrap-heap like so much old iron. A sort of revolutionary spirit inspired the other employees, and one fine evening recently about three hundred of them formed a procession, marched to Manager Oliver's residence, and politely informed that gentleman that if he did not vamoise instanter his carcass would decorate a telegraph pole. The modern cannibal did not stop to argue. He ordered a carriage, gave orders to pack his belongings and decamped. When the mill proprietors heard the news they reinstated the old employees. The marchers were law-breakers—breakers of capitalistic laws. Who will condemn?—*Cleveland Citizen.*

Some Good Done by Trade Unions.

The labor unions have done a great and kind work in protecting the laboring man from oppression. They have made the laboring man a man among his fellow-men. They make all men equal. They say where women do the same amount of work as men, they shall receive the same amount of money. They have done more than anything else to suppress child labor and to make the youth of the country an educated class.

ORGANIZED LABOR is a part of the tendency of the times, and is the child of the present order of civilization. To ignore it is as great a folly as to try to row up Niagara Falls. No individual has ever successfully withstood the current of the times in which he lived.

Be Men—Not Toadies.

Here is a quotation from the *Gazette*, of Emporia, Kan.:

"The good times will go as quickly as they came. If you have a job make yourself indispensable, for in a day that is coming you will find there will be a general reduction of men. Conduct yourself now in such a manner that when a smaller force is demanded the old man will conclude he can't get along without you."

That seems perfectly reasonable to the ordinary American citizen, doesn't it? It seems perfectly reasonable to try by every means in your power—not to help yourself and all your fellows, but to look out constantly and exclusively for the feathering of your own nest.

Hard times are coming, therefore "make yourself indispensable" to your employer.

In other words, if you are young and strong, work as hard as you can, do more than your share, so that when the hard times come the older and feebler man, less able than you to battle with the world, will be turned adrift, while you keep your pay and your full stomach.

"Conduct yourself in such a manner that the old man will conclude he can't get along without you."

In other words, show toadyism through cajolery, servility, overwork, or in some other fashion. Think only of yourself, and don't care what happens when hard times come, as long as the "old man" concludes that he can't get along without you.

Such is the advice given to all young men all over the country. We should like to change the advice, and have it read this way:

Good times will end. While they last, and whether they last or not, it is the duty of you workmen to organize and stick together. Conduct yourselves in such a fashion as will get good wages for you now, and, by increasing the power of consumption, put off the day of over-production and of general discharge.

Conduct yourselves and vote in such a fashion as to make yourselves rulers of circumstances and of your own destiny.

Study and think, and unite closely. Learn to depend on yourselves, and not on individual toadyism to "the old man."

For a million years, without a second's intermission, this country can supply more than enough for all of its inhabitants. Use your brains to organize supply and distribution.

Fight together for the general good; don't struggle separately like timid sheep to save your own fleece, and then get shorn one at a time.

Be men. Unite, get control of industry, and you will learn what the real possibilities of life are in a country where it is not "the old man" who rules, or the toady only who holds his job.—*Ex.*

How Much Further?

Occasionally trade unionists wonder how much further courts will go toward completely enslaving the working class. It looks as though they are going to the limit. Not only are they smashing all "labor laws" that come before them, but the fears entertained by Gompers, Furuseth and other unionists regarding the power of courts under compulsory arbitration laws are being realized where there is voluntary arbitration and no law. It appears that in Boston the officers of a stationary firemen's union entered into an agreement to arbitrate grievances with bosses. This happened a year ago, and this spring the men had demands that they proposed to settle by a strike, claiming that they never voted on the propo-

sition to arbitrate voluntarily. The employers went into court, and Judge Braley, of the Superior Court, ruled that the firemen were bound by the agreement signed by their officers, and, because the damages from a strike would be very large, and the workers were unable to pay the same, or any portion thereof, therefore the firemen were forbidden to strike under pain of standing in contempt of court. This decision establishes a new precedent. It enforces wage slavery; and it makes plain the fact that there is little difference between "voluntary" arbitration and "compulsory" arbitration. Let the crazy voting game continue!—*Cleveland Citizen.*

Nuggets of Wisdom.

CALLING a form of government free does not make it so.

EVERY skin is scratched when liberty suffers.—*Traubel.*

THERE is no man suddenly exceedingly good, or extremely evil.—*Sidney.*

MEN who give the shortest measure are the ones who often make the longest prayers.

IT is hard for a mother to enjoy the happiness of another's children when her own are without shoes.

IF THERE were no legalized injustice, there would be no criminals and no need for policemen or jails.

IT behooves every man working at a trade to join his union, for the time is fast approaching when he will wish he had.

UNIONS more than any other organizations should avoid anything that may have a tendency to create dissension in the ranks.

EIGHT hours work, eight hours recreation, eight hours sleep. You can secure this if you will build up your organization thoroughly.

UNION men can't afford to indulge in personalities that in any way will injure their organizations. A good union man will not do this.

THE law is simply a system of fossilized injustice; there is not enough of intellectual interest about it to occupy an intelligent mind for an hour.—*Durant.*

I AM not concerned to prove that there is enough and too much for all, although both facts could be easily demonstrated, but to demand that those who do the world's work shall have the pay.—*Horace L. Traubel.*

THE sublime and the ridiculous are often so nearly related that it is difficult to class them separately. One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous, and one step above the ridiculous makes the sublime again.—*Paine.*

THE imaginary distinction between laborers in various lines would be amusing were it not attended with serious results. All laborers working for wages have interests in common with all others. They are all victims of the same system, and are not safe in their employment. Did you ever think of this?

What Are Your Wants?

Workingmen of the world, what are your wants? What do you desire? What are you claiming for yourselves? In these days of social progress and awakening there is no questioning for you to think of that is comparable to that. More than you think depends on how you answer that question. And the gravest danger is, not that your wants will be too large, but that they will be too small. Whether you are to inaugurate a new era in human history, nobler and more beneficent than any or all that have gone, or make shipwreck of human hope and lose the rich heritage of ages, depends upon the largeness, the scope, the earnestness of these wants of yours.

One great difficulty with our labor movement is that it is saturated with the spirit of hypocrisy which many of us supposed was confined to the church. The world takes the hypocrisy of the church for granted. It is a universal instinct to discount religion. No one takes any religious claim seriously. But we have to learn that the same hypocrisy has completely saturated the labor movement. We workingmen are all saying what we do not mean. We are lying to each other. Our whole profession is a lie. The religious man says he believes in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. But all his fellows know that he believes nothing of the kind. Practically he does not believe in any God at all. He acts strictly upon the assumption that there is no God. And the brotherhood of man is a transparent fraud on the lips of religious people. I speak as a member of the religious institution. A large number of workmen have been alienated from the church. They declare the whole thing a fake. And yet thousands of these men are trying to perpetrate a like fraud on the world. They are making claims that are evidently insincere. What is it that workingmen want, or say they want? Thousands of them will answer as they did in the last political campaign: "We want a job. We want a chance to work for some one. We want some one to employ us. We want to be wage-slaves." And organized labor is saying: "We want an eight-hour day. We want a few more cents a day added to our wages." If we workingmen were really honest we should make no such claims or demands. For these things do not express our real wants. It is not a "job" that any man really wants. Neither is it a chance to be a wage-slave. Nor is it an eight-hour day. What is it that we really want? We want the satisfaction of our desires. That sums the whole thing. First, we want certain material things. We want enough to eat. We want the best. The best is none too good for us. We want wholesome food, a good variety, and plenty of it.—*Rev. William T. Brown, in The Worker.*

Slow Starvation in London.

Huxley when a very young man studied among the poorest people of London. He writes thus of his experience in the East End: "I saw strange things there—among the rest, people who came to me for medical aid, and who were really suffering from nothing but slow starvation. I have not forgotten—and not likely to forget so long as memory holds—a visit to a sick girl in a wretched garret where two or three other women, one a deformed woman, sister of my patient, were busy shirt making. After due examination, even my small medical knowledge sufficed to show that my patient was merely in want of some better food

than the bread and bad tea on which these people were living. I said so as gently as I could, and the sister turned upon me with a kind of choking passion. Pulling out of her pocket a few pence and half pence and holding them out: 'This is all I get for six and thirty hours' work, and you talk about "giving her proper food."'

Huxley described in detail the horrible life in those jungles of civilization called slums, and continues: "All this almost within hearing of the traffic of the Strand, within reach of the wealth and plenty of the city. I used to wonder sometimes why these people did not sally forth en masse, and get a few hours' eating and drinking and plunder to their hearts' content before the police could stop and hang a few of them. But the poor wretches have not the heart even for that. As a slight, wiry Liverpool detective once said to me when I asked him how it was he managed to deal with such sulking ruffians as we were among: 'Lord bless you, sir, drink and disease leave nothing in them.'"

Inconsistency.

A member of a certain union said not long since, in speaking of buying union-made overalls: "D—n the label. I always buy what I can get the cheapest." What a howl that man would raise if his railroad company should conclude to hire its engineers where it could get them the cheapest. How quickly he would raise the Brotherhood flag and demand its protection; and how frantically he would appeal to the labor organization to stand by him. When he buys scab overalls he forgets the pale-cheeked, hollow-eyed women and haggard girls laboring in the sweat-shops for from twenty-five to forty cents a day to make the goods he buys so cheaply, when by paying a nickel or so more he might procure goods made by people who are paid living wages for their work. A man who advocates that kind of unionism isn't a union man at all—he's a hog.—*Ex.*

The Union Label on Buildings.

After several years of discussion the building trades have hit upon a label, which is now in readiness for distribution by the National Building Trades Council. The general features of the label were decided on at the last annual convention of the national body at Cincinnati, O., but it is only quite lately that it has been in readiness for use. It is made of bronze, is about a foot in width, and seven or eight inches high. It is to be placed in some conspicuous place in buildings which have been constructed entirely by union labor, or that which at least takes out the working cards of the the National Building Trades Council. Whether owners of buildings will permit the affixing of this label to their structures is another question.

They Do Not Relish the Idea.

It's a peculiar fact that the people who continually insist that labor is not dishonorable, display a constant aversion to performing any labor themselves. They are content to allow others to work for them, but scorn the proposal that a system be inaugurated that would compel every person to work for himself, and thus for society. These are the people who will never believe they have any other mission in life than that of parasitism until the workers unite and force another mission upon them.—*The Worker,*

It Breeds Revolution.

In the *American Agriculturist* an individual named William I. Phillips prints an article, entitled "How I Manage My Truck Farm." His truck farm is in Chautauqua county, New York.

This person, who seems quite proud of his way of exploiting human beings, tells that he succeeded in getting a small colony of Italians.

We quote his own words:

"Not only are the parents employed, but children five years and over work from early morn until night. In this way the larger the family the greater the income. Mothers in the field with children only a few months old."

The father, it seems, gets all the money earned by the wife and by the little children who are kept working all day.

When paid by the hour, "the men receive 9 cents, the women 5 cents, the boys and girls according to the age."

There ought to be some kind of a law to close up this gentleman's truck farm with all possible speed. If truck farming could only be carried on the basis of employing children five years old to work "from early morn until night," truck farming should be made more expensive and the products more expensive.

A man who works women and children all through the day, sending mothers into the field with children only a few months old, is the lineal and moral descendant of those men who caused revolution in olden times.

It is perhaps worth while in connection with this truck farming to ask yourself how much civilization owes to the efforts of trade unions and other organizations of labor.

The truck farmer can work little children all day and make mothers labor in the fields with babies in their arms, because there are no trade unions in farm work.

Does anybody doubt that human avarice would establish similar conditions in all trades were it not for the ceaseless fighting of trade unionists to enforce wage scales that make it possible for the children to stay at home, and for the mother to take care of her children indoors?

There are many dignitaries of church and State and philosophy hemming and hawing about labor conditions, etc., and all of them put together do less for the real improvement of the human race than the stubborn trade unions, who fight to keep wages up and to prevent men from sinking to the level of oxen and mules, working all day for as much as will keep them alive until next morning.—*New York Journal.*

Locating the Danger.

A resolution in regard to labor organizations, discussed by the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of America, at its late session in Pittsburg, reads as follows:

"We look upon membership in many of these unions, as at present organized and controlled, as dangerous, and warn our members against joining any union which has an immoral obligation to keep inviolate as long as life remains any rites and regulations, the issue of which he is necessarily ignorant."

If there is any labor organization in the United States whose members are under an immoral obligation to keep inviolate secret rites and regulations, the issue of which he is necessarily ignorant, the identity of that labor organization has not been disclosed. The anarchist society is not a labor union, and it denounces labor unions. The only obligation resting upon a member of a labor union is to pay his dues and be faithful to the mutual trade objects of

his union. There are no rites and only as much secrecy as societies generally observe in their business. There is not the slightest danger, moral, political or social, from membership in the trade and labor unions. But the synod, in looking for dangerous organizations, might have directed its attention to a more pretentious class of men, whose secret combinations and schemes and plottings are aimed at the general welfare of the nation. It is not to the American workingman, organized or unorganized, that we can look for future perils, but to the unscrupulous men who misuse their wealth for greater aggrandizement, who form conspiracies against the public weal and who are not restrained by any consideration, moral, human or divine.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Up-to-Date Fables.

A party of young people returning from a picnic in great exuberance of spirits sat in a street car and sang coon songs. Two men sitting apart from the picnickers spoke to each other and laughed, whereupon a young exuberant said to herself: "They are pleased with my singing," and she whetted her voice still finer.

In truth, one of the men had whispered to the other: "That girl has a voice like a rusty hinge."

Moral: Conceit is not infectious; that is, the other person will not catch the conceit you have of yourself.

Two clerks named Thomas and Clarence were in the employ of a wealthy merchant. Thomas was always an industrious lad, but Clarence was much given to frivolity and was extravagant in his habits. In after years Clarence married his employer's daughter and was made a partner in the business. Thomas continued to be an honest, industrious clerk all his life and his services were much appreciated by Clarence and his father-in-law.

Moral: There is no royal road to success.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Wendell Phillips to Workingmen.

My advice to workingmen is this: If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourself felt; if you don't want your children to wait years before they have bread on the table they ought to have, the leisure in their lives they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have; if you don't want to wait yourself, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, so that every politician, no matter how short-sighted he may be, can read it: We never forget. If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor; we never forget. If there is a division in Congress and you throw your vote in the wrong scale; we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say: I am sorry I did the act. And we will say: It may avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave—never. So that a man taking up the labor question will know that he is dealing with a hair-trigger pistol, and will say: I am to be true to justice and to man, otherwise I am a dead duck.

The Union Won.

After a fight lasting fifteen months the Morley Brothers' Saddlery Company of New York and the Brotherhood of Leather Workers have settled their differences to the satisfaction, it is said, of all concerned. Union men will be employed and the recognized scale of wages paid.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1901.



A Handy Man for the Czar.

It seems that the Circuit Court of Hopkins county, Kentucky, did not issue the infamous injunction, but the clerk, one Gantlin, was the instrument, and he did it while Judge Nunn was away from home. A clerk of the court can issue an injunction making the commands of our Saviour a crime! That is the limit. To the eternal honor of Judge Nunn be it said, he dissolved this writ of infamy at the earliest possible moment. Gantlin would be a handy man for the Czar of Russia. Below is the text of the injunction in full. The Czar himself would never have issued a more drastic and vicious document:

"You are hereby enjoined and restrained from closing down the mines of the plaintiffs, from injuring or damaging their property, from interfering with or destroying their business, from persuading, soliciting, causing or compelling any or either of their employes to stop work or quit their service, or abandon his contract. From retaining any percentum or part of the wages of the employe, or any one of the defendants, whether with or without the consent of the said employe, or of any money of said employe whatever, or soliciting, collecting or extorting from any person or persons any money or property, disbursing or paying or furnishing any money or property to any person or persons to be used by any person or persons for the purpose of maintaining, supporting, paying or furnishing to any person or persons or set of persons engaged in any way in endeavoring to injure or damage plaintiffs' mines or business or to close same down or in persuading or causing or compelling any employe or employes of either of plaintiffs to stop work or quit service or abandon his contract with any of the plaintiffs, from furnishing to or receiving from such other or any other person or persons or set of persons any money, property or supplies, arms, ammunition, liquor or other things to be used for the purposes aforesaid, and from doing any act in or in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged in the petition in this action."

The Coal That God Made.

Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth, and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord Sabaoth.—James v. 4.

Under the earth's surface at various depths, in veins of varying thickness, lies the world's supply of coal. Millions of years before men came here this coal was stored away to supply them with heat when in the fulness of time they should arrive on earth to fulfill their mysterious and still unexplained errand.

During thousands of centuries the coal was stored slowly, and during thousands of centuries it was packed into a stony condition by the pressure of the weight piled up above it.

To-day men dig it out and sell it.

In the production of this coal you would naturally say that there were only two great agencies:

First, God, who made the coal and stored it away to be used.

Second, the men and women and children who work in the mines, living in

darkness and grime and bringing the coal to the surface.

But there must be some other great agency responsible for this coal and for this reason:

The coal product of Great Britain last year sold for \$300,000,000. The total amount paid to all men and women and children who dug the coal out of the ground was \$50,000,000.

Two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, five-sixths of the entire product, went to some one else.

Of course that "some one else" is the mine owner, the coal speculator.

We do not believe that the power which made the coal and gave it to men is quite satisfied with the conditions under which the coal is dug. We have an idea that a situation which involves extravagant prices for the poor who use the coal, very small pay for the poor who dig it and \$250,000,000 for men who neither made the coal nor dug it is not satisfactory to the Maker of coal mines and the Ruler of the world.

We sincerely believe that in His own time he will change a system which needs changing so badly.

We believe that a change will come and that it will be radical. For Divine disapproval of the grab-all is written too clearly to admit of any varied interpretation:

Go to now, ye rich men; weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you.

Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth eaten.

Your gold and silver is cankered, and the rust of them shall be a witness against you and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days.—James v. 1, 2, 3.

The existence of a half starved miner is not pleasant, the life of a woman working in the mines is horrible, and the stealing of five-sixths of the coal from those who dig it out is abominable.

But we have an idea that when the time comes to straighten out accounts the miners will not have the hardest part of the bargain.—*New York Journal*.

Rare Feat With a Saw.

A Japanese carpenter at the exposition grounds in Buffalo the other day astonished the workmen of other nationalities by his skill with a saw. At a few minutes after the noon bell had rung a group of brawny American, Scotch and Irish carpenters gathered near the Japanese pavilion for lunch. One of the little Jap workmen was so busily engaged in finishing up a job of sawing through a heavy beam that he paid no attention to the bell. The group at luncheon watched him with much interest and suddenly set up a howl of laughter as they heard the unmistakable screech of steel on steel, showing that the little man's saw had run against a spike.

The Jap paid no attention to the laughter and also no attention to the spike. He simply kept on sawing, and a few minutes later the beam fell to the ground in two pieces. The men immediately rushed to the spot to examine the cut and found that the spike had been cut through as cleanly as with a cold chisel.

They examined the foreigner's saw, found that not a tooth was broken nor a bit of edge dulled and then took off their hats and gave three rousing cheers for the nation that could bring forth a bit of metal like that saw and the man with the skill to use it.

There is a poor blind Samson in our land,
Shorn of his strength and bound with bonds of steel,

Who may in some grim revel raise his hand
And shake the pillars of the commonweal.

—*Longfellow*.

Capital's Mercenaries.

It comes pretty well authenticated that employers' associations are employing Pinkertons to act as spies in labor unions. The organizers in West Virginia are under a system of espionage which Lord Eldon declared, in a similar case in Great Britain, as amounting to virtual imprisonment. This employing private armies is of ancient origin, and was always attended with disaster to the people and the State. In early times of the Roman republic rich men had the privilege of hiring private armies, which in time became fused and formed the "Praetorian Guard," which sold the crown to the highest bidder. Until the time of Peter the Great Russian noblemen had that privilege, and the manner of these Russian mercenaries, known as the "Strelsti," is admirably set forth in Russian history, and Peter the Great got rid of them only by a general massacre. Napoleon's dealings with the private armies of Egypt, known as the "Mamelukes," are known to all students of the "Little Corporal." A similar system is rapidly growing up in the United States, and whether they go under the name of Pinkertons, Mooney-Bolands or private watchmen, the end will be the same. It behooves the thoughtful and patriotic citizens of this country to study the manner and methods of these private armies of the past, and compare them with the present methods, and then take means to effectually exterminate the system. It is destroy or be destroyed. No stress of circumstances can justify the employment of these private armies in this country. The people stand ready to enforce law and order everywhere. Liberty and private armies cannot live on the same soil. Victor Hugo, the only man who ever told the truth about France, in discussing the conditions which existed prior to one of the bloody revolutions, when men were slaughtered like flies and the streets ran with blood, said: "The contentions of the period were those of an aggregation of interests rather than a struggle around a group of principles." Read that over until you catch its deep meaning and see its wonderful grasp of the situations rapidly pushing to the front by these "aggregation of interests" and their private armies. It is a situation not at all pleasing to the liberty-loving citizen. It affects only the worker to-day, but you will feel its force to-morrow.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*.

A Pleasing Exception.

The L. S. Starrett Company, of Athol, Mass., seem to have got ahead of their employes in the knowledge of economics and surprised them April 21 with the following circular:

"The present agitation for a reduction in hours of labor, of which you have of course read in the papers, has not been passed over without attention by us. In fact, we have been giving the matter serious and careful consideration for a number of months. This matter has been taken up by us not on account of any demand from our employes, for we have received none; moreover, we have not received even a request from you in regard to the matter, nor has any employe mentioned the subject to us in any way whatever, but because we believe that reducing the number of work hours per day from ten to nine will be beneficial to workingmen in general, and nowhere should it be more so than with intelligent and progressive employes such as ours are."

The employes of the Starrett Company celebrated with a big procession such as

Athol never saw before. Transparencies gave information to this effect: "Some workmen have to strike, but the L. S. S. strikes us all right."

Such incidents as the above are worth noting in this day and generation, and should be the rule, not the exception. We feel assured the company will have no cause to regret its action in the premises.

Union Manufacturers Should be Encouraged.

A large manufacturer in one of the Middle States severely, and not unjustly, arraigns union men for their indifference in giving support to strictly union concerns, who sometimes advertise in trade union official publications. The firm in question states that it has noted it to be a remarkable fact that although it has spent considerable money advertising in union papers and thousands of union men thereby know that its products are union made, yet they have not received that hearty support that it supposed it would. The duty of every union man is not only to purchase union-made goods, but to encourage their sale by urging others to purchase them. Every member of an organization having a trade journal should make it a point by demanding the products of the advertisers—providing they are made under fair conditions—to prove to them that their medium is a good advertising one. Workmen should also support those who advertise in local labor papers by giving union-made goods the support that it is possible for them to receive from organized labor; less non-union goods would be consumed, and as a consequence there would be less work for non-unionists to do. The union man who cannot see the philosophy of giving manufacturers of union-made goods better support than they are giving them now are short-sighted and stand in their own light, besides proving a menace to the interests of their fellow-workers.

American Labor Cheapest Because Most Efficient.

American labor, it has been conclusively demonstrated, is the cheapest in the world, in spite of the higher wages prevailing here—the cheapest because the most efficient, intelligent, alert, conscientious and productive. American manufacturers have conquered the markets of the world and have defeated their competitors on the latter's own ground. American supremacy as an exporter of manufactured goods is certain and inevitable. Already all Europe is alarmed and earnestly considering the ways and means of checking the advance of the United States as an exporter. In accounting for American success in foreign trade every competent student pays high tribute to labor. Yet the plutocratic press would have the world believe that the most skilled and progressive American workmen, those organized in unions, have sacrificed their dignity and individuality and leveled themselves down to the least capable.

Never was labor better organized and more alive to its interests than now, and never was America's foreign trade so stupendous as now. If unions are fundamentally injurious, where are the evidences, the manifestations of the harm done by them? Has real capital suffered? Has production failed to keep pace with population or growing demands at home or abroad?—*American Federationist*.

When patronizing advertisers, mention THE CARPENTER.

Intelligent Use of the Boycott.

In the struggle for better conditions there is a great difference of opinion as to what is wanted. When, after almost endless discussion, a certain object is seen to be desirable, a new discussion springs up. How can it be gained. Are there several ways which are the quickest? Oppression must be resisted. What is the most effective weapon of resistance? To my mind passive resistance is the greatest when the fight is a defensive one and the boycott is the best when we must take the initiative. Neither is appreciated as it should be, because its merits have not been sufficiently considered.

Boycotting is looked upon very much like a club or a pistol. Courts pronounce it illegal and boycotters are imprisoned. When the plea is made for their release, it is oftener on the ground that they were working for a good object than that they had a perfect right to boycott as often and as long as they pleased. Thus do boycotters often weaken their cause, where, if they stood out boldly, it would hasten their recognition.

The unpopularity of the boycott rests on a confusion of thought regarding the rights of the individuals. If we say only those actions should be punished as crimes which are infringements on the rights of the individuals, we see instantly that the boycott is not an infringement, and, therefore, no crime. There is, therefore, no such thing as an unjustifiable boycott. It can only be wise or foolish. On ethical grounds no fault can be found with it. Then it is only necessary to consider it from the standpoint of expediency. Since the idea of equal rights is not always admitted as a test, it will be well to examine the objections to boycotting in detail. This one is often made: "No one has a right to threaten." This sounds plausible and silences many a boycotter on hearing it. But why has a man not the right to threaten? The answer to this depends on what the threat is, for a man has a right to threaten what he has a right to do. The threat is wrong when the act threatened is wrong, not otherwise.

If I stop buying groceries of a certain firm, I am within my rights in so doing. To deny this means I must always buy of one grocer. My neighbor also has the right to stop. We are not moving out of our legitimate sphere when we transfer our patronage to some one else, and we can tell the grocer so if we wish. On the other hand we need give no reason. We can quit for any reason and no reason. If two can quit, twenty can and so can 2,000. No one engaged in business can claim a right to customers. They belong to the firm only during their good pleasure. Were this not so, every business man could claim for all time the customer who once patronized him.

To withhold patronage is, therefore, a right, and to tell why it is withheld is also a right. From this it is perfectly logical deduction that we can say on what condition we will resume, and we can make that condition what we will.

Trade unions and other users of the boycott need never speak of it in an apologetic tone, for all of the means they use are as clearly defensible as this one.

The ethical side being established we can now consider its practical application. Here its peculiar advantage is seen when compared with other weapons. It is self-acting and can bring about certain results. When the results are attained it immediately ceases.

The boycott should never be hastily or thoughtlessly used. Its effectiveness depends largely upon the care with which

it is brought into play. If used unwisely it is a boomerang that will injure the boycotter more than the boycottee; in fact, it may redound to the positive advantage of the latter. It therefore carries within itself a penalty for its unwise use. This will tend to make those using it very careful and discourage all attempts to use it for any but the best of reasons. Its effectiveness, however, when it is used will make all anti-social people sufficiently afraid of it so that it will have to be brought into play less and less often.

There are many evils to-day which legislation has tried to reach again and again, but in vain, and which a boycott, effectively pushed, would have put an end to.—*Miners' Magazine.*

Points to be Remembered.

MAKE letters as brief as possible, and confine remarks to the information wanted or given.

REMEMBER that English is the recognized language, and in ordering supplies, if other than English is wanted, specify it plainly.

IN sending in list of officers, the Recording Secretary should give both street and number or the post office box rented by union.

NEVER order supplies on back of Financial Secretary's reports, as it may be overlooked. The remittance blanks are furnished for that purpose.

WHEN clearances are granted, two months' tax should be sent the General Office by the union issuing it. By doing so, errors will be avoided.

THIS office is not always responsible for delays. Mail matter frequently goes astray, and supplies are delayed through the carelessness of express companies.

IN writing this office, or in sending in remittances, care should be taken to give the number of your union, and your local address, and thus avoid having mail go astray.

THE blanks mailed with quarterly pass are intended for use, and not to be carelessly thrown aside. Financial Secretaries should see that they are placed in care of the officers for whom they are intended.

ALL claims for benefits should be filled out complete as required, and be accompanied with the card of membership and doctor's certificate or transcript from Board of Health records. Otherwise they will be returned.

THE Constitution requires the Financial Secretary to render a report monthly and not every three months, as some are in the habit of doing; said report should be accompanied by the tax, so that it can be promptly checked up.

TAX must be paid on all members admitted during the month, no matter at what time they may be admitted. Otherwise we would be unable to determine what our membership was. Sufficient should be charged to at least cover tax.

IN the British House of Commons, recently, a member's vote was challenged on the ground that he was personally interested as a director of a corporation which was seeking legislation. Imagine such an incident occurring in the American Senate or House of Representatives!



Every Carpenter

who has swung one of Plumb's hammers knows how it adapts itself to the hand. This is because it is perfectly balanced. A hammer that will not balance, and does not feel right in the workman's hand, detracts from his working capacity.

Our ADZ-EYE claw-hammer has this practical point.

We hold ourselves personally, morally, and financially responsible for the good workmanship that goes into every hammer we make.

When you buy tools, ask for Plumb's.

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(INCORPORATED)

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

A FRAMING CHART

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OR KEY-TO-THE-STEEL SQUARE.

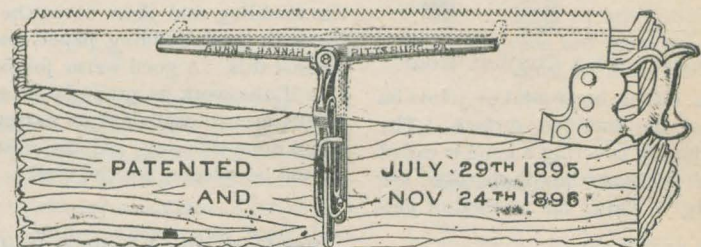
BY A.W. WOODS,

GIVES IN PLAIN FIGURES THE LENGTHS, RUNS, RISES, PITCH, DEGREES, CUTS AND BEVELS FOR EVEN AND UNEVEN PITCHES, HOPPER CUTS, BOARD MEASURE ETC.

SENT POST PAID.

PRICE \$1.00

ADDRESS THE CARPENTER, BOX 884, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



A NEW SELF-FASTENING FOLDING SAW-CLAMP

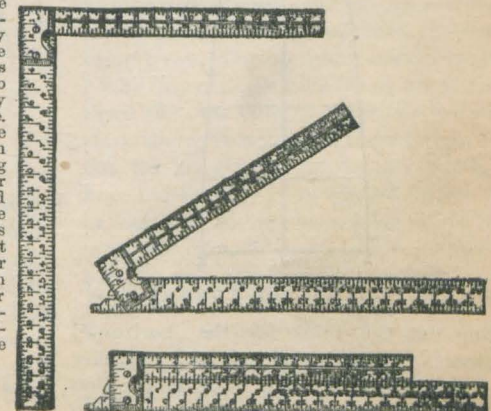
It will instantly fasten itself to any projection, without the aid of screws, nails or other fastening. Half the length of a rip-saw; weighs 3 1/4 lbs.; folds up like a jack-knife; can be carried in pocket; made of best malleable iron. \$1.00 each. If your hardware dealer hasn't it, send price to the manufacturers, GUNN & HANNAH, PITTSBURG, PENNA. Mail orders filled same day as received.



ECLIPSE ADJUSTABLE FOLDING SQUARE

The three illustrations of the Eclipse Adjustable Folding Square, shown herewith, exhibit the square open, partially closed or set for angles, and shut. The improvement in making Folding Squares consists in securing the short blade by two clamping plates and screws, whereby they are held rigid while being used as a square. It also forms a locking device when the square is folded, which can readily be seen by the depressed portion of the clamping plates, which slide in a groove provided for the same. When closed it can be folded and packed in a small chest provided for the same, and can be adjusted at right angles ready for instant use when required. It does away with cutting holes in the top or sides of small chests and is protected from being bent or rusted when left standing or exposed to the weather. Further information may be obtained from the Manufacturers. For sale by all leading Hardware Stores.

ZUCK & LARK, Manufacturers
Cleveland, Ohio



CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Deafening a Ceiling.

From T. J., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Probably W. N. S.'s trouble is because there is no deafening under the floor. In such a case, there are only two ways that can be suggested to remedy the trouble, namely, to take up the floor and put in a deafening of plaster between the joists. Next, to take up the carpet and lay two thicknesses of roof-felting or other thick paper on the floor. Then lay battens across the floor, and a new floor on the battens. Do not nail the battens to the old floor. Then lay the carpet lining and the carpet on the lining.

Covering a Tower Roof.

From S., Port Huron, Mich.:

Answering Jim K., I submit the following diagrams and explanations, which show how to get out the board covering for a

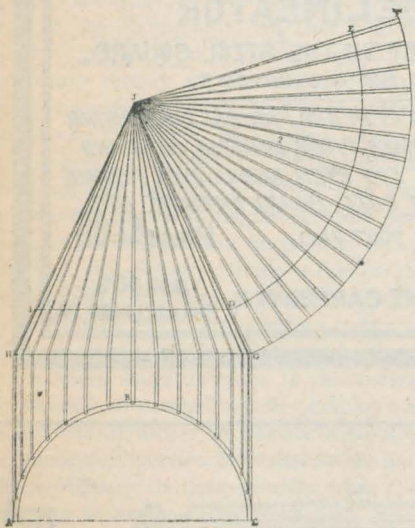


Fig. 1—COVERING A CONICAL ROOF.

cone with either horizontal or joints on the line of the inclined surface. The latter method of covering a cone is called "goring," because the pieces used are gores. Fig. 1 shows the method of get-

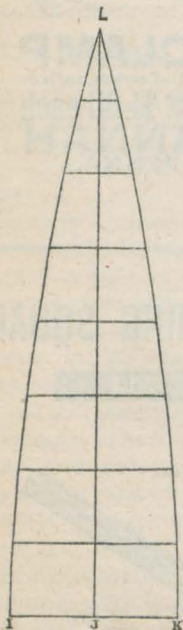


Fig. 2—"GORE" FOR CONICAL ROOF. Laying out the lines for the horizontal pieces. ABC shows half the diameter of the base of the cone, with the position of the rafters or ribs all laid out. DE,

FG show how the lines of the curve are obtained for cutting the boards. By keeping J as a centre the other courses of boarding may be struck off, making them of such a width as the stuff will admit. The line JEF is at right angles or "square" with the line JDG. The rafters in this case are simply straight scantlings, the bevels for feet and points may be obtained from the diagram. The shape of a "gore," when such is required, is shown at Fig. 2, IJK showing the base, and L, the top or apex. The method of getting it out will be easily understood by examining the diagram. When "gores" are used for covering, it will be necessary to have cross-ribs nailed in between the rafters, and these must be cut to the sweep of the circle where they are nailed in, so that a rib placed in half-way up will require only to be half the diameter of the base, and the other ribs must be cut accordingly.

Brick Veneered Buildings.

From James Goodans, London, Ont.:

There are a number of ways of "brick veneering" houses; the simplest method

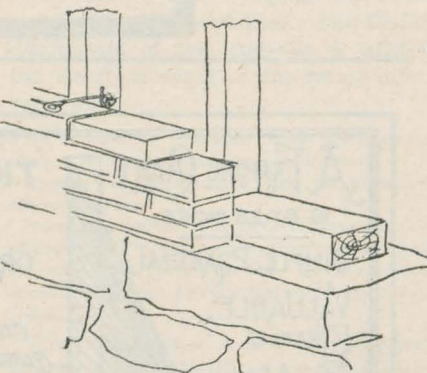


Fig. 3—BRICK VENEERED BUILDING.

is to put down a stone foundation wall of sufficient thickness to carry both framing and brick wall, as shown at Fig. 3. The brickwork is tied every sixth course with proper anchors, as shown, which are about 6 inches long, and which are nailed to the sides of the studs. The studding may be 2x4 or 2x6 inches and framed in the ordinary manner. It is considered the better way to rough-board the outside of the studding and then cover the boarding with good building paper, and brick against this. A good warm job is the result if the work is properly done. The bricks are all well laid as "stretchers" when done this way, and the best bricks should be selected for the work.

Box Frame for a Balloon Building.

From W. T., Cleveland, O.:

I send you herewith sections of a cheap and substantial box frame (Fig. 4), which

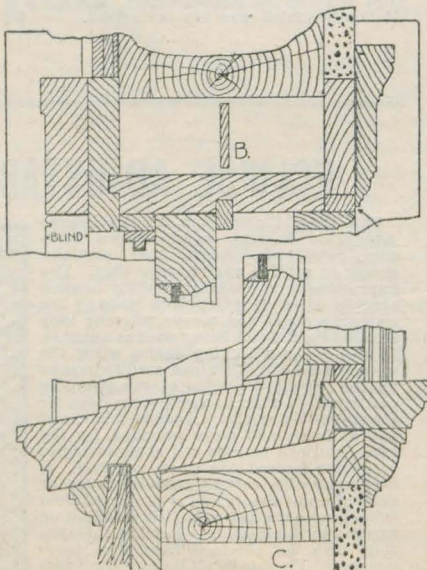


Fig. 4—BOX FRAME FOR BALLOON STRUCTURE.

I think will fill the bill for T. W. K., Omaha. Section B. shows the box, the stud being utilized for the back. The whole can be readily made. At C, a section of the sill and inside stool and apron are shown. The combination is simple, easily understood and easily made.

Wood-Carving.

From J. Wilkinson, Germantown:

The suggestion made by "Young Chip," of Dayton, O., just suits to a T. I would like to see some papers on "How to wood-carve." Nearly every good workman is expected to know something about wood-carving in these days, and a few pointers would come in good.

Framing Sills.

From G. H., Cairo, Ill.:

I send you a couple of designs for "sill-framing," which I think are very much better than those sent you by Mr. Wool-

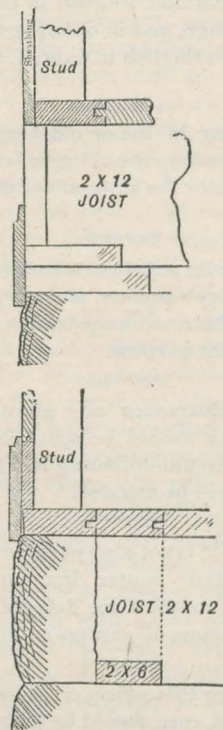


Fig. 5—SILL FRAMING.

dorph, of Newark. The top sketch, Fig. 5, is the old-fashioned way, but is a good way all the same. The lower sketch is a very simple method of putting in a sill and floor, and is easily laid and cheap. Both sketches should be readily understood by any good carpenter.

Parquet Flooring.

From Orlando B., Orange, N. J.:

I would like very much if some "brother chip," who has had experience, would give me a few pointers as to the proper way to put down a "parquet floor?" It is to be laid on a pine floor that is in pretty good order. One room is 17x32 feet, and there is to be a wide border and a variegated centre piece. There are corner blocks for all the corners, but I have to break the floor around a mantel hearth.

Building a Country Barn.

From J. Jones, Iowa:

What is the usual price for building barns per square, no materials to be found and I get my board while the work is being done?

A POUND may always be a pound, but certain it is that there is great difference between a mile in this country and in Sweden. Pedestrians in that country find it so to their sorrow, as the Swedish mile is not far from 12,000 yards in length.

What a Trust May Not Do.

It came with a shock to the wisecracks of the labor movement that the steel trust acceded to the recent demands of its organized workers without a strike or lock-out.

It was an illustration of the accuracy of the judgment held by a majority of labor leaders, namely, that a trust is easier to deal with than an aggregation of individual employers, if only the wage-workers are thoroughly organized on their side.

Think what it means. Suppose the steel trust has entire control of the iron and steel manufacturing of the country. It is absolutely dependent upon the skilled workmen of that craft for its existence. No work can be turned out without them. It can get unskilled labor in abundance, but the supply of skilled workmen is limited and definite.

If these men are not organized, of course they are compelled to accept the terms imposed by the trust. But, if organized, they are the ones to make terms. If they have no other masters to whom to turn for employment than the trust, no more has the trust anybody with which to replace these men if they choose to quit work. It's a pretty even proposition on both sides so far as the skilled workmen are concerned and the trust realizes it.

There is a grave danger that trusts will organize much more rapidly than the workers, and then the latter will certainly feel the pinch of new conditions.

It is by no means certain that these big aggregations of capital are going to be permanent. They may topple over on account of inherent weaknesses of organization, but on the practical questions of adjusting wages, hours and conditions of employment, organized labor has made a very encouraging start with the trusts.

The spirit of organization pervades the shop and factory throughout the country. It is always a good sign when men get together to form unions of their own accord and write seeking information as to how to join with the great forces already organized, and this certainly is the case today. Organization is going on very rapidly in every direction.

Where Emery is Found.

"Not the least important of the several imported minerals at present largely used in this country is emery," said a wholesale dealer in the article in New York to a Washington *Star* reporter. "It comes from the island of Naxos, in the eastern Mediterranean, and many tons of the mineral are used in the United States annually. Emery is one of the hardest substances known, and it is found in massive layers or beds, which have to be blasted before the miners can work at it. Great fires are then lighted around the blocks, and as the natural cracks are expanded by the heat the workmen insert heavy levers or crowbars and pry them apart. This system is continued until the blocks are reduced in size to masses of a cubic foot or less, and they are then ready to be shipped in bulk to various parts of the world.

"In America the greatest consumers of emery are the manufacturers of wheels for polishing metals and precious stones. A large quantity of the substance is also employed for making whet and oil stones for grinding razors, knives and other edge tools. In a reduced or powdered state the mineral is used for making emery paper. Emery is worth from \$50 to \$60 a metric ton."

NOTHING except the mint can make money without advertising.—*Gladstone.*

Lessons in Practical Carpentry.

FRED T. HODGSON.

CONTINUING our essay on domes and timber circular structures:

The following, which is largely reproduced from Newland and from Rendelot, show two different classes of roofs, one a conical one, the other a dome pure and simple, as will be seen. The construction of the conical roof, Fig. 1, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, will be apparent from the sketches shown and will require but little description. The main principals, as seen at No. 3, are united at the top by being inserted into iron sockets cast in one piece; and the frame is completed by the addition of struts and an iron tie rod. The other four principals are framed like a queen-post, as shown at No. 4. The chords, of which there are four, which pass through the centre of the cone and stretch from wall to wall, are all tied together in the centre by a large forging of iron or steel, as shown at Nos. 5 and 6. It will be seen that in the centre of the length of the rafters there is a circular purlin which is supported in place by struts springing from the queen-posts in four instances, and from a central step in the other four instances. These purlins are shown on the plan No. 1, and elevation No. 1 at *a, a*, and sections of them may be seen on Nos. 3 and 4. The main chords or cross-ties are shown at *c, c*, on the plan No. 1. At *b, b*, Nos. 1 and 2, is shown a supplementary purlin, which is intended to support the ends of the intermediate rafters. This conical roof is intended to be covered with boards laid on horizontally, after which it may be lined over with iron, copper, or covered with tiles or slate.

The sketches, which are pretty full, and quite plain, render further explanation unnecessary.

The dome shown at Fig. 2, which represents a structure 31 feet clear in diameter, having a spherical ceiling, is a fine example of French timber framing. The main carlins are shown at *a, b, c, d* and *e*, Nos. 1 and 2, and the horizontal ribs are also shown in the same numbers, with the curve of the outer edge described on them. These ribs are cut in between the carlins or rafters and beveled off to suit. This dome may be boarded over either horizontally or with the boards made into "gores" and laid on in line with the rafters or carlins.

The manner of framing is well illustrated in Nos. 3 and 4 in two ways, No. 3 being intended to form the two principal trusses which stretch over the whole diameter, while No. 4 may be built in between the main trusses.

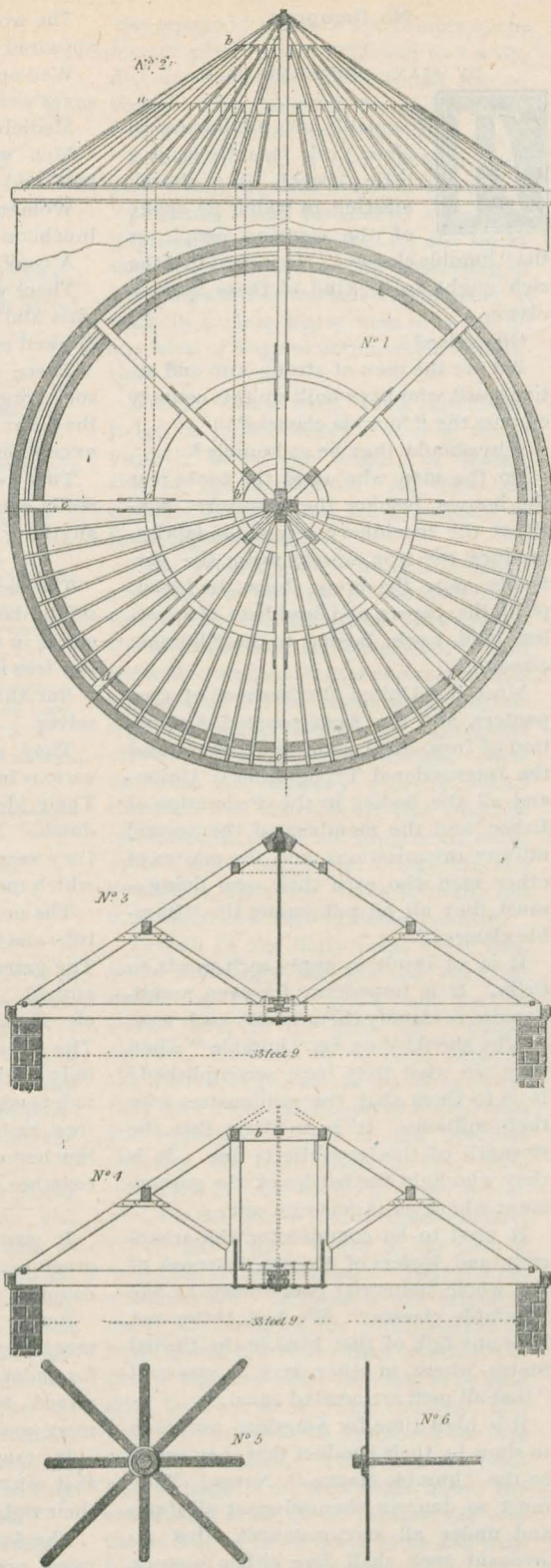


Fig. 1—CONICAL ROOF.

The illustrations are clear and simple, and quite sufficient without further explanation.

Another example of a dome is shown at Fig. 3. No. 1 shows the plan and the

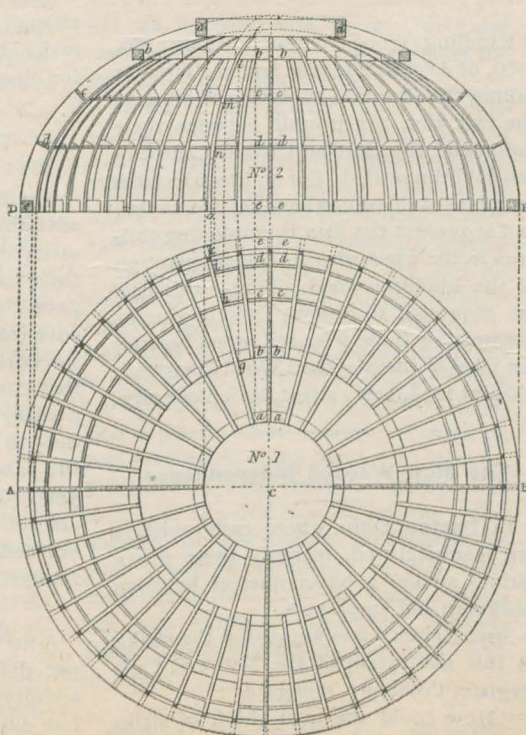


Fig. 3—DOMICAL ROOF.

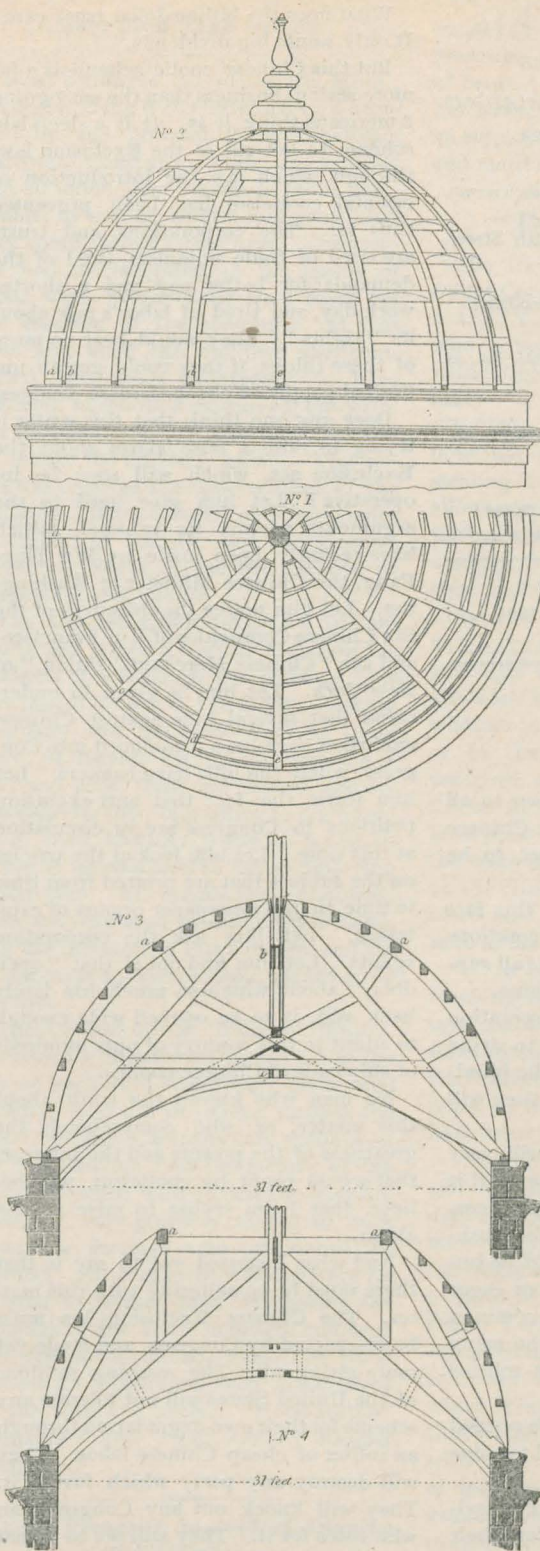


Fig. 2—A DOME ROOF.

seats of the main bearing trusses A, B, C; also seats of purlins and ribs *c, c, d, d, b, b, a, a*. In this example there is supposed to be a lantern or a cupola surmounting the top of dome. This, it will be seen, is rather a segmental dome, having an elliptical outline in elevation.

The method of framing is quite simple and may readily be gathered from the plan and elevation shown. The purlin *b*, No. 2, carries a goodly portion of the weight, while the framed curb *a, a*, acts as a ridge against which the principal carlins rest. The span DE is anywhere from 24 to 30 feet over all.

This dome may be covered either horizontally or have the joints on the same lines as the carlins; if the latter method is adopted, the boarding would require to be laid out in gores.

(To be continued.)

Recognition Demanded.

Labor, and organized labor at that, must be recognized. Such is the dictum which is as paramount as is life and death. It has always, in the past, been the mandate of capital that the hosts of labor had no rights that were worthy of respect or consideration, but the past, present and future are different things now. This

is the age of progress in about all things pertaining to the existence of humanity. By the law of necessity men in the lower or lesser degrees of life have been forced to devote their energies toward formulating such conditions as will tend toward securing a more equitable share of the blessings of life.

The power of capital dies hard. We see on all hands where great corporations are willing to grant many concessions to the toilers, but the line is drawn at the recognition of the union. This can be for no other reason than that it is desired to keep the toiling masses under a certain control. The manipulator of capital realizes that if he can assist in maintaining a certain degree of ignorance among those who actually earn his dividends, it will mean so much more for the perpetuation of his own peculiar trade. In this event and instance he might as well get in his heavy work now, because the day is fast approaching when, like Othello, his occupation will be gone. It is for no other reason than this that the "trust" idea is not near as bad as it might be under ordinary circumstances. It, or the idea of its existence, is the educator that does more toward promoting labor organization than any other factor in existence at the present time.

At the same time, there is no denying the fact that organized labor must be recognized, and those who are holding off might as well make up their minds to this fact now as to be groping in the paths of darkness. The days of one-sided dictatorship are about past. The days of arbitration and justice are upon us. And this must come by mutual agreement.

Cannibalism More Merciful.

In the days of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak—actually ate their flesh. In spite of all the laws man has made, in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the heartless, still live on the weak, the unfortunate and the foolish. True, they do not eat their own flesh nor drink their own blood, but they live on their own labor, their self-denial, their weakness and want. The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for his wife and children through all his anxious, barren, wasted life—who goes to his grave without ever having one luxury—has been the fool of others. He has been devoured by his fellow-men. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life—the failures, the anxieties, the tears, the wretched hope, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation, the shame—I am almost forced to believe that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has lived upon his fellow-man.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

SELF-RAKE is pain. The only rest is labor for a worthy end.—Whittier.

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PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1901.

To All Concerned.

JOHN SWINTON.

NOTICE is hereby given to all
concerned that the Chinese
Exclusion Act is not to be
knocked out.It is as well that this fact
should be known to those corporations
which are now anxious to get a full sup-
ply of cheap coolie labor from China.It is important that the corporation
agents who are already planning to strike
Congress in the interest of coolie immi-
gration should be warned that they will
get into trouble.The Exclusion Act of 1892 will very
soon reach the end of its term, and, if it
be not promptly renewed, we would cer-
tainly see swarms of Chinese coolies rush-
ing to this country. They could be im-
ported by the million, all of them eager
for employment, not only as common
laborers, but also as workers at the many
trades to which they have been trained
in China.If the doors of this country were opened
to them, there would be an end to some
things.It would be useless for the Pennsyl-
vania coal miners to strike, for their
places would be taken by Chinese coolies,
at wages of fifteen or twenty cents a day.It would be useless for cigarmakers to
strike, for the coolies would take their
jobs at coolie pay.There is no end of Chinese carpenters,
bricklayers and masons who would work
for thirty or forty cents a day of twelve
or fourteen hours, including Sunday, and
live on rice, asking only a chance to "hit
the pipe" now and then, and to feed their
dead ancestors.It would not be hard for the clever
Chinese to learn the iron and steel trades,
under the direction of the billion dollar
trust.As cotton factory workers they would
be just the thing, cheap and dull.In short, there is hardly any business,
except preaching, that they could not
master in a few years.What would the American workmen
do? The corporations and the trusts
wouldn't care a rap for that. Let Ameri-
cans underbid the coolies, and prove that
they can work cheaper, longer and harder
than the coolies every day of the week,
including Sunday. It is in that way the
"law of competition" goes. Let them
live on bread and water, as the late Mr.
Beecher once said. Let them go to grass,
which is where Nebuchadnezzar went.
If they can't pay for the bread, and aren't
allowed on the grass, they will have to
fall back on the Frenchman's suggestion,
that they "take in each other's washing."What does the billion dollar trust care?
It only wants big dividends.But this Chinese coolie scheme is a far
more serious business than the easy-going
Americans think it is. It is a deep-laid
scheme to get rid of the Exclusion law,
through which law the introduction of
oriental coolieism has been prevented
thus far. The corporations and trusts
are tired of trade unionism, tired of the
demands for better pay and a shorter
work-day, and tired of labor's talk about
its "rights." They would hear no more
of these things, if they could get an un-
limited supply of cheap Chinese drudges.Does any one think that this writer is
trying to raise a false alarm about the
Exclusion act, which will soon be in-
operative? Let him give heed to the
arguments against its renewal, which
have recently been made by Wu Ting-
Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washing-
ton. Let him notice the chicanery of the
Six Chinese Companies of San Francisco,
and the "Chinese Merchants' Union," of
New York. Let him be given to under-
stand that several bills against Chinese
exclusion have been introduced into Con-
gress, where the bills have backers. Let
him learn the fact that anti-exclusion
petitions to Congress are in circulation
at this time. Let him look at the articles
on the subject that are printed from time
to time in the newspaper organs of capi-
talism. Let him ask the corporation
agents. Let him find out if that "open
door," about which so much has lately
been said, is to be opened wide enough
to admit to this country of ours hundreds
of shiploads of Chinese coolies.No man who knows the truth about
this matter, or who comprehends the
greatness of the powers and the interests
that would profit by coolieism, will be-
lieve that I am trying to raise a false
alarm.And what I started out to say is that
there must be no paltering with this mat-
ter. The Chinese Exclusion law must
be re-enacted by Congress, and made yet
more stringent. The working millions
of the United States will not tolerate any
scheme for their own degradation through
an influx of cheap Chinese labor. They
will destroy any party which favors it.
They will knock out any Congressman
who votes for it. They will see to it that
the anti-American designs of the pro-
Chinese trusts are thwarted and con-
founded, though there be ever so many
billions of dollars in the coffers of these
trusts.

Here is a notice to all concerned.

"Trade Union Tyranny."

Analyze it, and you will find that the
so-called "tyranny" of the trade unions
is, at its most, no more than the "tyranny"
of the man who takes a footpad by the
throat and forces him to disgorge the
"tyrant's" watch and pocketbook. Does
the enterprising burglar want to be "dic-
tated to?" Not he, he wants to "run
his own business." Of course, the in-
stances are not strictly on all-fours; but
think it out a bit and you will find that
they are not so far out of whack.

To Refresh Your Memory.

"All power is inherent in the people,
and all free governments are founded on
their authority and instituted for their
peace, safety and happiness. For the
advancement of these ends they have at
all times an inalienable and indefeasible
right to alter, reform or abolish their gov-
ernment in such manner as they may
think proper."—*Declaration of Rights,
Constitution of the State of Pennsyl-
vania.*

No Gammon.

BY AJAX—BROOKLYN, N. Y.

AN amiable old millionaire of
New York recently made a
little speech at a church
meeting in which he spoke
of the working people as
the "humble classes." He argued that the
rich ought to be kind to these humble
classes.

Oh, indeed!

But are the men of strong arm and ac-
tive spirit who have built up this country
of ours the "humble classes?"

Why should they be so humble?

Do the men who wield the tools, rear
the houses, fashion the furniture, con-
struct the machinery, weave the fabrics,
produce the iron wares, make the gar-
ments, raise the crops, bake the bread,
print the papers and lead lives of cease-
less hard work, belong to the "humble
classes?"Must the United Brotherhood of Car-
penters, and the Amalgamated Associa-
tion of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and
the International Typographical Union,
and all the bodies in the Federation of
Labor, and the members of the several
railway organizations, and the masses of
other men who earn their own living—
must they all be put among the "hum-
ble classes?"It is an insult to apply such words to
them. It is impudence for even a mil-
lionaire to classify them in any such way.Why should they be "humble" when
they see what they have accomplished?
It is to them that the millionaires owe
their millions. It is to them that the
strength of this republic is due. It is
they who fight the battles of the govern-
ment whenever it gets into war.It used to be common for the aristo-
crats and loafers of Europe to speak of
the whole industrial community as the
"humble classes." We had better not
have any talk of that kind in the United
States, where, in other days, it was said
"that all men are created equal."It is high time for American workmen
to show by their conduct that they won't
be the "humble classes." Never! They
must so demean themselves at all times
and under all circumstances, that no
arrogant snob shall dare either to speak
to them or treat them as the "humble
classes."

No such classes here!

No gammon!

Act Accoringly.

Kindling Wood Workers' Union No.
7100, of Austin, Pa., has issued a circular
calling the attention of organized labor to
the fact that the trouble between their
union and the Standard Wood Company
has not been settled. For eighteen months
members of this union have been on strike,
and at present the firm is employing chil-
dren in their factories in the preparation
of the kindling wood. Trade unionists
are requested to abstain from buying or
patronizing those who sell wood bearing
the label of the Standard Wood Company,
120 and 122 Liberty street, New York city.

The Men Wanted Independence.

In Dayton, Ohio, where cash registers
are manufactured, recently there was a
serious strike—a bitter quarrel between
workmen and employers.Superficiality was amazed at the strike
in this institution of the National Cash
Register Company, and asked:"How could the men think of strik-
ing?"The working people in this institution
appeared to have been unusually well off.Well-appointed bathrooms for both
sexes were supplied in the works.

Medicines were supplied free of charge.

Men worked only nine hours and a
half, and women eight hours.Women and girls were supplied with
luncheon for one cent each.

A cooking class was organized.

There was a rest room for the working
girls and women, and two recesses were
allowed each day.There were lecture rooms, a library,
social organization—there was everything
the heart of man could ask for, with one
exception.That exception was the only thing that
really counted with men who amount to
anything. It was independence.The men in this little industrial Eden
might dance in the evenings, wash them-
selves in their employers' bathtubs, swal-
low free medicines and hear fine lectures.But they could not think for them-
selves.They were supposed to accept their
various luxuries in lieu of independence.
Their ideas of unionism were frowned
down. Men were discharged because
they were accused of "breeding trouble,"
which means promoting the union.The men walked out, leaving the bath-
tubs and the free medicines behind them.
The gates were locked, and a bitter fight
ensued. The benevolent employers de-
clared that they would tolerate no union.
The workmen declared that they would
only work on a union basis, the basis of
independence; that they would not accept
free baths, free medicines and cheap
luncheons in place of the right to stick
together as a body.It was only one small strike among a
great many unfortunate struggles in the
country.But it taught an important lesson. It
taught employers that their own desire
for independence, that their own deter-
mined self-respect, are shared by the
most poorly paid workman.It taught dictatorial philanthropists
that what men want in this country is
their right, and not charity.The American workman worthy of the
name prefers a tin wash basin and his
union to a porcelain bathtub and dicta-
tion as to what he shall think and do.The time has gone by when any em-
ployer can play the part of a benevolent
autocrat.He may treat decently the men and
women who work for him, if he is man
enough to do it. But he can't hope to
make them cast aside their independence
for his good-natured generosity.—*Ex.*

The Salary is Unpopular.

The Billion Dollar Trust are finding it
advisable to deny the story that Schwab's
salary is \$1,000,000 a year. But they give
their case away by saying that Carnegie
gave him that salary about two years and
advanced him the balance of \$5,000,000
for work never performed. The truth is
that Carnegie never paid Schwab so large
a salary; that at first the new trust fig-
ured to give him \$800,000, and that finally
the salary agreed upon was \$1,000,000 a
year. But it is found that such salaries
are not popular, and now the trust people
are hedging; all of which is extremely
interesting to the people.A man killed his wife because his sup-
per did not suit him. Some men are
awfully particular what they eat at home,
but away from it work the free lunch
counter.

General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Car- penters and Joiners of America.

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[All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.]

Time for Renewed Action.

SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

WHILE industrial activity in many parts of the country shows indications of increasing prosperity, and many have gained a small quantum of increase in wages, the prospect is not so flattering as to fulfill the satisfaction of inspired promise.

The stability of trade unionism never needed more the care, solicitude and vigilant activity of its devotees than at this present writing. To those who are seemingly prosperous, things are rosy and bright, and nearly all those in that class, who can see nothing beyond their surroundings and environments, are forgetful of the means by which they secured the good fortune which attends them, possibly in transient extension, and are, hypothetically at least, willing to "let the devil take the hindmost."

Every earnest, honest and well-meaning trade unionist should give serious and solemn consideration to the daily and hourly occurrences going on around him, and sum up what individual duty he owes and can best perform to strengthen and perpetuate the army of his choice, and build up, with added material, the bulwark of defence in the trade union citadel, which is threatened with assault from almost every point of the compass.

Not only judges of Federal and State courts, through encouragement of corrupt methods, are, by injunction-framed laws and other vicious rulings, aiming their shafts at the very foundation of trade union organization, but fair, round-bellied possessors of immense capital, the magnates of trust-combined wealth and power, and the pseudo statesmen, through their subsidized influences, are turning their face and force as against the privilege and right of trade organization and the benefits that may fall to the comparatively few that may reap advantage therefrom.

It has only been a few days since a Supreme Court judge of Illinois issued a decree (overruling a lower court) sustaining the system of "blacklisting" wage-workers. In this case it was a woman who had lost her place in a packing establishment, where she was engaged in pasting labels on packing cans, at which she had, by long service, gained much proficiency. On making application at another place of similar employment, she

was rejected because of her trouble at the former place. She sued and won a verdict in the lower court, which was reversed by the judge of the higher court.

Another Illinois judge sailed out under "injunction" cover and issued a stringent ruling against what is known as "picketing" and threatened arrest and imprisonment for contempt for any workman found in the act of persuading or inducing another workman from going to work in a shop where men were out in any kind of wage or employment contention.

Almost every week some autocratic judge or justice utters a rulling which unjustly favors the mighty or money side of the contention. All these are not only aimed at, but are a menace to trade organizations.

One Schwab, with a million dollars a year salary as the head of the steel trust, was before the Industrial Commission the other day, and maybe he didn't warm the trade union movement as one of special aggravation and detriment to the progressive and hellish robbery of aggregated capital. According to Schwab, trade unionism was outlawry, anarchy and all the other vile instruments that could be conceived of, and if not suppressed, obliterated, wiped out, would bring ruin and desolation upon our much-beloved, but tax-ridden and trust-burdened country.

Certain of the daily press every day, while seemingly advising the workingman "for his own good," and that he should keep in the favor of "public opinion," stab him in the back, between the lines, and give all the encouragement they dare do to the support of his enemies and oppressors. One of the specious theories set forth lately is that trade unionism is founded upon wrong principles, for the reason that it forces employers to pay higher wages to one class of men than it does to others. That is a lie, without cavil. If there is one principle more strenuous in the enforcement of trade union principles than another it is that of equality—that the scale to be paid shall be fixed at a living standard, and that no one shall be employed for less than the standard. If one man at a business or trade is allowed wages above the established scale, it is because his employer knows he is worth more and willingly pays him the difference.

There are scores of other little incidents and occurrences turning up every day, which go to prove that the moneyed classes are "turning over in the coffin" being prepared for their burial, and the workingman must be a downright fool that will remain idle and acquiescent, and not stir himself, with energy, brain and muscle, with untiring zeal, to meet the assaultment of his deadly foes.

Think of it. Dream on it. In thy waking, stir thyself to practical, positive action. Strengthen every local organization; contrive and enforce means to enlighten and encourage all within the fold. Lose no time in searching out the uneducated and unorganized in any and all classes of labor. Form organizations in every neighborhood and community. Let there be no lagging, no getting tired in well-doing. Instead of one million to be represented at the American Federation of Labor, in November, let there be two million, and the next year let it be increased to three million. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. The menace of destruction is confronting you. There is no theory in this statement—it is fact. Do not turn it aside. Act now—sternly, vigorously, bravely. Heed the admonition and the reward will be yours.

It never cools a man off when the street sprinkler throws water on him.

Union Men Take Notice.

Local Union No. 361, of Duluth, Minn., has declared the Wells Building, now occupied by the Marshall-Wells Wholesale Hardware Company, unfair, and requests that all union men refuse, as far as practicable, to use or handle any goods that may come through that firm. The trouble had its inception in the spring of 1900, when preparations were made for the erection of the structure. At that time and until the building was completed, the union endeavored to have none but union men employed, but without success. Nothing remained then but to declare the building unfair. This notice has received the endorsement of the Building Trades Council and the Trades Assembly, of Duluth, and the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The Central Labor Union, of Indianapolis, has issued a circular declaring the products of Kingan & Co. unfair. This firm is also known as the Moore Packing Company and the Reed Packing Company, of Kansas City, Kan., packers of beef and pork, fresh and canned, and are notorious for their opposition to organized labor, their hostility going so far as to refuse to let contracts to firms employing union men. All members of organized labor are requested to discontinue handling the products of this concern, and use all endeavor to induce their friends to do likewise.

The Central Labor Union, of Boston, has issued a circular asking for aid to the rubber workers of Watertown, Mass., and vicinity, who are on strike against the Hood Rubber Company on account of the introduction into the factory of the padrone system, with all that the term implies, and very properly refused to work under the foreman who introduced the method. All organized workmen are requested to refrain from purchasing the products of the above concern, and urge their friends to similar action. The Hood Rubber Co.'s boots and shoes are marked on the soles and heels: "Hood Rubber Company" and "Old Colony Rubber Company."

Unions Preserve Individual Dignity and Freedom.

If unions are incompatible with individual dignity and individual freedom, why do we hear no outcry against unions of capitalists and business men, or of unions of professional men? There is no objection to co-partnerships, co-operations, to trusts, to the various associations of manufacturers, farmers, merchants, lawyers, physicians and teachers.

We meet with no denunciations of political parties, which are nothing but unions for securing of certain common ends through legislation, and the control of the government. Every society, every club, has its rules, by-laws and "restrictions" upon individual action; but not even Bedlam contends that, because of these "restrictions," the "manly" and "free" individual cannot join any one of the existing organizations without surrendering his independence and dignity. This threadbare, silly and ridiculous argument is, in fact, never employed except in opposition to the effort at united action by those who need it most, who are almost helpless without it, and whose gradual improvement absolutely depends upon it; that is, the wage-workers.

The charge that labor unions handicap ability, discourage initiative and put a premium upon mediocrity and incapacity is a gross and wanton falsehood. No man has ever been prevented by unionism from exercising his faculties to the utmost and rising to any position in the

social-economic hierarchy. The unions prescribe a minimum, not a maximum, of wages; they insist on a living rate, but where and when have they prohibited an employer from rewarding superior skill and merit?—*American Federationist*.

"Thou Shalt Not Steal!"

The Rev. S. H. Bigelow, of the Pine Street Congregational Church, Binghamton, N. Y., is one of the few preachers who is not afraid to handle live topics without gloves. In a recent sermon he said:

"'Thou Shalt Not Steal!' The law does not say thou shalt not be caught stealing a little. It does not say some allowance should be made in favor of the man who steals a respectable large amount. It does not say: 'Thou shalt not steal contrary to the laws of the State.' There are respectable ways of stealing and ways that are perfectly legal. We generally want to know how much a man steals and how he steals it before we decide whether to send him to the penitentiary or to the Senate. If clergymen had preached as many sermons about the thieves in the halls of legislation as they have preached about the poor thieves on the cross there would be some lawmakers on the cross, fewer thieves making laws, more men in the pulpit and better citizens in the churches.

"How can the preacher feel that he is teaching morality if he does not remind men that by far the greater part of the thieving in this world is carried on under the protection of the unjust laws of the State by which many forms of robbery have been legalized?"

"In the Astor tenements a few years ago forty-three families were found huddled together in rooms intended for sixteen families. Women were sewing there for thirty cents a day. From a fourth to a third of this income went to pay rent. I tell you it was these people who equipped the Astor battery which was sent to Cuba! It is the wealth of these people which is represented in the private yachts that go lolling about the summer resorts with their idle crews! It is the wealth of these people which is paraded on the avenues where ladies give dinner parties to their lap dogs! The wine that flows at the banquets of Dives is crimson with the blood of these wretches, who pay the rich man's taxes, make his clothes, prepare his food, furnish his house, nurse his children and dig his grave, all for the boon of living upon the land which they have by their common labor made valuable, and which belongs to them by every law under Heaven save the law which man in his blindness has made.

"Whenever one man is permitted to get something for nothing, another man is compelled to take nothing for something.

"'Thou Shalt Not Steal!' Does that mean merely that we shall not pick one another's pockets? Does it not mean, also, that we are not to put laws on the statute books that enable some to get wealth which they have not earned, and which, therefore, deprive others of wealth which they have earned? How can there be any sound public morality which does not recognize the immorality of our tariff laws, land laws and laws protecting the ownership of the great monopolies?"

"The wealth which by such laws is filched from the world's workers is like the insignificant mountain streams. From every cottage in the land these streams flow in such threads at first as to scarcely attract attention, but from these beginnings comes the power of the raging river of wealth whose banks are strewn with the wrecks of homes and whose torrents toy with their helpless victims."

Official Corruption and the Public Conscience.

Some things that have come to light recently lead to the conclusion that the war in the Philippines is being carried on longer than is necessary in order that certain contractors may make money selling supplies to Uncle Sam. It is now generally recognized that the war of '61-'65 was carried on at least two years longer than was necessary, in order that financial sharks could get rich out of bonds. Thousands of men of the North and South were murdered by the avariciousness of Wall street stock jobbery, and it begins to look as though the same influences are at work now. Every mention of the reduction in the force is met with determined opposition from somewhere, and men who are in Washington do not hesitate to say that the contractors are using all their power to keep the killing going on as long as possible so that they may sell goods at high prices. Soldiers who returned from Manila a year ago said that the officers were not trying to end the conflict, but were doing all they could to keep up a show of doing something, while in reality they were doing nothing. Every effort is being made to suppress the reports of dishonesty that came to light recently, and what is in fact a clear case of public plunder is made to appear but a slight mistake. The whole proceeding from beginning to end has been a succession of disgraceful and dishonest acts, and it is no wonder that the other nations of the world point the finger of scorn at our protestations of honor and honesty. The official corruption of Rome in its most degrading days was trifling as compared with what is now going on in this country. From the buying of a road-scraper in the country township to the buying of warships, every step is marked by bribery and connivance. Stealing public funds is looked upon as political shrewdness, and almost the only concern of political parties is who is to have the chance to steal. The majority of citizens cannot believe that this is so, but as the evidence accumulates the public conscience is awakened and when the truth is known and realized there will be a change for the better. If the daily newspapers were not so generally under the control of the thieves the people would get the facts as they are, but so long as the press is for sale to the highest bidder, there is little show for immediate improvement. Were it not for the independent papers it would be next to impossible for the people to know what schemes are being worked for the enrichment of political favorites at the expense of the taxpayers. The military authorities in Cuba and the Philippines have suppressed the papers that dared to tell the truth, but so far nothing of this kind has been attempted here except in a few instances. So long as free speech and a free press are maintained, there is hope.

To the Unorganized.

The following from the able pen of John Swinton, in the New York *World*, is reproduced in the hope that it will be read by those people to whom it refers:

One of the labor papers makes an attack on non-unionists. It calls them the "paltry creatures," the "black-legs," "lepers," "abject vermin," "out-door paupers," "parasites of the basest description" and the "chief enemies of labor."

It urges unionists to avoid these men as they would avoid the plague, to cut them off socially, refuse to speak to them and prohibit them from entering their

houses. They are already subject to many disabilities, but not nearly enough to suit the angry paper, which would make life intolerable for them.

The labor writer next comes to a thing which I have often thought of. He says that these outlaws are "among the first to take advantage of such benefits as the unionists gain by much cost and suffering," and that "they are indebted to the unionists for the size of their pay;" that the "betterment of labor is entirely due to the long-continued efforts of the trade unionists;" that "non-unionists fatten on the work of those whom they try to destroy, and to whom they owe hundreds of millions."

All this is undoubtedly true, and it would be easy to give numberless illustrations of it.

When the union of a trade gains an advance in wages, or a reduction of hours, or an improvement of conditions, or any desirable rights, the outsider, or anti-unionist, nine times out of ten, pockets the proceeds at the same time. The unionists may have spent their funds to secure the ends, may have had to go on strike for it, and may have stood by each other in times of hardship, yet the very men on the outside, who sneered at them and took no part in the struggle, will be partakers in the winnings. Wages in the whole trade go up, shorter hours for the whole trade are established, and thus the non-unionist or camp follower as well as the unionist is the beneficiary.

I know of a trade, the union of which has but a small membership, yet that union, by persistent and determined activity, by straining every nerve, by a "strong pull, and a pull all together," has brought up the pay and helped the life of thousands of men at the trade who do not belong to the union and have never said thanks, but have done their best to scuttle it.

At one time, among the iron-workers of Pittsburg, there were strong unions, which gained for the trade such advantages as are now held by the gangs of non-unionists. The members of the union were crushed by the vicious power of capital, yet their struggles were advantageous to others, even to their enemies.

No one can tell what the rates of wages would be now, or what would be the length of the working day, had not unions stood as a wall of defence for labor.

No wonder, then, that the unions, which have all they can do in contending with rough-shod capital, feel enraged at the non-unionists who devour their harvests and destroy their houses.

In common gratitude every workman ought to join the union of his trade. If he did so labor could soon gain advantages which it has not yet even thought of.

Foster Your Trade Paper.

A union that refuses to sustain a labor paper by its good will and patronage is injuring itself more than any one else. The membership cannot be kept in touch with what is going on in the labor world except through a labor paper. Go to a city where unionism is thoroughly entrenched and you will find that a copy of the local labor paper goes into the homes of nearly every union man in that city. The result is that members of all unions are abreast of the times—they are educated and consequently aggressive. Such men are constantly endeavoring to make converts to the cause and are mentally equipped to take advantage of every opportunity to strengthen the position of trade unions.—*Labor World*.

Presidential Chattering.

President McKinley, in a speech at Monterey, Cal., said:

"I am glad to know that there is no community anywhere beneath our flag where the humblest child cannot receive an education to fit him for the responsibilities and duties of life; that is our chief joy; that is our chief satisfaction; aye, aye, it is the very bulwark of our strength and our greatest security. It is gratifying to me to know that the poorest boy or girl in the United States has every door of opportunity opened to him or her. The humblest in the town of Monterey, today, with integrity and industry, taking advantage of those opportunities that are furnished him by the State, may reach not only the important places in the business world, but the highest places in the gift of the government of the United States."

This is the kind of argument the Chief Executive of a great nation makes in order to keep the wage-slaves contented. It may serve to blind them for a while, but the day is coming, and very soon, when the millions of workingmen who have not received the education which McKinley intimates is so easy to obtain will perceive the fallacies of his glittering phrases, and will laugh him and all his tribe into oblivion. Take his first statement that there is no place under our flag where the humblest child cannot receive an education. In every large city, and even small ones, there are hundreds and thousands of children who cannot receive an education for the simple reason that they are of necessity compelled to sell their labor power to some employer. Does President McKinley mean to say that the little children who work in the silk and velvet mills of New Jersey can receive an education? No child can secure an education until material wants are provided for, and the children of the factories and sweat-shops of our cities are as effectually barred from the public schools as though there was a law on the statute books denying them an education. There is no excuse for such talk by President McKinley. He knows the conditions that exist. He knows that the workingman's child does not receive the education which it deserves. He is not stupid, and his fine language is solely for the purpose of keeping the toilers contented with their lot. The old plea that the humblest man has an opportunity to become the Chief Executive of the nation may serve to delude the workers for a short while longer, but the awakening will come, and that soon.—*Missouri Socialist*.

Compulsory Arbitration Bad for Labor.

There is no doubt that the proper way of settling labor troubles is through arbitration. There is no doubt that if very rich men were scrupulous or legislators honest, compulsory arbitration, binding upon workmen and employers, would be desirable.

But when you speak now of a big employer, you mean usually a trust or some individual controlled by a trust.

Trusts are corporations, without hearts or souls.

Their rulers are men of violent prejudices, especially antipathetic toward labor unions.

Everybody knows that of legislative machines or of legislating men, the majority are subject to corruption by direct bribery or indirect influence.

We support Mr. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, in his opposition to compulsory arbitration.

With compulsory arbitration on the statute books, we should very soon see the trust bribing legislators or officials to appoint subservient arbitrators.

Workmen refusing to submit to bribed arbitrators would be outside the pale of law, and another disadvantage would be added to the conditions which confront them.

It is difficult enough to win a strike now, however just the grievances, but at present strikes are at least lawful and recognized.

They would be unlawful if persisted in after the compulsory arbitration law, and the right of men to strike would have to be fought out all over again.

It is discouraging, but it must be said that while money rules absolutely, as at present, men who want their rights must not put themselves at the mercy of any set of arbitrators whom money might subsequently buy.—*Ex.*

Weather Unionists.

How many of you are staying away from the meetings because the weather is a little warm? A bad weather unionist is like a bad weather Christian—valuable in keeping the financial balance on the right side, but of very little use in promoting the objects he has pledged himself to support. Of course there are times when one may reasonably absent himself, but do you prefer a dance or a stroll around the square to your bread and butter? Attend the meetings and take an earnest and active part.—*Trades Union Advocate*.



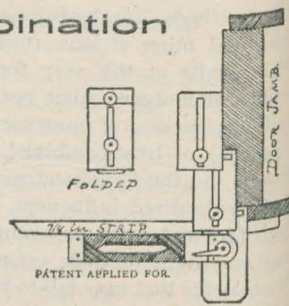
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Union Men Leave Militia.

"The question, can a man conscientiously hold membership in a labor organization and continue to be a member of the national guard? has become a live issue in Pennsylvania, and, as a consequence, union men are fast leaving the ranks of the militia—to such an extent that in less than a month's time the membership of the Thirteenth Regiment of that State has lost more than half its members."

The above extract is taken from one of our exchanges, which shows the trend affairs are taking in the ranks of labor at the present time. The recent strike in Albany, N. Y., has opened the eyes of the laboring men of this country—they are not willing to take up arms and be ordered to shoot down their brother workmen who are holding out for what they know are their rights.

A great many of the workmen of this country join the volunteer militia for recreation and pleasure, but they now realize the fact that they can be used for purposes that they are not willing to be a party to, and will take the first opportunity to rid themselves of all military aspirations.

Strenuous efforts are being made to recruit the ranks of this Pennsylvania regiment from the working class, and inducements are being held out to all who may join by offering them prominent positions in commercial and labor circles, and the corporations are becoming very much exercised at the way affairs are taking shape in the Keystone State.

It is claimed that the services of the celebrated rough rider, Vice President Roosevelt, will be called into requisition to see if he cannot infuse life into this regiment by persuading the workmen to become members, and otherwise recruit its depleted ranks. With what effect his speech-making will have upon the toilers has not been given out, but those who profess to know say he has agreed to make it all that the most ardent and exacting corporation patriot could ask.

All efforts in this direction are futile, for organized labor has at last opened its eyes to a realization of the facts.

The question of trade unionists in the militia is vexing our Canadian brethren, as the following paragraph from the Toronto *Citizen and Country* shows:

In Canadian cities military organizations are composed mainly of labor unionists. To these it is an ever-recurring question, "What shall I do if my officer orders me to fire upon my fellow-workmen?" To such we say, you have no right to put yourself in such a position. If Canada needs an army for defence, well and good. Her sons will spring to arms at her call. If organized capital needs an army to strangle organized labor, let capitalists shoulder their own muskets. We're ready to meet them on that ground, too.

The Army That Fights Without Glory.

If an Englishman in South Africa chases General De Wet until he—the Englishman—gets hot and out of breath, he goes back to England, gets a decoration and a fancy suit of military clothes.

If a man fighting in the Philippines manages to surprise and shoot a collection of dark-skinned gentlemen, he is well rewarded and loudly praised.

If a man risks his life on a battleship, engaged in the useless occupation of destroying life, there is a reward for him.

There is another army about which we

hear less. It is the army of those who, instead of killing for a living, work for a living. Will you read some statistics about that army?

In 1900, there were 4,823 working people killed while at work.

In that same year there were 104,354 working people badly injured while at work.

Isn't that a very respectable list of dead and wounded?

Of those killed on the field of labor—which is considered quite different from the field of honor, for some reason or other—326 were railroad employes, 802 were factory workers, 1,049 were miners, 1,889 were sailors.

No special rewards, no benefits, no glory for the fighters, the wounded, or the killed in this army.

Why?

Simply because you can compel a man to work and risk his life for a dollar a day in industry, but you can't do so on the battlefield. Napoleon, and generals crumbled to dust ages before he was born, realized that their ambition demanded that fighting should be made attractive to the fighting man.

The marching soldier has a band marching ahead of him. He has a uniform, and possible glory to think of.

When the people really become their own rulers, and take the same interest in national prosperity and industrial victories as the old-fashioned rulers took in war and devastation, the industrial armies will have the bands playing, and all the other incentives to glory, uniform and so on.

This will be understood and made clear when the works of Charles Fourier, the great philosopher, shall be generally read. —*Chicago American*.

Education Will Do It.

Should an American workingman read a set of resolutions similar to the following, and learn that they had been presented in Congress, the chances are he would have a fit. These resolutions were introduced in the British House of Commons lately by J. Keir Hardie, the workingman member of Parliament:

"That, considering the increased burden which private ownership of land and capital is imposing upon the industrious and useful classes of the community, the poverty and destruction and general moral and physical deterioration resulting from a competitive system of wealth-production which aims primarily at profit-making, the alarming growth of trusts and syndicates, able by reason of their great wealth to influence governments and plunge peaceful nations into war to serve their interests, this House is of opinion that such a condition of affairs constitutes a menace to the well-being of the realm, and calls for legislation to remedy the same by inaugurating a socialist commonwealth founded upon the common ownership of land and capital, production for use and not for profit, and equality of opportunity for every citizen."

Perhaps when we send a machinist to represent us in Congress we may get resolutions like the above, not only introduced, but passed. It may seem a long way off, but it is nearer to-day than it was yesterday, and if we only keep on educating ourselves it will be still nearer to-morrow. —*Machinists' Journal*.

ALMOST all the advantages which man possesses above the inferior animals arise from his power of acting in combination with his fellows and of accomplishing by the united efforts of numbers what could not be accomplished by the detached efforts of individuals. —*John Stuart Mill*.

The Turn of the Tide.

You may fondle your fame, like a hunter his game,
And exult in the noise of the rattle,
While the multitude shout and the cannon blaze out

The praise of the victor in battle;
But the victor will pine when the shoutings subside,
And another will shine at the turn of the tide.

You may garner your gain, like a farmer his grain,
And boast of your bonds and your money;
You may gather your wealth by struggle or stealth,

As gathers the bee its honey.
But your honey will pall in the heat of your pride,
And turn into gall at the turn of the tide.

You may subjugate men, as swine to the pen
By the rod of the tyrant are driven;
You may flourish the whip with a merciless grip

You may e'en try to keep them from heaven,
But your fingers will fail, and the men you deride
Will flourish the flail at the turn of the tide.

You may prosper by wrong, as tyrants do, long,
And rule like a pitiless Nero;
And the truculent slave may lustily rave

In praise of his maculate hero;
But the tyrant will quail when the Judge shall decide,
And the right will prevail, at the turn of the tide.

—George Whitman, D. D.

Carnegie as a Prophet.

In a recent interview, Carnegie gave vent to the following:

"All these consolidations are steps in advance of a great movement which will distinguish the twentieth century. Hereafter American railway lines will be of one interest from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and one man in New York can fix through rates. In a short time trunk railways will own steamship lines on the Atlantic and Pacific. It would be unwise not to promote this movement. I hail it as another triumph for the republic."

The trust formations are truly "steps in a great movement." That movement will distinguish not only the twentieth century, but all centuries to follow.

The formation of trusts is simply the preliminary step in the organization of government ownership.

In a short time, as Mr. Carnegie says, "American railways will be of one interest, and one man can fix rates."

The one man to fix rates should be the man elected by all the people to manage the railroad interests of all the people.

He should arrange rates fairly, in the interest of the people and not in the interest of himself or shareholders.

The railroad system should aim to reduce rates and taxes, and consider only the public interest.

It should improve the farmer's condition, by lowering freights and increasing facilities.

At present we can only hope for the preliminary step—which Carnegie foresees.

One man will dictate rates. One set of men will own or control all the railroads. The eighty millions of inhabitants will be taxed as the one man may choose to tax them.

But in time there will come a change; the government, which means all the people, will own and control all the railroads, which are valuable solely because the people live and use them.

There is no reason for being in a hurry about the government ownership. The thing to do is to talk about it, agitate in its favor, and, if necessary, fight for it when the time is ripe.

At present, the individual owners and organizers are doing an indispensable, highly valuable work.

They cost a great deal, but they deserve what they get.

It was necessary to have the private mail carriers and extortionate rates before we could get the government mail system and two cent postage.

It is necessary to have private, individual control of the national railroads, with extortionate dividends on endless watered stock, before we can get the government system, nationally owned and properly managed.

While waiting for national ownership to come, let us be grateful to the big organizers, whose intelligence and aviciousness combine so beautifully to arrange for a better future condition.

The railroads will belong some day to the people, whose numbers and industry make railroads possible. When that day comes we shall owe gratitude to the Morgans, Rockefellers, Carnegies, and others. We shall even smile kindly on their degenerate descendants, as they travel about with their large and unnecessary fortunes, ruining their health and brains in spending the rewards which their organizing ancestors really earned. —*Ex.*

No Cheap Labor for Him.

Recently Burrows Brothers, Cleveland, advertised in the local papers for a porter and a man of all work for their book store on Euclid avenue. There were plenty of applicants, among them a big, muscular Irishman, who walked into the store and glanced about rather uncertainly. Finally his eyes rested on a big sign suspended high above the door over a table filled with books. "Dickens' works all this week for \$4," it announced. The Irishman read it, scratched his head thoughtfully, and then edged toward the big front doors. The floor-walker stopped him and asked pleasantly if there was something he wanted, and the applicant answered with a backward glance toward the sign: "Oi come in t' git th' job, but Oi'll not care f'r it. Dickens kin wourk all th' week f'r four dollars if he wants to. Oi'll not. Ye'd better kape him." And the visitor strode vigorously out.

Placing the Responsibility.

The Baltimore *Sun* prints a story as told by the wife of a member of the House of Representatives. Towards morning, not long ago, the lady was awakened by unusual noises below stairs, and tried to arouse her husband,

"Wake up! Wake up!" she said in a low voice. "You must wake up and go down-stairs; there are thieves in the house!"

"Oh, no, my dear," rejoined the half-awake husband, reassuringly. "There are no thieves in the House; they are all in the Senate."

Disappointed.

Mike (opening his pay envelope)—"Faith, that's the stingiest man that I ever worked for."

Pat—"Phwat's the matter wid ye; didn't ye get as much as ye ixpected?"

Mike—"Yis, but I was countin' on gittin' more than I ixpected!"

Mighty Provoking.

I don't want my feller man to depend too much upon my integrity. It's mighty pleasin' to be told dat yo' am an honest, conscientious man, but it am also mighty provokin' to run across a melon patch next day and have to hang on to yo'self wid boaf hands an' m iss a good thing.

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Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1-157 60	150-88 00	291-222 20	436-14 40				
2-73 80	151-25 00	292-13 50	437-2 80				
3-29 40	152-9 00	293-9 25	438-20 60				
4-62 40	153-7 00	294-23 20	439-70 00				
5-57 20	154-13 85	295-20 00	440-5 25				
6-25 65	155-24 10	296-24 15	441-4 00				
7-190 80	156-3 00	297-18 80	442-45 20				
8-112 85	157-5 45	298-1 50	443-29 50				
9-73 40	158-3 00	299-12 60	444-8 20				
10-170 20	159-21 50	300-20 80	445-5 60				
11-64 20	160-10 00	301-9 10	446-27 00				
12-68 05	161-13 80	302-85 10	447-13 00				
13-36 40	162-11 80	303-7 80	448-23 00				
14-10 05	163-51 40	304-258 00	449-5 25				
15-19 21	164-14 10	305-24 00	450-45 45				
16-73 30	165-53 4	306-6 90	451-3 60				
17-6 00	166-19 50	307-7 20	452-8 00				
18-6 00	167-54 10	308-8 70	453-53 00				
19-169 80	168-4 40	309-24 50	454-6 00				
20-17 90	169-24 60	310-13 00	455-12 40				
21-23 80	170-23 60	311-22 00	456-13 75				
22-164 20	171-2 00	312-2 40	457-2 40				
23-23 80	172-15 40	313-4 40	458-4 20				
24-49 70	173-13 60	314-10 70	459-4 80				
25-38 40	174-34 90	315-48 20	460-36 00				
26-22 40	175-37 40	316-2 20	461-23 40				
27-18 21	176-4 60	317-6 40	462-6 40				
28-7 35	177-25 20	318-10 15	463-8 60				
29-50 40	178-23 00	319-8 80	464-24 00				
30-40 25	179-21 50	320-7 60	465-6 00				
31-99 20	180-54 80	321-21 40	466-55 00				
32-19 60	181-32 85	322-7 20	467-29 80				
33-8 40	182-10 00	323-2 00	468-14 60				
34-77 60	183-20 30	324-53 65	469-3 80				
35-24 70	184-13 20	325-27 60	470-17 20				
36-7 60	185-24 15	326-11 10	471-66 20				
37-13 00	186-31 60	327-12 80	472-8 65				
38-7 50	187-50 80	328-18 10	473-79 30				
39-23 40	188-3 70	329-10 20	474-4 60				
40-69 85	189-23 80	330-4 00	475-28 00				
41-12 70	190-9 30	331-22 00	476-18 40				
42-27 20	191-7 80	332-41 80	477-96 00				
43-49 05	192-27 40	333-5 60	478-5 80				
44-49 05	193-17 80	334-4 80	479-4 80				
45-22 00	194-128 45	335-4 95	480-31 40				
46-13 60	195-31 00	336-6 20	481-13 80				
47-10 70	196-6 80	337-8 00	482-15 00				
48-10 60	197-18 80	338-15 30	483-26 95				
49-5 80	198-39 00	339-54 80	484-7 40				
50-109 60	199-12 40	340-5 25	485-103 80				
51-16 80	200-3 40	341-12 60	486-22 80				
52-13 80	201-30 40	342-10 80	487-46 00				
53-100 40	202-32 80	343-9 00	488-35 20				
54-35 60	203-102 80	344-56 60	489-8 20				
55-2 00	204-6 10	345-15 00	490-18 30				
56-25 80	205-8 20	346-4 40	491-3 00				
57-8 30	206-8 20	347-19 20	492-15 20				
58-10 20	207-9 40	348-14 80	493-19 20				
59-4 80	208-17 10	349-14 80	494-11 40				
60-15 40	209-7 25	350-49 80	495-6 30				
61-10 40	210-15 00	351-33 00	496-5 60				
62-46 60	211-12 00	352-12 40	497-21 90				
63-104 20	212-4 00	353-14 00	498-507 20				
64-24 20	213-10 80	354-22 70	499-508 22 40				
65-55 20	214-6 00	355-3 60	500-509 35 40				
66-5 20	215-61 10	356-12 40	501-510 11 90				
67-29 20	216-16 70	357-14 20	502-511 21 00				
68-35 20	217-15 30	358-24 80	503-512 6 00				
69-73 80	218-15 20	359-3 60	504-513 35 80				
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72-10 20	221-14 60	362-6 00	507-516 4 80				
73-40 00	222-22 80	363-247 40	508-517 9 90				
74-121 20	223-27 90	364-13 65	509-518 5 00				
75-34 20	224-27 90	365-15 80	510-519 7 90				
76-13 40	225-18 70	366-6 55	511-520 19 60				
77-12 20	226-5 10	367-18 80	512-521 88 80				
78-36 40	227-12 40	368-13 00	513-522 10 80				
79-44 00	228-12 80	369-5 80	514-523 13 00				
80-4 80	229-24 50	370-27 30	515-524 9 60				
81-7 80	230-23 90	371-7 65	516-525 52 80				
82-52 60	231-40 40	372-50 528 10 00	517-526 10 00				
83-24 40	232-21 70	373-9 80	518-527 6 20				
84-40 00	233-37 70	374-2 00	519-528 14 35				
85-14 65	234-2 40	375-12 80	520-529 40 00				
86-9 00	235-17 60	376-43 10	521-530 3 55				
87-4 20	236-16 45	377-16 00	522-531 25 70				
88-38 30	237-23 40	378-30 80	523-532 8 00				
89-78 80	238-6 80	379-14 00	524-533 8 20				
90-62 30	239-14 20	380-22 40	525-534 7 60				
91-13 70	240-11 00	381-14 80	526-535 36 00				
92-56 00	241-10 80	382-33 00	527-536 10 20				
93-53 80	242-6 60	383-4 20	528-537 8 80				
94-44 40	243-17 20	384-15 60	529-538 19 60				
95-80 60	244-25 00	385-2 80	530-539 5 80				
96-2 20	245-78 60	386-24 60	531-540 9 60				
97-53 00	246-26 50	387-15 60	532-541 29 60				
98-69 70	247-11 40	388-11 30	533-542 20 80				
99-15 40	248-36 60	389-10 00	534-543 60 15				
100-8 10	249-6 90	390-5 20	535-544 10 20				
101-43 00	250-20 00	391-4 40	536-545 14 00				
102-4 40	251-2 00	392-27 20	537-546 8 80				
103-11 20	252-12 95	393-4 10	538-547 13 60				
104-9 60	253-22 20	394-4 80	539-548 20 65				
105-28 90	254-3 80	395-32 00	540-549 7 20				
106-17 50	255-39 90	396-41 80	541-550 26 50				
107-17 02	256-17 00	397-4 10	542-551 29 10				
108-21 50	257-12 50	398-3 40	543-552 22 75				
109-8 60	258-17 80	399-44 80	544-553 32 80				
110-8 70	259-20 80	400-17 50	545-554 17 60				
111-198 00	260-46 45	401-5 30	546-555 4 40				
112-122 40	261-19 30	402-39 20	547-556 27 50				
113-20 80	262-19 60	403-4 40	548-557 4 60				
114-44 70	263-14 20	404-47 60	549-558 16 40				
115-34 60	264-4 40	405-11 10	550-559 6 40				
116-57 20	265-72 40	406-11 05	551-560 14 80				
117-25 95	266-11 60	407-57 50	552-561 28 80				
118-82 02	267-6 80	408-58 30	553-562 5 20				
119-2 40	268-8 93	409-26 80	554-563 17 80				
120-20 40	269-30 00	410-107 40	555-564 1 00				
121-15 95	270-31 20	411-430 20	556-565 13 80				
122-51 40	271-4 00	412-12 00	557-566 15 30				
123-15 80	272-34 80	413-37 00	558-567 16 40				
124-24 20	273-33 90	414-22 10	559-568 8 60				
125-7 20	274-1 00	415-434 7 40	560-569 8 25				

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
585	\$14 40	647	\$6 20	716	\$27 70	790	\$9 50
586	38 20	648	25	717	49 20	791	25 80
587	10 80	649	5 40	718	16 40	793	15 60
589	15 60	650	6 20	720	30 40	794	6 40
590	22 00	651	31 80	721	6 40	796	4 40
591	17 20	652	15 40	723	17 20	798	2 00
592	30 20	653	7 50	724	29 00	799	5 00
593	14 40	655	10 80	725	7 40	801	2 00
594	5 40	657	19 80	726	22 90	802	2 00
595	9 60	659	15 80	727	13 80	803	2 70
596	6 00	660	8 80	728	9 60	804	8 60
597	8 20	661	15 30	730	16 25	806	1 75
598	5 60	662	3 20	731	27 20	807	1 00
599	14 30	663	8 40	732	19 40	809	5 00
600	8 90	664	9 60	733	4 60	810	3 25
601	20 80	665	10 20	734	4 80	811	3 00
602	15 80	667	29 60	735	9 60	812	3 50
603	7 80	668	10 60	736	10 60	813	1 50
604	9 20	669	2 60	737	6 00	815	7 20
605	6 40	670	6 40	739	5 00	817	5 00
606	7 00	671	4 20	740	2 50	818	3 00
607	6 20	672	14 40	741	6 80	819	7 75
608	9 20	673	9 00	742	11 60	821	1 50
609	2 00	674	42 00	744	2 40	822	4 70
610	6 00	676	9 60	745	2 80	824	50
611	10 00	677	15 80	746	7 00	825	1 70
612	9 60	678	7 00	747	34 10	826	4 50
613	11 80	679	8 75	748	9 30	827	1 00
614	4 70	680	10 30	750	61 12	830	4 00
615	17 00	681	3 00	751	14 55	833	1 00
616	8 60	682	23 60	754	10 80	836	9 00
617	6 00	685	10 80	756	16 60	838	3 00
618	7 20	687	9 60	757	13 40	839	13 30
619	6 00	689	3 20	758	3 80	840	13 00
620	8 50	690	5 20	759	5 00	841	10 00
621	31 70	691	23 90	760	7 20	842	10 00
622	13 00	692	8 60	762	14 00	843	13 00
623	14 40	694	3 60	764	3 40	844	10 00
624	36 75	695	2 40	766	9 00	845	10 00
625	30 80	696	55 05	767	13 00	846	11 00
627	76 20	697	3 60	768	14 40	847	16 00
628	16 06	698	12 00	769	18 40	848	10 00
629	14 95	699	20 20	770	5 10	849	17 00
630	14 00	700	19 70	772	14 20	850	10 00
631	7 20	701	28 00	773	64 75	851	11 00
633	33 10	702	7 40	774	56 40	852	10 00
634	16 20	703	10 50	775	7 25	853	16 00
635	6 00	704	16 80	776	3 30	854	10 00
636	25 40	705	20 40	777	3 75	855	10 00
637	13 60	706	12 00	778	17 00	856	10 00
638	7 20	707	16 30	779	8 00	857	15 00
639	31 80	708	6 20	780	9 60	858	16 00
640	5 40	709	7 80	781	7 40	859	10 00
641	8 80	710	11 60	784	2 80	860	10 00
642	18 20	711	11 40	785	4 20	861	10 00
643	20 80	712	13 25	786	11 00	862	10 00
644	14 06	713	10 80	787	6 75	863	10 00
645	4 60	714	12 40	788	5 60	864	10 00
646	5 30	715	116 20	789	6 00	865	10 00



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

LOCAL UNION No. 530, Hendersonville, N. C.
WHEREAS, The Supreme Architect of the Universe has pleased to clip the little thread of life and pluck from the bosom of our beloved Brother, J. J. BRYAN, his loving companion, and transplant her soul to the region of bliss; and
WHEREAS, We, the members of Local Union No. 530, Carpenters and Joiners of America, feel that our Brother and his family have sustained an irreparable loss in the death of one so dear; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our beloved Brother and his family an expression of sympathy which our hearts feel under this sad dispensation; and may this hour of sadness and bereavement teach them to emulate the exemplary life and Christian character of her who has made their home so happy, but has now left it so desolate; that they, too, may be enabled to answer the last summons, "Come, welcome death, I will go with thee," be it further
Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Union, and a copy be presented to Brother BRYAN and be published in the *Western North Carolina Times* and our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*.

D. B. JACKSON, }
L. P. TURNER, } Committee.
J. P. EMBLER. }

LOCAL UNION No. 534, Burlington, Iowa.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to summon from our midst our late Brother, N. P. ENGBERG; be it

Resolved, That the most sincere sympathy of this U. B. is hereby tendered to his family and relatives in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this Local Union be draped for a period of thirty days out of respect to the memory of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be placed on the minutes and a copy forwarded to his wife and children.

VICTOR SHINDALL, }
WM. BUFF, } Committee.
G. A. STALL. }

LOCAL UNION No. 431, Brazil, Ind.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, ED. BAKER, who departed this life June 7, 1901.

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 431 feels the loss of this faithful and earnest promoter of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of our Union be draped for thirty days in memory of our departed Brother, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased Brother; also a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*.

VILLO CUMMINS, }
JOHN R. DICKSON, } Committee.
A. N. NICOSON. }

LOCAL UNION No. 169, East St. Louis, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His all-wise providence, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, FRANK KENYON; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 169 extend to the family their heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their sad bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days out of respect, and a copy of these resolutions be tendered the family and be published in our official organ, *THE CARPENTER*, and be spread on the minutes of the Union.

C. R. PALMER, }
C. HOWELL, } Committee.
J. A. ZINKAU. }

LOCAL UNION No. 312, Montgomery, Ala.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our Brother and fellow-worker, A. J. ROWELL; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union extend their heartfelt sympathy to our Brother in his sad hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to our Brother and also published in our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*.

O. F. WARNER, }
T. J. NEAL, } Committee.
J. C. GREENWOOD. }

LOCAL UNION, No. 618, PHOENIX, B. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our late Brother, AUGUST PETERSON; be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to his family and relatives in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this Union be draped for a period of thirty days out of respect for the memory of our late Brother, and that we spread a copy of this resolution on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

THOS. CORNER, }
J. H. STEWART, } Committee.
H. H. BAMBURY. }

LOCAL UNION No. 232, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother FRED. STOEHR, a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and also published in our official journal.

WM. SCHEIMAN, }
WM. LACKEY, } Committee.
H. TIEMAN. }

LOCAL UNION No. 602, Terrell, Tex.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our fellow-workman and Brother, THOMAS E. STUCKER; be it

Resolved, That we bow to the mandates of the divine will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and family of our deceased Brother in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That in the death of this Brother, we are reminded that we, too, sooner or later, will be summoned to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of the Union, that a copy be sent to the sorrowing family and a copy sent for publication in *THE CARPENTER*.

S. R. L. GILL, }
C. M. SCOTT, } Committee.
T. D. MARTIN. }

LOCAL UNION No. 605, Jacksonville, Fla.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Spirit of Love, the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst Brother DANIEL O'CONNELL; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother DANIEL O'CONNELL Local Union No. 605, of Jacksonville, Fla., laments the loss of a Brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the sick and distressed; one who was a true friend and upright citizen.

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days in memory of our departed Brother, and express our sincere sympathy to his bereaved wife and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved widow and friends, and a copy be sent to our official organ for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the press of this city.

H. A. LONGSHORE, }
A. C. MACNEILL, } Committee.
J. IMESON. }

Change of Headquarters.

The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen has moved its headquarters from Kansas City, Kan., to Chicago, and is located at No. 1169 Fulton street, in that city.

During the month of June it organized new unions in Omaha, Neb.; Turner Falls and Fitchburg, Mass.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; San Francisco, Cal., and Akron, O., and all the firemen of the city of Holyoke, Mass., were granted an eight-hour day at the same pay they were receiving for twelve hours' work, thus shortening the hours of labor on their members four hours a day, and also giving work to one third more firemen. The firemen have been successful in shortening the hours of labor for their members in many cities, and the same result could be accomplished if all firemen would join hands with the Brotherhood of Firemen and work for this end.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Los Gatos, Cal.
Albany, N. Y.	Lynn, Mass.
Alta Loma, Tex.	Maywood, Ill.
Ardmore, Pa.	Memphis, Tenn.
Ashland, Wis.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Alton, Ill.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Anderson, Ind.	Moline, Ill.
Atlanta, Ga.	Mooreland, Ill.
Auburn, N. Y.	Montclair, N. J.
Austin, Tex.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Bakersfield, Cal.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Muncie, Ind.
Belleville, Ill.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Berkeley, Cal.	Newark, N. J.
Bessemer, Col.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Bloomington, Ill.	New Castle, Pa.
Boston, Mass.	New Haven, Conn.
Boulder, Colo.	New Orleans, La.
Bridgeport, Conn.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Newtown, N. Y.
Brookline, Mass.	Newport, R. I.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Newport, Ky.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Newton, Mass.
Camden, N. J.	New York, N. Y.
Cambridge, Mass.	Norwich, Conn.
Canon City, Col.	Oakland, Cal.
Carondelet, Mo.	Oak Park, Ill.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Odin, Ill.
Centralia, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Chicago, Ill.	Orange, N. J.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Ouray, Col.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Pasadena, Cal.
Coffeen, Ill.	Peoria, Ill.
Collinsville, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Colorado City, Col.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Columbus, Ohio.	Plainfield, N. J.
Council Bluffs, Ia.	Portchester, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.	Port Richmond, N. Y.
Corona, N. Y.	Portland, O.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Dallas, Tex.	Pueblo, Col.
Danville, Ill.	Quincy, Ill.
Davenport, Ia.	Racine, Wis.
Denver, Col.	Randsburg, Cal.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Riverside, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	Rochester, N. Y.
Duluth, Minn.	Rock Island, Ill.
East Boston, Mass.	Rogers Park, Ill.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Saginaw, Mich.
El Dorado, Col.	Salt Lake, Utah.
Elizabeth, N. J.	San Antonio, Tex.
Elmhurst, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Eureka, Cal.	San Jose, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	San Mateo, Cal.
Evansville, Ind.	San Rafael, Cal.
Fall River, Mass.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Florence, Colo.	Scranton, Pa.
Flushing, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Cal.	Shreveport, La.
Fresno, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	South Denver, Col.
Geneva, N. Y.	South Evanston, Ill.
Gillette, Col.	South Englewood, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Omaha, Neb.
Grand Junction, Colo.	Spokane, Wash.
Great Falls, Mont.	Springfield, Ill.
Greenwich, Conn.	Springfield, Mass.
Hartford, Conn.	Stanton, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hanford, Cal.	St. Louis, Mo.
Highland Park, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Hitchcock, Tex.	Stapleton, N. Y.
Hoboken, N. J.	Stockton, Cal.
Houston, Tex.	Streator, Ill.
Hubbard City, Tex.	Swampscott, Mass.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Independence, Col.	Tacoma, Wash.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Texas City, Tex.
Irvington, N. J.	Topeka, Kan.
Irvington, N. Y.	Toronto, Can.
Jersey City, N. J.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Joliet, Ill.	Tremont, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo.	Trenton, N. J.
Kansas City, Kan.	Tucson, Ariz.
Kensington, Ill.	Unionport, N. Y.
Kingston, N. Y.	Utica, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Vallejo, Cal.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Vancouver, B. C.
La Junta, Col.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Venice, Ill.
Lawrence, Kan.	Victor, Col.
Lawrence, Mass.	Waco, Tex.
Leavenworth, Kan.	Washington, D. C.
Lebanon, Ill.	Westchester, N. Y.
Lenox, Mass.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Long Branch, N. J.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Yonkers, N. Y.

Total 202 cities.

MAN is awfully clever in some things, but no one has ever discovered one who could jam a hat pin clean through his head and make it come out on the other side.



WHILE serving on the sick committee, Charles Springer Jordan, a machine woodworker, absconded with \$43, the funds of Local Union No. 509. This man goes by the name of Charles Springer, and is supposed to be working at present in New Haven.

Directory of Brotherhood Business Agents.

Akron, Ohio, B. F. Ebert, 428 East Buchtel ave.
Alton, Ill., Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C., J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main st.
Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.
Austin, Texas, J. Geggie, 205 West Sixth st.
Beaumont, Texas, J. P. Worley.
Birmingham, Ala., F. G. Howard, 2008 1/2 2d ave.
Bridgeport, Conn., N. P. Bissonnette, 723 Ogden
Brooklyn, N. Y., James Thompson, 252 Third ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
Buffalo, N. Y., C. Donald Glass, 44 Kehr st.
Camden, N. J., Reuben Price, 804 S. Fifth st.
Charleston, S. C., S. McClure, 83 Mary st.
Chicago, Ill., Wm. G. Schadt, 503 Garden City Block.
Chicago, Timothy Cruse, Room 503, 56 Fifth ave.
Chicago Heights, Ill., M. O. Neighbour, Box 728.
Cincinnati, Ohio, D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st.
Cleveland, Ohio, William Schultz, 83 Prospect st.
Covington, Ky., E. Watkins.
Dallas, Texas, S. Lotzenheimer, 336 Main st.
Dayton, Ohio, John Weyrich, 36 Drake ave.
Detroit, Mich., T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
Elizabeth, N. J., John T. Cosgrove, 76 Park st.
Fort Worth, Texas, G. B. Priddy.
Hartford, Conn., Fred C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass., R. E. Bonville, 158 High st., Room 5.
Indianapolis, Ind., H. E. Travis, 144 E. Washington st.
Kansas City, Kansas, J. W. Jones, 964 Osage ave.
Kansas City, Mo., W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.
Knoxville, Tenn., W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave.
Louisville, Ky., H. S. Huffman, 249 W. Jefferson
Marion, Ind., Joseph Shellhouse, W. Tenth st.
Memphis, Tenn., J. T. Hall, 846 Porter st.
Milwaukee, Wis., Wm. P. Ashley, 305 Fifth st.
Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7, L. F. Blackfield, 2308 Twelfth ave. South.
Montclair, N. J., S. B. Otteril.
Newark, N. J., J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
New York (Bronx), C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.
New York, N. Y., W. H. Blatchford, 1544 Second ave.
New York City, East Side, F. Spreter, 505 E. 83d st.
New York City, West Side, Geo. Slatter, 210 E. 80th st.
New York City, Shops, Adolph Knieger, 253 E. 78th st.
New York City, Stairbuilders, Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.
Norfolk, Va., B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.
Northampton, Mass., John T. O'Conner.
Oklahoma, I. T., C. E. Ballard, Box 276.
Oshkosh, Wis., Frank Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Peoria, Ill., C. H. Lefler, 123 S. Adams st.
Philadelphia, Pa., Joseph Holt, 232 N. Twelfth st.
Pontiac, Ill., M. H. Abinet.
Queen's Borough, Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.
Richmond, Va., James H. Pond, 1 East Clay st.
Rochester, N. Y., F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Schenectady, N. Y., Charles N. Kelafant, 827 Strong st.
Scranton, Pa., E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
St. Louis, Mo., R. Fuelle, 25 S. 11th st.
St. Louis, Mo., Henry Koenig, 2539 University st.
St. Louis, Mo., A. A. McFarland, 604 Market st.
St. Paul, Minn., J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin st.
Springfield, Ill., John Dick, 615 Eastman st.
Springfield, Mass., George W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Syracuse, N. Y., John T. O'Brien, 307 Oak st.
Tampa, W. A. B. Kelly, 907 Marion st.
Troy, N. Y., J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C., J. T. Barknam, 609 C st. N.W.
Waterbury, Conn., Jos. E. Sandford, 27 N. Vine.
Waterville, Maine, F. A. Stephens, 46 Elm st.
Worcester, Mass., William A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.
Wyoming Valley, D. C., John R. Mullery, Room 15, Weitzankorn Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Papa Knows.

Regge—I heard papa say the other day that labor is sweet and noble.

Mamma—So it is, Regge.

Regge—Then, mamma, why does papa hire a man to cut the grass while he sits on the veranda and only looks on?—King.

Burden Bearing.

An essay with above title was read recently by Mrs. Florence Wilson Bateman before the convention of King's Daughters in Fort Worth, Tex., and it will probably be published in full in their national magazine. An abstract of its leading thought is as follows: "The contrasts of so-called civilization are appalling. In one block in New York City 4,000 people are huddled together. Another whole block is used by one multi-millionaire who is rarely at home. Out of the sorrow and sin and pain comes the condemnation, 'The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground,' and the futile answer, 'It is not our hands that rear the palaces, nor ours the power that crushes the overburdened.' Christian culture as well as wealth involves responsibility. 'What do ye more than others' to help your struggling brother? The woman who lightens men's burdens has good birth and breeding, kindly feeling, active sympathy. Extravagance in dress is in bad taste and implies hardness of heart. Costumes are reported costing \$3,000, which sum would buy ice, fruit and fresh air outings for a hundred poor families. Nor will men always be asking for bread only to receive stones. There is a restlessness in labor circles and a rumble that may become a roar. The law of Christ was love, charity, justice. If we bear not the burdens of others our preaching is in vain and our Christianity is a meaningless myth."

A Distinction With a Difference.

There was a railroad collision out in Colorado recently, and immediately the papers announced in flaring headlines that Whitelaw Reid and D. O. Mills and family were severely injured. Later it was found that these eminent members of America's nobility were only slightly injured, and the world resumed its normal course. But one line of the dispatch was given to the death of James Saunders, the fireman of the train, who was instantly killed. Many passengers and members of the train crews were badly injured. Names not mentioned, but this also was nearly overlooked in the excitement upon the supposed affliction of the millionaires. We owe a great deal to our daily papers for their enterprise in keeping us informed as to the welfare of our masters. The dead fireman and the injured people were inconsequential, for of what importance are a batch of working people compared with a couple of well-fed, non-producing capitalists?

The Coming Conflict.

These are stirring days in the labor world. The gigantic combine in the steel industries is much talked of, but it is probably of less import than the far-reaching railway deals which are apparently about complete. It requires no prophet to see that a great conflict between labor and capital is near at hand. Organization is going forward on both sides with a velocity never before known. Where is the meeting point? Along what line of industry will the unavoidable clash come? This is the interesting question of the hour. Present indications certainly point to the railways. President Hill, of the Great Northern, not Mr. Morgan, is the coming railway king of America and the genius now directing the continental consolidation. He is a man of remarkable ability, and as cold and heartless as the rails of his iron highways. He is the logical captain of the Titans, and the battle he will wage will be no child's

play. He was completely beaten in the first A. R. U. strike, but he had only one system under his control, with alert rival companies anxious to take advantage of his helpless condition. He was a Napoleon without a battlefield: Now that the continent is his drill-ground, he will unquestionably have it out with organized labor, which he hates with the ferocity of an annoyed tiger.—*Union Labor News.*

Confucian Wisdom.

Here are a few of the most notable and quotable maxims of Confucius:

"To confess your ignorance is knowledge."

"Past things do not grieve for." (Which might well be the proverbial progenitor of our own homelier saying as to the infutility of grieving over spilled milk.)

"To have a friend come from a distance—is it not delightful?"

"The honorable man has nothing about which he quarrels."

"Reflect perpetually." (This would be a good motto for a mirror.)

"Have no friend unlike yourself."

Next comes what might vulgarly be termed a "poser":

"A cornered vessel without its corners; how is it then a cornered vessel?"

"The general of a large army you may overcome, but you cannot overcome the determined mind of a peasant."

There is a faint, far-away-down-the-ages tinge of the present day about this:

"Without having filled the seat of a magistrate a man is unable to advise about his concerns."

"Rotten wood is unfit for carving."

Labor Unions In Sweden.

Knute Griberg writes as follows from Stockholm to the *Coast Seamen's Journal*:

"In this country there is hardly a trade that is not organized nationally, and with a salaried officer at his head. The unions have hardly any treasuries, the dues little more than covering running expenses, but if a union gets into a strike or lockout every member belonging to the same national federation, or forbund, as it is called here, is called upon for a weekly assessment large enough to pay strike benefits. I think this is the best system of organization, because it does not lay the whole weight of a conflict upon a few men's shoulders, but divides it among a great body of men and is, consequently, easier to bear, besides giving strength to hold out for an indefinite length of time."

"On May 1 we had our Labor Day, and it is gratifying to a trade unionist to note that the number of men and women who take active part in the demonstration is increasing by thousands from one Labor Day to another. The first of May is not a legal holiday here as is Labor Day in California, but still there are very few men who work at all on that day in the larger towns of Sweden, and nobody works after midday, which, as the celebration does not begin until 2 P. M., insures a full attendance of the workers on the occasion."

Talk Up the Union.

Much of the criticism against organized labor is based on an absolute ignorance of the fundamental principles of our cause. Talk up the union, therefore, and do all you can to dissipate the prejudice, the ignorance and the faultfindings on the part of those who ought to be our friends, and who are not only because they do not understand us.

Thousands Married at One Time.

There was an interesting ceremony on the day Alexander the Great married Statira. At that time, authenticated accounts tell us that no fewer than 20,202 men and women were made husbands and wives.

Alexander had conquered Darius of Persia, and he felt that this great achievement was important enough to be signalized in a conspicuous manner. Imagine the pride of a conqueror who decides that it can be measured properly only by a wholesale giving and taking in marriage, the like of which the world has never known.

Alexander himself married Statira, the daughter of the conquered king, and decreed that one hundred of his chief officers should be married to one hundred ladies from the noblest Persian and Median families. In addition to this, he stipulated that ten thousand of his Greek soldiers should marry ten thousand Asiatic women.

When everything was settled, a vast pavilion was erected, the pillars of which were six feet high. One hundred gorgeous chambers adjoined this for the hundred noble bridegrooms, while for the ten thousand an outer court was enclosed, outside of which tables were spread for the multitude.

Each pair had seats, and ranged themselves in semi-circles around the royal throne.

Of course, the priests could not marry the vast number of couples in the ordinary way, so Alexander the Great devised a very simple ceremony. He gave his hand to Statira and kissed her, an example that all the bridegrooms followed.

This ended the ceremony. Then followed the festival, which lasted five days, the grandeur of which has never been equaled since.

The Modern Moloch.

Edmond Kelly, in his second volume of "Government or Human Evolution," says: "The conclusion which it has been sought to draw from the aspect of human history and particularly from that part of it which pertains to industry and commerce, is not only that our existing institutions do work injustice, but that they must do so; and that whether we be angels of light or instruments of the devil, we are all alike, consciously or unconsciously, partners in the human misery which inevitably results from them. Commercialism is a Moloch which has almost without resistance obtained ascendancy over us. To this unclean god, with equal indifference, we hourly sacrifice guilty men and innocent children; and of the cruelty this cult involves we are essential factors, for it is a part of the competitive scheme that all of us—even those who have the tenderest hearts—should, innocently and unconsciously, in silent submission to its laws, be strangling one another."

Anything Amis?

When one man, 50 years old, who has worked all his life, is compelled to beg for a little money to bury his baby, and another man, 50 years old, who never did anything useful, can give ten million dollars to enable his daughter to live in luxury and bolster up a decaying foreign aristocracy, do you see nothing amiss?—*Union Guide.*

DISCONTENT is one of the surest signs of progress. Ruskin declared that it was his one hope in life to arouse dissatisfaction,



Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

- 376. ANNISTON—T. B. Algier, Care of Trades Council.
- 454. BESSEMER—W. E. Bennis, BIRMINGHAM—Secretary Dist. Council.
- 75. " Wm. T. Hutto, Ensley, Ala.
- 722. " —L. T. Medders, Box 55.
- 670. BLOCKTON—Jas. H. Deason.
- 623. BREWTON—D. J. Gallaspie.
- 372. BRIGHTON—T. J. Freeman.
- 271. GADSDEN—V. R. Morgan.
- 296. ENSLEY—A. W. Muckenfess.
- 839. JASPER—J. K. P. Manascoe.
- 312. MONTGOMERY—R. H. Bozman, 24 Plum st. Highland Park.
- 353. " —(Col.) Samuel Bell, Box 254.
- 89. MOBILE—H. V. Davis, 852 Elmira st.
- 92. " —(Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.
- 422. NORTH BIRMINGHAM—B. Andrus.
- 615. PRATT CITY—W. M. Wilson.
- 410. SELMA—(Col.) J. W. Williams, 908 Phillip st.
- 472. " S. D. Johnson, 192 1/2 Water st.
- 759. " —T. A. Brady.
- 666. WYLLAM—S. P. Baker.

ARIZONA.

- 857. TUCSON—Henry DeVry.

ARKANSAS.

- 86. FORT SMITH—T. C. Gardner, 1622 Boulevard st.
- 319. HUNTINGTON—Jno. Bach.
- 539. LITTLE ROCK—H. H. Young, 203 E. 10th st.
- 690. " —J. F. Crow, 800 W. Sherman.
- 366. MENA—A. B. Sears.
- 576. PINE BLUFF—D. M. O'Neal, 819 W. 15th st.
- 675. " (Col.) G. W. Brown.

CALIFORNIA.

- 194. ALAMEDA—Geo. G. Kneppeler, 1515 Sixth st.
- 743. BAKERSFIELD—G. W. Hillyer, 2208 Chester ave.
- 701. FRESNO—H. C. Jones, 1126 J st.
- 815. HAYWARDS—W. T. Allen.
- 710. LONG BEACH—F. H. Robinson.
- 332. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
- 426. " —C. H. McGeorge, Box 689.
- 844. LOS GATOS—J. W. Sheffield.
- 828. MENLO PARK—Chas. M. Weldon.
- 36. OAKLAND—Geo. H. Johnson, 5427 Vincent st., Alden.
- 550. " —(Mill) Chas. Wallburg, 1625 LeRoy Ave., Berkeley.
- 668. PALO ALTO—Chas. Spatz.
- 769. PASADENA—George M. Giguette, 800 Grand ave.
- 235. RIVERSIDE—Charles Hamilton, 519 9th st.
- 586. SACRAMENTO—Edw. Rolff, Box 41, J st.
- 810. SAN DIEGO—T. C. Hoar, 709 22d st.
- 22. " N. L. Wandell, 1133 1/2 Mission st.
- 95. " (Latin) J. Ducasse, 2623 Sutter st.
- 304. " (Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
- 423. " (Mill) J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
- 483. " Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
- 616. " (Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom st.
- 766. " (Mill) James Irvin, 3578 20th st.
- 316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
- 262. " (Mill) Ed. White, Box 876, Santa Clara.
- 162. SAN MATEO—L. Huyck.
- 35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 194.
- 829. SANTA CRUZ—L. L. Fargo, 104 Mission st.
- 751. SANTA ROSA—W. S. Gilbert.
- 266. STOCKTON—E. L. Huntley, 19 E. Sonora st.
- 180. VALLEJO—Wm. M. Boyd, 138 111 st.
- 771. WATSONVILLE—P. Dennison.

CANADA.

- 498. BRANTFORD, ONT.—J. H. Ness, 180 Park ave.
- 799. BROCKVILLE, ONT.—E. Parcelow.
- 645. COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Frank Thrift.
- 796. FERNIE, B. C.—Alex. McDonald.
- 529. GREENWOOD, B. C.—A. J. A. Portras, Box 231.
- 83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow.
- 18. HAMILTON, ONT.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
- 249. KINGSTON, ONT.—L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot.
- 817. MIDLAND, ONT.—James McGaw.
- 134. MONTREAL, QUE.—(Fr.) G. Audet, 204 Rivard st.
- 524. NELSON, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 202.
- 713. NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—C. J. Webber.
- 732. NORTH SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, N. S.—James McDougall, P. O. Box 158.
- 674. OTTAWA, ONT.—Robert Stewart, 550 McLeod st.
- 626. OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Jas. Gardner.
- 672. PETERBORO, ONT.—R. F. McGregor, 509 Water st.
- 618. PHOENIX, B. C.—Ira McCarren.
- 730. QUEBEC CAN.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal, 184 du Roi, St. Roch.
- 255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—Wm. McCreath.
- 292. SHERBROOKE, QUE.—Jas. Collins, Box 716.
- 764. SAULT STE. MARIE—James R. Johnson.
- 88. ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Jas. Hindson, Henry st.
- 108. ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.—Albino Nadeau, Box 413.
- 560. STRATFORD, ONT.—Jas. Haddock, Box 254.
- 27. TORONTO, ONT.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
- 617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. S. Falconer, Box 231.
- 553. WATERLOO, ONT.—Jacob Fenner, Berlin, Ont.
- 343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—Thos. Ritson, 387 Notre Dame ave.

COLORADO.

- 264. BOULDER—Louis Pade, 2149 Water st.
- 489. CANON CITY—Seth Shepard, 103 Chestnut st.
- 417. COLORADO CITY—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 35.
- 515. COLORADO SPRINGS—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
- CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of Dist. Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 301, Victor.
- 547. CRIPPLE CREEK—David McBride, 210 Crystal st.
- 55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
- 475. FLORENCE—H. L. Randall, Box 545.
- 244. GRAND JUNCTION—Fred. M. Diehl.
- 178. INDEPENDENCE—O. K. Tompkins, P. O. Box 163.

850. LEADVILLE—Joseph Scott, 1408 Harrison ave.
 681. LOVELAND—J. P. Harrison.
 362. PUEBLO—G. E. Dye, 606 E. 11th st.
 82. SALIDA—C. B. Chapman.
 267. TELLURIDE—Chas. C. Leary.
 584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—M. L. Kane, 121 George st.
 127. DERBY—John A. Thomas, Shelton, Conn. Box 390
 48. HARTFORD—Geo. E. Miskell, 237 Lawrence st.
 804. NAUGATUCK—H. W. Wells.
 97. NEW BRITAIN—John Nelson, 53 Beaver st.
 99. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chaple st.
 133. NEW LONDON—Forest Sherman, 298 Montauk ave.
 137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
 746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
 818. PUTNAM—George Youngs.
 757. SOUTH MANCHESTER—Thos. Wright.
 210. STAMFORD—O. W. Olsen, Greenwich ave.
 234. THOMPSONVILLE—Thomas McCarroll.
 216. TORRINGTON—S. J. Bull, 30 Elton st.
 290. WATERBURY—Wenzel Wolf, 93 Farm st.
 825. WILLIMANTIC—Geo. Taft, 32 Bank st.
 583. WINSTED—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridgeway.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. st., S. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
 605. " —A. C. MacNeill, 1028 E. Bay st.
 627. " —W. H. Pabor, 719 W. Monroe st.
 655. KEY WEST—N. P. Nelson, 530 William st.
 354. " —(Col.) Joseph Hannibal, 304 Julia st.
 74. PENSACOLA—R. H. Massey, 610 S. Palafox.
 107. " —(Col.) W. A. Watts, 18 S. Tarragona
 864. ST. AUGUSTINE—John Bridier.
 531. ST. PETERSBURG—D. H. West.
 620. TAMPA—(Col.) L. W. Borders, 11 India st.
 819. " —H. F. Stephenson, 1207 Marion st.
 859. WEST PALM BEACH—Geo. W. Brown, Box 405.
 " —(Col.) Eugene Williams.

GEORGIA.

551. ATHENS—J. M. Epps, Pulaski st.
 ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council, W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.
 317. " —(Cars) Ed. D. Saye, 339 Luckie st.
 329. " —J. B. Young, 90 Central pl.
 439. " —T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
 283. AUGUSTA—A. T. Lang, Sav. Road & 12th st.
 865. " —J. L. Waite.
 527. BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. M. Pitts.
 684. CEBARTOWN—W. H. Tillery.
 813. COLUMBUS—M. J. Smith, Box 410, Phoenix, Ala.
 501. DARIEN—R. M. Levine.
 793. GAINESVILLE—C. P. Harris.
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 144. " —G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
 326. " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Genl Del.
 654. " —W. E. Ridley, 302 Terney ave., South Macon.
 411. ROME—G. L. Trammell, 112 Calhoun ave.
 SAVANNAH—Secretary Dist. Council, 524 Oak st.
 256. " —T. C. Dickson, Box 311.
 318. " —(Col.) A. W. White, 512 Charles st.
 261. VALDOSTA—E. H. Goodwin, 614 N. Ashley st.

IDAHO.

598. LEWISTON—Joe Barnham.
 220. WALLACE—E. L. Wood.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—Shelby Mather, North Alton.
 741. BEARDSTOWN—E. E. McKenzie.
 433. BELLEVILLE—Herman Neff, 1011 W. Main.
 63. BLOOMINGTON—J. H. Rader, 602 N. Centre.
 70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th.
 841. CARBONDALE—H. H. Hall.
 737. CARLINSVILLE—John Fitzgerald.
 293. CANTON—J. W. Popper, 431 N. ave. B.
 367. CENTRALIA—B. H. Pitts, 818 Morrison st.
 41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 W. Thomas.
 518. CHARLESTON—G. M. Cook, S. 6th st.
 549. CHESTER—H. E. Brinkman.
 CHICAGO—Secretary Dist. Council, Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth avenue.
 1. " —W. G. Schardt, 56 5th ave., Room 503.
 10. " —J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
 15. " —R. O. Belinck, 568 1/2 Ogden ave.
 54. " —(French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center av.
 58. " —(Boh.) M. Jarolimek, 828 Allport st.
 181. " —Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
 242. " —K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
 416. " —(Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
 419. " —Chas. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave. Pilsen Sta.
 504. " —(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 1062 W. 13th st.
 521. " —(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry ave.
 " —(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W. Division st.
 CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Ernest Green, Box 478.
 204. COFFEEN—W. H. Snyder.
 269. COLLINSVILLE—M. J. Dooner.
 742. DANVILLE—E. A. Rogers, 9 Columbus st.
 790. DECATUR—A. M. Dillow, 1648 N. Water st.
 510. DIXON—William Keith.
 169. DUQUOIN—E. R. Burbank.
 378. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
 383. EDWARDSVILLE—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
 62. ELGIN—J. F. Kirkpatrick, 420 North st.
 480. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen.
 360. FREEBURG—Henry Schick.
 141. GALESBURG—Chas. Hawkinson, 742 Peck.
 805. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
 581. HAVANA—E. E. Everist.
 174. HERRIN—Will Bergess.
 496. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
 434. JOLIET—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
 KANKAKEE—J. H. F. Zahl, 160 Merchant st.
 KENSINGTON—(Fr.) E. Lapolice, 214 W. 116th st., Chicago.
 154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, 630 N. Elm st.
 250. LAKE FOREST—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
 836. LA SALLE—William Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
 568. LEBANON—Wm. N. Mills.
 503. LINCOLN—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
 633. LITCHFIELD—Emery Small.
 660. MADISON—Fred W. Heely.
 MAKANDA—T. J. Cover.

508. MARION—R. E. Davis.
 789. MARISSA—Samuel Nairn.
 765. MASCOUAT—Edward Hoerdt.
 347. MATTOON—J. E. Goodbrake, Box 77.
 803. METROPOLIS—B. P. D. Schroder.
 241. MOLINE—J. C. Fuller, 1505 20th ave.
 80. MORELAND—H. J. Sharpe, 2449 Ohio st., Chicago.

280. MT. OLIVE—Fred Bocker.
 604. MURPHYSBORO—J. F. Slaughter, 607 N. 15th st.
 671. NEW BADEN—Chas. Woerner.
 582. ODIN—A. A. Norton.
 566. OAK PARK—Gus. Franks, Woodbine ave.
 745. O'FALLON—Fritz Budina.
 661. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deleen st.
 648. PANA—Charles W. Ade.
 644. PEKIN—Geo. P. Chase, 515 So. 3rd st.
 183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
 733. PERCY—W. C. Fisk.
 195. PERU—Jos. F. Neufeld, 5th st.
 728. PONTIAC—L. E. McCombs, 314 S. Plum st.
 189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
 792. ROCKFORD—Richard Ulen, 914 S. 3rd st.
 166. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 906 1/2 st.
 798. SALEM—M. D. Smith.
 199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
 479. SPARTA—W. N. B. Jacobs.
 16. SPRINGFIELD—John R. Holmes, 500 S. New st.
 631. SPRING VALLEY—D. F. Dilts.
 156. STAUNTON—A. M. Gockel.
 695. STERLING—Wm. Sayers.
 495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske, 1112 S. Bloomington st.
 748. TAYLORVILLE—Terry Rape.
 807. TOLUCA—Peter J. Senninger.
 448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demorest, 719 County st.
 418. WITT—John Durston.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—N. M. Motto.
 352. ANDERSON—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
 694. BOONVILLE—Wm. J. Becker.
 431. BRAZIL—E. D. Wilder, S. Franklin st.
 488. CLINTON—C. C. Douglas.
 565. ELKHART—G. A. Lauder, Box 262.
 652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
 90. EVANSVILLE—Geo. J. Eissler, 1308 E. Maryland st.
 232. FT. WAYNE—I. E. Allen, 178 E. Lewis st.
 160. GAS CITY—F. M. Thomas.
 599. HAMMOND—C. E. Coons, 282 State st.
 213. HARTFORD CITY—George Sliger, Box 266.
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 60. " —(Ger.) William Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
 281. " —J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
 533. JEFFERSONVILLE—John Russ, 223 Meigs ave.
 734. KOKOMO—J. A. Pease.
 215. LAFAYETTE—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
 487. LINTON—Jos. W. Wolford.
 365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 700 E. Sherman st.
 795. MONTEZUMA—Frank Wittenmyer.
 592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
 436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmor, 203 W. Spring St.
 117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
 619. PETERSBURG—J. C. Salter.
 806. RUSHVILLE—Charles E. Hall.
 413. SOUTH BEND—W. H. Grow, 523 S. Fellows st.
 706. SULLIVAN—Thomas Freeman.
 205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2022 N. 10th.
 658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H'l.
 812. " —John W. Hurst, 804 N. 7th st.
 598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—J. G. Miller.
 445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

788. ALBIA—H. C. McCormick.
 315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
 534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1602 Mount Pleasant st.
 308. CEDAR RAPIDS—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
 597. CENTREVILLE—Elwood Clark.
 772. CLINTON—H. F. Metterhouse, Hotel Grand.
 851. HENDERSON—J. G. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
 364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—M. H. Ward, 124 Harrison st.
 551. DAVENPORT—Ewald Riepe, Davie st., N. W.
 106. DES MOINES—A. H. Weeks, 1213 Laure st.
 425. " —(Mill) Wm. Swanson, 500 E. Hayes
 678. DUBUQUE—W. M. Hogan, 299 7th st.
 284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
 514. HITEMAN—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
 523. KEOKUK—C. P. Hultman, 1609 Fulton st.
 767. OTTUMWA—John W. Morrison, 416 N. Wapello st.
 552. WATERLOO—W. C. Eicheleberg, cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
 753. ATCHISON—Fred Clark, Ninth Street Hotel.
 123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill, Lock Box 796.
 138. KANSAS CITY—W. E. Griffin, 365 S. Ninth.
 458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
 499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCauly, 210 N. Fifth st.
 561. PITTSBURG—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
 158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Graton st.
 201. WICHITA—W. E. Youngmeyer, 1228 S. Santa Fe st.

KENTUCKY.

725. BOWLING GREEN—R. L. Carter, 502 cor. Park and 5th sts.
 641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
 712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
 785. " —(Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 138 Trevor.
 851. HENDERSON—J. G. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
 442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Western.
 LOUISVILLE—Secretary District Council, Henry Paul, 1230 Ash st.
 103. " —M. L. Christian, 625 Fifth st.
 214. " —(Ger.) J. Schneider, 915 East Chestnut street.
 752. " —(Millwrights), J. C. Wheeler, 2925 Duncan st.
 811. MAYFIELD—Luther Cartwright.
 698. NEWPORT—Henry Bandermann, 901 Monroe st.
 809. OWENSBORO—J. T. Coleman, 1616 Triplett st.
 559. PADUCAH—John J. Arts, 1700 Broadway.

LOUISIANA.

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
 76. " —F. Duhrkop, 517 Cadiz st.
 739. " —M. Joquin, 1304 St. Roch.
 85. SHREVEPORT—M. M. Kendrick, Box 37.

MAINE.

621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
 459. BAR HARBOR—N. W. Cheney, 20 Holland ave.
 71. BIDDEFORD—Geo. H. Gray, Saco, Maine, Box 816.
 407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
 517. PORTLAND—D. R. Walker, 80 Hartley st., Woodford.
 787. SKOWHEGAN—Willis E. Bailey.
 348. WATERVILLE—N. H. Snitter, 74 Templets.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Keenan, 206 Aisquith st.
 44. " —(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—John O'Haggerty, 43 E. Hoosac st.
 761. ATTLEBORO—Ebna C. Allen, 67 East st., N. Attleboro.
 BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council, H. M. Taylor, 501 Park st., New Dorchester.
 33. " —D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester ave., Dorchester.
 624. BROCKTON—Samuel T. Lays, 241 Ash st.
 438. BROOKLINE—James Keefe, 506 Tremont st., Boston.
 441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass. ave.
 443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
 685. CHICOPEE—Geo. Basiliere, 15 Gilmour st.
 858. CLINTON—John F. Cain, 78 Willow st.
 386. DORCHESTER—James W. Lent, 75 Dorchester st., S. Boston.
 218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
 780. EVERETT—W. A. MacDuff, 17 Franklin st.
 223. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 203 Horton
 778. FITCHBURG—W. H. Howard, Roulstone st.
 360. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Cooney, 55 Hartford st.
 570. GARDNER—W. C. Loveland, 87 Chestnut st.
 782. GREENFIELD—Wm. Lapoint.
 82. HAVERHILL—George A. Frost, Box 401.
 424. HINGHAM—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.
 390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, 31 Cabot st.
 656. " —W. J. Hillman, Merrick Lumber Co.
 400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
 802. HYDE PARK—Jas. Faulkner, 52 Hyde Park ave.
 111. LAWRENCE—T. M. Kelley, 79 Willow st.
 790. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
 794. LEOMINSTER—Frank I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
 49. LOWELL—J. T. Thomas, 754 Central st.
 688. LYNN—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
 625. MALDEN—Robt. V. Townsend, 8 Hillside pl.
 777. MEDFORD—M. J. Manning, 25 Cherry st.
 760. MELROSE—Calvin Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
 847. NATICK—Nels. J. Swanson, 15 Grant st.
 275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Newtonville, Mass.
 680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boiesner, 1241 Centre st.
 193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
 351. NORTHAMPTON—J. E. Chabot.
 784. NORTH EASTON—John Johnson, Box 277.
 866. NORWOOD—H. E. Clark, East Walpole, Mass.
 444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
 762. QUINCY—Geo. Gauthier, President's ave.
 846. REVERE—Samuel A. Crowe, 15 Eastern ave.
 67. ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 11a Dana st.
 629. SOMERVILLE—Robert S. Jackson, 30 Winsor Road.
 861. SOUTHBIDGE—Louis W. Langevin.
 96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) P. Provost, Jr., Box 56, Williamsett, Mass.
 177. " —P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
 862. WAKEFIELD—Austin Upton, 38 Central st.
 540. WALTHAM—E. C. Smith, 45 Hall st.
 823. WEBSTER—B. L. Lamb, 26 Mechanic st.
 222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
 708. WEST NEWTON—C. W. Lowell, 188 River st.
 848. WEYMOUTH—John A. Ryan, East Braintree.
 821. WINTHROP—Fred S. Campbell, 16 Main st.
 23. WORCESTER—Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer
 408. " —(Fr.) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lunelle.
 720. " —(Swedish) F. O. Halstrom, 32 Rodney st

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
 512. ANN ARBOR—Chas. Bucholz, 921 W. Wash.
 116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
 797. CHARLEVOIX—Louis Mercier.
 103. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
 39. " —A. Haak, 601 St. Antoine st.
 577. ELK RAPIDS—A. Cole.
 643. FLINT—M. King.
 335. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
 130. HANCOCK—Fred Williams.
 651. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
 297. KALAMAZOO—John Moser, 1730 N. Pitcher st.
 647. LA TRUEN—Charles Thornley.
 341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
 173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
 100. MUSKOGON—H. J. Hanson, 362 Southern av.
 791. PETOSKY—W. J. Masters.
 585. PORT HURON—Arthur Smith, 2525 Maple st.
 59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
 334. " —F. C. Trier, 154 Rust st.
 46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
 226. TRAVERSE CITY—C. H. Brazington, Box 57.
 693. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant, 306 South Centre street.
 814. WYANDOTTE—Wm. Rouse, 210 Vine st.

MINNESOTA.

861. DULUTH—S. T. Skrove, 819 E. 6th st.
 7. MINNEAPOLIS—Patrick Chianon, 915 3rd ave., N. Minneapolis.
 548. " —(Millwrights) Henry B. Backman, 415 W. 26th st.
 87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
 307. WINONA—Robt. Fry, 411 E. King st.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.

MISSOURI.

721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Feltz.
 607. HANNIBAL—H. W. Mangels, 247 Market st.
 311. JOPLIN—Charles Magee, Box 117.
 4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 2800 Park ave.
 48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
 740. NOVINGER—Ed. Bartlett.
 110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th st.
 ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
 5. " —(Ger.) Charles Thoms, 2106 Victor st.
 45. " —(Ger.) Hy. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton.
 47. " —(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.

73. " Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
 257. " A. W. Ware, 4562 Swan ave.
 578. " (Stairs) Aug. Stohmann, 2728 McNair ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
 345. BILLINGS—J. W. McBroom, Box 181.
 112. BUTTE CITY—D. F. Staten, Box 623.
 286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
 816. LATHROP—W. A. Hawley.
 153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
 28. MISSOULA—J. W. Beard, Box 288.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—F. A. Hayes, 445 S. 25th st.
 427. OMAHA—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth st.
 279. S. OMAHA—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—G. E. Whitford, 48 Downing st.
 579. NASHUA—Fred Prunier, 28 Perham st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—W. M. Wood, Box 6, Bradley Beach, N. J.
 432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Arctic ave.
 383. BAYONNE—A. Cohen, 522 Ave. C.
 486. " —C. A. Zimmermann, 12 Long st., Jersey City, N. J.
 121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
 20. CAMDEN—Judson H. Morton, 1027 So. 6th
 504. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
 519. E. RUTHERFORD—K. J. Jorgenson, 113 Broadway, Carlstadt, N. J.
 167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 240 South st.
 687. " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
 265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, First and James.
 391. HOBOKEN—Wm. Weidemeyer, 554 1st st.
 467. " —(Ger.) H. Schaefer, 12 Sunnyside ave., Weehawken.
 HUDSON Co.—Sec. Dist. Council, G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave., Jersey City
 57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
 JERSEY CITY—Sec. Dist. Council } G. Edsall
 139. " —31 Communipaw ave.
 118. " —(Mill) F. C. Lussenhop, Jr. 839 Walnut W. Hoboken, N. J.
 282. " —Wm. Hafeman, 6 North st., J. C. Hts.
 482. " —L. F. Ryan, 199 Ninth st.
 564. " —Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st., Jersey City H'g'ts, N. J.
 157. " —(Stairs) C. J. Bove, 120 Weehawken st., W. Hoboken.
 151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 211, Long Branch City.
 305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
 429. MONTCLAIR—George J. Barton, 132 Claremont ave.
 638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
 NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council, Wm. Decker, 79 Lillie st.
 119. " —H. G. Long, 60 Orange st., Bloomfield.
 120. " —(Ger.) A. Wilderman, 238 Oliver.
 148. " —L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
 306. " —A. L. Beagle, 122 N. 2d st.
 723. " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
 330. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone, Box 26.
 349. ORANGE—E. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
 323. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
 490. PASSAIC—J. Van Weil, Lodi, N. J.
 65. PERTH AMBOY—Fred Christensen, 170 Brighton ave.
 399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette.
 155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lurger, 145 W. Front st.
 842. PLEASANTVILLE—August J. Locher.
 537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
 358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
 455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
 31. TRENTON—J. L. Pancoast, 314 S. Broad
 612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken
 620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Alberson, 513 Park ave.
 320. WESTFIELD—John Goltz, 144 Elmer st.
 299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles K. Burhans, 147 Hudson Boulevard, Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

840. CLOUDCROFT—U. R. Christman.
 511. ROSWELL—W. G. Bollinger, Box 614.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 402 3d st.
 659. " —(Ger.) John Lither, 217 Sherman.
 270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
 6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
 453. AUBURN—S. L. Thompson, 58 Seward ave.
 614. BALDWINVILLE—H. W. Widrig.
 24. BATAVIA—Gebhard Wassink, 19 Sever place.
 233. BINGHAMTON—W. C. Bryan, 29 Alfred st.
 BRONX—Secretary of District Council, E. S. Odell, 570 E. 164th st.
 BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
 12. " —Geo. Frank, 56 Fifteenth st.
 32. " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Wm. Peterson, 30 Ocean Place.
 109. " —J. W. Elder, 555 Herkimer st.
 126. " —M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
 147. " —Martin Pearson, 213 Pennsylvania ave.
 175. " —W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
 247. " —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
 258. " —M. Spence, 211 Pulaski ave.
 291. " —(Ger.) H. Knobloch, 357 Linden st.
 381. " —S. E. Elliott,

678. FORT EDWARD—Frank S. Leaver, Box 345.
754. FULTON—J. M. Blodgett, 123 S. 5th st.
187. GENEVA—E. H. Bennett, 1806 Prouty Bk.
229. GLEN FALLS—Clayton T. Sawn,
21 Chester st.
380. HERKIMER—W. H. Sasman, Mohawk.
542. HORNELLVILLE—John Brennan,
Park Hotel.
149. IRVINGTON—E. Maitland.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Box 366, Bay Shore
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
613. JAMAICA—Chas Stout,
Van Wyck ave., Dunton

66. JAMESTOWN—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—T. J. Marron, 215th st. and
Broadway.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deys Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
727. LAKE PLACID—H. A. Potter.
635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss, Box 173.
516. LINDENHURST—Geo. H. Curtis, Babylon,
L. I., Box 393.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan,
142 W. Monroe st.
289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter,
506 Broadway
543. MAMARONECK—S. P. Richmond.
574. MIDDLETOWN—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
212. MT. VERNON—C. Lampus, 29 S. High st.
493. " Wm. T. Wood,
37 Stevens avenue.
646. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 5 Division.
718. " Thos. Hayden, North st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—P. A. Anderson,
Box 13, Corona.

NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council,
J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway,
W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
" Sec. of Dist. Council, L. W. Davidson,
500 W. 11st st.

51. " K' McLean, 115 E. 36th st.
56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. J. Johnson,
8 E. 77th st.
61. " E. C. Glock, 228 W. 135th st.
200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 117 E. 100th st.
240. " T. Forrestal, 1491 Lexington ave.
285. " (Framers) Albert C. Koop,
331 E. 52d st.

309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska,
442 E. 81st st.
310. " D. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th ave.
375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2nd ave.
382. " John Lussen, 330 E. 83d st.
387. " T. J. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
457. " (Scan.) Ole Jensen, 219 E. 96th st.
464. " (Ger.) V. Sauter, 579 E. 153d st.
468. " W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
473. " —Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave.,
Jersey City, N. J.
476. " Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 29 Fulton ave.,
Astoria, L. I.
478. " H. H. O'Conner, 14 Ritter place.
497. " (Ger.) Ferdinand Meier, 213 E. Tenth.
509. " Geo. Kierstead,
34 Thorn st., Jersey City.

513. " (Ger.) John H. Borris, 535 E. 87th st.
575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707. " (Fr Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
715. " Charles Camp, 114 Bradhurst ave.
724. " J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
774. " Wm. C. Cornell, 112 E. 117th st.
786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry
Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.

322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Petty, 520 23d st.
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—Jos. C. Hiam,
370 Thompson st.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—M. A. Foster, 144 12th st., N.
747. OSWEGO—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk st.
163. PEKESKILL—T. J. Gallagher, 25 Williams st.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson,
262 Madison ave.

606. PORT RICHMOND—John W. Sheehan, 174
B'dway, West Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—C. Pallier, 16 Bement ave.
QUEENS CO., Sec. of Dist. Council,
T. F. E. Maher, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.
RICHMOND BOROUGH—Sec. Dist. Council,
James N. Maine, 43 State st.
West Brighton, S. I.

72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179. " —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. " —J. Buehrle, 30 Buchanan Park.
601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward F. Closs.
573. RYE—Julius Rosenquest, Box 283 Railroad
600. SARANAC LAKE—Wm. Vosberg.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend.
146. SCHENECTADY—H. E. Bishop, Box 816.
835. SENECA FALLS—Thomas Laughlin.
853. SILVER CREEK—John P. Hansen.
567. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
405. STEINWAY, L. I.—Geo. E. Karns.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council,
J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.

15. " (Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland st.
26. " —E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
78. TROY—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
636. " —(Mill) P. F. Nash, 49 High st.,
Green Island, Albany Co.

380. TUXEDO—Fred. Slawson, Box 34,
Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125. UTICA—G. O. Lloyd, 38 1/2 Miller st.
278. WATERTOWN—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
172. WESTCHESTER—Sidney Baxter, Box 222.
337. WHITESBORO—Grant Hebron.
53. WHITE PLAINS—Chester Lovellett, 50 Grove.
128. WHITESTONE—H. Hey.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—Charles Mader, 12 4th.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—A. Leith, Box 106.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—Wm. Francis, 34 Flint st.
491. " Lee Wilder.
558. CHARLOTTE—S. N. Rankin, Gen. Del.
738. CONCORD—J. F. Hudson, Box 237.
530. HENDERSONVILLE—D. P. Kelley.
744. KINGS MOUNTAIN—A. K. Falls.
630. KALEIGH—J. G. Adams.
831. " Wm. Faulcom, W. North st.
595. SALISBURY—W. H. Crow.
826. SPRAY—J. L. Gatewood.
632. WAYNESVILLE—W. C. Philips.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—G. W. Ewing, 121 Kirkwood St.
569. BARBERTON—E. E. Holderbaum.
686. BARNESVILLE—C. L. Bundy, Tacoma, O.
17. BELLAIR—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BELLEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
489. BYESVILLE—J. W. Dilley.
245. CAMBRIDGE—E. W. Messick,
916 Grant ave.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel,
525 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHE—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council,
J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.

2. CINCINNATI—J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. " (Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest.
327. " (Mill) H. Brinkworth,
1312 Main st.

628. " Geo. T. Petry,
4131 Spring Grove ave.
664. " Stair B. C. Menkhaus,
1772 Westwood ave.
667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st.,
Station D.
676. " Geo. Frederick, 2008 Sanders
692. " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.

CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council,
G. Ostermayer, 83 Prospect st.
11. " Jas. Rumsey, 47 Lyman st.
14. " Thos. Kellar,
955 1/2 Woodland ave.

39. " (Boh.) Jos. Soukup, 82 Cabel st.
393. " —(Ger.) T. Wehrlich, 16 Parker
449. " (Ger.) Henry Warwig, 38 Selden
avenue.
61. COLUMBUS—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494. " John Nicholson, 157 E. 4th ave.
863. " John Orfford.
525. COSHOCTON—T. M. Fitzgerald.
104. DAYTON—John Weyrich, 1632 N. Main st.
346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth,
cor. Fillmore and Pierce.

328. E. LIVERPOOL—J. T. Michel, Box 407.
557. E. TOLEDO—F. Kayser, 356 Parker st.
294. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Warner.
822. FINDLAY—J. C. Wilson, 124 Santee st.
637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Buckeye st.
182. LIMA—E. W. Numaugh, 1102 E. High st.
703. LOCKLAND—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705. LORAIN—J. P. Heifner, 441 Maple st.
854. MADISONVILLE—Thos. Devine.
735. MANSFIELD—C. O. Winbiger, 131 E. 2d ave.
356. MARIETTA—S. S. Braddock, 124 N. 3d st.
749. MT. VERNON—W. W. Martin.
136. NEWARK—Sherman R. Fristoe,
59 William st.

404. PAINESVILLE—H. C. Collier.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. 3d st.
660. SPRINGFIELD—Wm. S. Eastwood,
131 W. Clark st.
186. STEUBENVILLE—Jas. F. Beltz, 233 N. High.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—E. G. McTillen,
233 Kenilworth ave.

168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
405. WELLSVILLE—Wm. D. Hunter.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—L. T. Seitz, 142 Byron st.
716. ZANESVILLE—F. Kappes, Central ave., 10th
Ward.

OKLAHOMA TER.

719. EL RENO—Fred. Kamm.
763. ENID—F. D. Wheeler, 705 Monroe ave.
276. OKLAHOMA—H. A. Kemble, Box 131.
572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis, Box 316.

OREGON.

536. BAKER CITY—T. M. Jepson, Box 415.
50. PORTLAND—Victor Johnson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Wills,
314 Dansom st.
287. " —(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
135. ALLENTOWN—N. K. Frankenfield,
420 N. 11th st.

833. BERWYN—Chas. D. Edwards.
406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrigott,
422 E. Broad st.
773. BRADDOCK—Sylvester Miller,
639 Washington ave.
121. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte
500. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
813. CARDONDALE—F. J. Love, 96 Cemetery st.
571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart,
Elliot, P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 816 E. Fifth st.
845. CLIFTON HEIGHTS—Frank Quantin.
587. COATESVILLE—John A. Finnigan,
559 E. Chestnut st.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—R. L. Hannan, 223 North
Pittsburg st.

763. DORRANCETOWN—G. R. Anderson,
Luzerne, Pa.
580. DUBOIS—A. Reishel, 720 S. Brady st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
501. EAST STROUDSBURG—Frank O. Phillips,
Stroudsburg.

421. ELWOOD CITY—M. Klingensmith, Box 755.
409. ERIE—A. C. Henton, 400 E. 17th st.
463. FRANKFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
632. FRANKLIN—F. A. Nicklen.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
298. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—C. O. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr.,
110 W. Tenth ave.

843. JENKINTOWN—Wilson Hillegas,
Willow Grove
545. KANE—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
208. LANCASTER—Elmer E. Ehly.
677. LEBANON—W. H. Beckley, 557 Green st.
827. MCKEESPORT—O. S. Rhodes,
Pine st., 10th Ward

556. MEADVILLE—P. P. Keeling, 687 State st.
711. MT. CARMEL—Joseph C. Camp.
415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
414. NANTICOKE—A. A. Balliett.
246. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Butty, 545 11th ave.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer,
118 Cleveland ave.

333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 168
Parnassus, Pa.
339. OIL CITY—S. M. Day, 12 W. 7th st.,
South Oil City.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dist. Council, John
Watson, 2618 Jasper st.

8. " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. PHILADELPHIA—(Kensington) John Wat-
son, 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
238. " —(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. " —Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th st.
359. " —(Mill) John Durringer,
1909 E. Huntington st.

PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. G.
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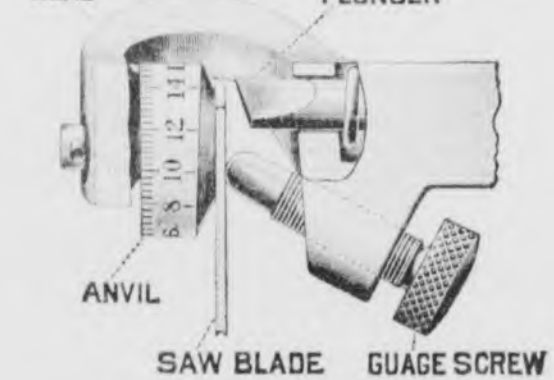


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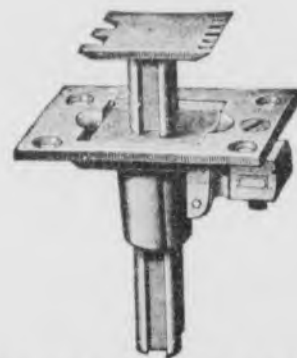


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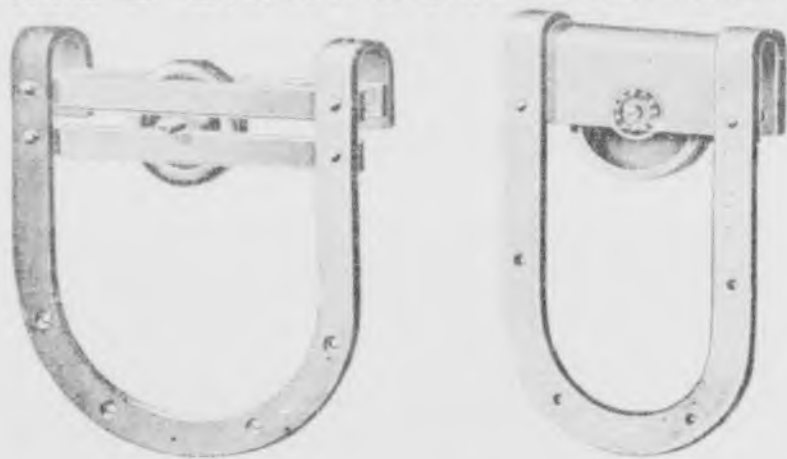
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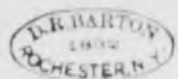
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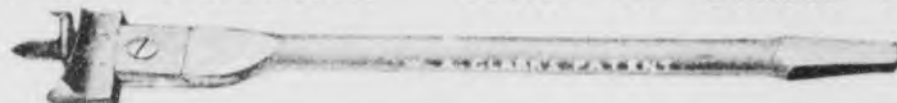
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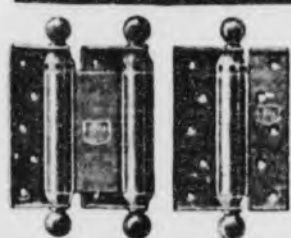
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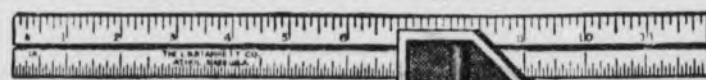
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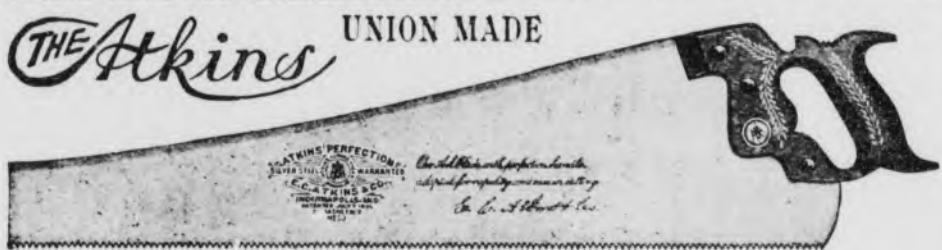
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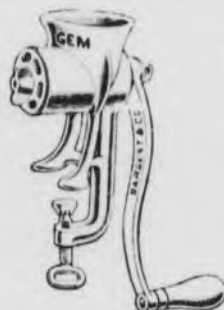
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STUEBENVILLE, O.—Samuel Pearce, having made application to become a member of Local Union 186, has been rejected three times, for the reason that he was not a journeyman carpenter.

WEBSTER, Mass.—Local Union No. 823 is in a flourishing condition, and for a new local is doing remarkably well. The nine-hour day has been gained, and practically all the men are in.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Union No. 413 is flourishing. Business here is good; no idle men, and prospects for the fall encouraging. We manage to keep all our men off the street, and everything is in good shape.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Trade here may be classed as good, but there are plenty of carpenters of the domestic variety to attend to all the work that may materialize. For the present, at least, give us a wide berth.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Things quiet this warm weather, and more especially so since the boys of No. 265 undertook to play base ball with the masons. The score—27 to 3—in favor of the latter, tells the tale. Boys, stick to the hatchet and saw. Further comment unnecessary.

HANNIBAL, Mo.—Union No. 607 would like to offer a suggestion, that the Recording Secretaries be published in THE CARPENTER, the same as the Financial Secretaries. We believe it would expedite business. The firm of Richardson & Son, of this place, has been declared unfair by the Local Union.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y.—The members of Union No. 369 held a social on July 6, and it is needless to say it was a highly enjoyable affair. The officers for the ensuing term were installed at this time, and all who participated were loud in their praise of the committee to whose efforts the success of the occasion was due.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Union No. 792 is progressing slowly but surely. Just at present our members are engaged in missionary work, explaining the advantages of unionism to outsiders, who appear to be slow in taking a hold of anything that may be for their own good. An unpromising field, truly, but perseverance will probably secure tangible results.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Union No. 849 was organized on June 4 with 19 members. Within two months the number has climbed to 87, and still climbing. There

are about 200 carpenters here, including the ship carpenters, of whom we have only a few at present. A Central Labor Council has been organized, composed of representatives of ten unions. Condition of business quite fair.

DULUTH, Minn.—There has not been a week since Business Agent Baker has taken hold but what he has had from two to eight taken into the union, and on one occasion he brought in twenty-three. Union No. 361 is now the largest in the city. It has nearly every carpenter in Duluth enrolled upon its roster, although there are few, mostly men advanced in years, who do not appreciate the value of the union. Hard to teach an old dog new tricks.

HENDERSON, Ky.—Union No. 851 is having its own troubles. In the first place, there is only about \$200,000 worth of work under contract in this city of 15,000, and prospect of new work exceedingly slim. Then, again, the boss appears to have the call, especially in winter time, when farmers, coal miners, insurance agents, in fact, anybody and everybody, are put to work, because the boss says so. We are, however, hoping to be able to do better next spring, and speak with a little more of our American independence.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Trouble is on in the building trades. About 1,000 men, including the painters, plumbers, carpenters and unskilled labor, such as brick and mortar carriers, are involved, and others are likely to be called out. All indications point to a successful issue of the strike.

MADISON, Ill.—Union No. 633 is in a prosperous condition. We have the eight-hour day, and it is practically settled that the rate shall be 35 cents per hour until May 1, 1902. All the contractors except one are paying that rate, and an understanding will probably be arrived at with him in a very short time.

WORCESTER, Mass.—This is now an eight-hour city on all outside work, with no reduction in wages, but rather an average increase. This city is on the Brotherhood map "for keeps"—no B. T. C. card, no work. We are now working for a local of the millmen, and everything points to success in that direction.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb.—Union No. 279 has appointed A. Buckley to look after its interests in connection with the erection of the street fair pavilions, so far, with satisfactory results. A request has been issued to business men, asking them, in future, in letting their contracts, to take into consideration the claims of union labor.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—The men in Kertscher & Co.'s shop went out on strike on June 25 for nine hours and some minor grievances. On July 11 they returned to work, with the nine hours conceded, under a written agreement, to take effect October 22. Other concessions were also granted, and things are moving along smoothly once more.

NORWICH, Conn.—The H. P. Porter wood-working mill of this city granted their men the nine-hour day, without reduction, and have insisted on having their mill run on a strictly union basis, and the union label will be on all material turned out by them. Union 137 is progressing, and reports everything in a flourishing condition.

Twenty-One New Unions Chartered During the Month.

- 310. Norwich, N. Y.
- 704. Tiburon, Cal.
- 867. Milford, Mass.
- 868. Monroe, La.
- 869. Chillicothe, Ill.
- 870. Adamsville, Ala.
- 871. Battle Creek, Mich.
- 872. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)
- 873. Palestine, Tex.
- 874. Jennings, La.
- 875. Mullins, S. C.
- 876. Mullins, S. C. (Col.)
- 877. Worcester, Mass. (Mill.)
- 878. Beverly, Mass.
- 879. Red Oak, Ia.
- 880. Bernardsville, N. J.
- 881. Massillon, O.
- 882. Woodlawn, A'a.
- 883. Aberdeen, Wash.
- 884. Washington, D. C.
- 885. Woburn, Mass.

Only Union Shoes in Labor Parade.

A decree has been promulgated by the Chicago Federation of Labor that every member of a trade union taking part in the Labor day parade must wear boots or shoes bearing the label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union. Sophia Becker, of the Shoe Operatives' Union, has been appointed chairman of a committee to see that the order is obeyed. She was authorized to appoint sub-committees to examine the footwear of the marchers, to see if there were any violations of the order. Any one in line wearing a non-union shoe will be ordered out of the parade, and the name posted on a new blackboard purchased for the purpose.

STRIKES and boycotts continue to rage in nearly every city of the country, and reports from everywhere are in effect that hundreds of recruits are joining the ranks of organized labor for the purpose of moving up several more pegs in securing better social conditions.

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Savannah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; Binghamton, N. Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas; Easton, Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Col.; Hartford City, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; San Jose, Cal.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Joliet, Ill.; Duluth, Minn.; Rocky Ford, Col.; Saginaw, Mich.; Streator, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; Washington, D. C.; El Paso, Texas; Davenport, Ia.; Port Arthur, Texas; Mena, Ark.; Racine, Wis.; Atlanta, Ga.; Des Moines, Ia.; Pittsfield, Mass.; San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Vineland, N. J.; Houston, Texas; Beaumont, Texas; Columbia, S. C.; Tacoma, Wash.; Witt, Ill.; St. Hyacinthe, Can.; Athens, Ga.; Portland, Ore.; Steubenville, O.; Kane, Pa.; Everett, Wash.; La Salle, Ill.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Canon City, Col.; Ogden, Utah; Lewiston, Idaho; Boulder, Col.; Independence, Col.; Lafayette, Ind.; Portsmouth, O.; Morristown, N. J.; Putnam, Conn.; Leadville, Col.

The Sympathetic Strike.

The "sympathetic strike" has come to be recognized as being thoroughly compatible with our professed principles of brotherhood and unity. Some of the most noted wars in history—the recent unpleasantness with Spain, which most of our enemies have approved of all along, for instance—have been sympathetic wars. If ours is not the kind of charity which is willing to fly to the succor of the helpless, it does not amount to much.

The Union Label.

Ask for it.

Look at it.

Talk about it.

Teach it to your children.

Be proud of it and guard its rights sacredly, because it protects you.

The Labor Press as an Educator.

The labor press of this country has a mission to perform that, if pursued sacredly and sincerely, will eventually make this class of newspapers a more powerful agency for good than the partisan press of the day. The political press of to day is not an educator, as the press was at one time regarded. The daily press, in its editorials, colors its discussion of all questions to suit the policy of the party with which it affiliates, and it warps its editorial page so as to be in harmony with its party. There are very few newspapers, indeed, that have the independence to discuss political and economic questions in a logical and impartial manner, so that justice and right may prevail. The growth of journalism of recent years has transferred the dominant power and influence from the editorial sanctum to the business office. The managing power may preside in the editorial sanctum, but he draws his inspiration in most cases from the business office. The power of a fat advertiser in a modern newspaper office is more potent than the mere logic of right and justice. It is within the power of the labor press of this country to become the real educators of the people in all political and economic questions. The laboring element as a class do not demand special privileges and, therefore, they do not demand that public questions be discussed from their standpoint alone. The honest toiler only demands what is just, and therefore the labor press, which is his champion, can afford to be just and impartial in its discussion of current issues. The partisan daily press must always be influenced in a greater or less degree by the demands of the party or the need of the dollar.—*Galveston Journal.*

An Ancient Strike.

The following article, written by Leon Josiah Richardson, appeared in a recent edition of the *Examiner*, and is worthy of reproduction, as it shows, according to history, that musicians were, possibly, the first "strikers" in the history of the world. It is headed, "An Ancient Strike."

"If any man is laboring under the notion that this is the first age in the world's history to grapple with strikes and labor troubles, let him consult Livy's 'History of Rome,' and read about the embarrassment which overtook the city when the musicians 'went out.' They had been accustomed from time immemorial to enjoy the annual festival, during which they were privileged to hold a feast in the temple of Jupiter, to go about the streets in gala dress, and in various other ways to enjoy special license. In the year 309 B. C., the censors decided that the festival was descending into too great freedom. Accordingly, they issued a decree that it should be done away with. This was immediately taken by the musicians of the city as a grievance. Their union held meetings and finally resolved to strike.

"What strikers ever had a better chance? For, without musicians no religious rites could be held and no sacrifice performed; moreover, without such religious ceremonials the city could not long endure. So they 'went out' in a body, and withdrew to the suburban town of Tiber—the modern Tivoli—in the hills overlooking Rome.

"Meanwhile, the Senate, which ordinarily would not have concerned itself with labor troubles, awoke to the fact that the State religion was endangered. Without delay, they sent a delegation to Tiber to treat with the malcontents. These Senators, proceeding cautiously in

the matter, thought it wise to negotiate, not in person, lest that should arouse antagonism, but through their friends, the leading citizens of Tiber. The latter, accordingly, summoned the strikers to a meeting in the town hall. The invitation, however, was coolly declined.

"Then, a holiday being at hand, certain families throughout the town engaged the musicians to perform in their several homes, 'apparently with the intention of heightening the pleasure of the feast with music. The delegation and their friends then plied the musicians with wine, of which such people are always fond, until they laid them asleep.' Hereupon, the strikers were east into wagons and carried, bag and baggage, back to Rome. When the sun rose the following morning it beat down upon the heads of the bewildered musicians, who found themselves in the forum, with a great throng of people about them.

"Before long, a conference took place. The opposing sides yielded each something, and at last satisfactory terms of settlement were hit upon.

"The following privileges were accorded the musicians: They might continue to hold an annual festival, but its length was limited to three days; they might hold a feast in the temple of Jupiter, but those taking part must be persons who were actually engaged in the vocation of rendering music at sacrifices; throughout the annual festival they might move freely about the city in festal garb, and might play their music on the streets. The strikers, on their part, agreed to remain in the city and to be in attendance at the temples whenever the favor of the gods should be sought."

The Only Remedy.

Every dollar given by the Carnegies, Rockefellers and that ilk for alleged charitable purposes is given to the rich who can well afford to buy the things thus given them. This statement is true because only the sons and daughters of the rich ever go to college. The children of the so-called middle and poorer classes are lucky if they get through the public schools, to say nothing of the high school and the college. Nearly all of the gifts of the foregoing character are given to colleges, and are chiefly for three purposes: First, to make the beneficiaries (rich men's children) adore and fawn upon the rich and riches; second, as a bribe to hush the criticism of the so-called upper classes against the accumulation of great wealth in the hands of the few, and last, but not least, because the donors have heard that no rich man can enter the kingdom of heaven, and they are now trying to square accounts with St. Peter. All of these gifts represent the amounts that the donors have robbed from the real workers, the poor struggling workmen and workingwomen of our country, and is given to the rich. The only remedy for this state of affairs is for the workers to organize and through their trade unions retain their share of this wealth and spend it on themselves and their families. Do this and we can educate our children and at our own expense. This plan will enable the poor as well as the rich to get a decent education.—*Cigarmakers' Official Journal.*

IS MONTAIGNE right in saying that there is no profit of one that is not a loss of another? It may be true in the face of present social conditions, but by and by it will be a false maxim. In the ideal state—that proclaimed by Jesus—every man's gain will be every other man's gain.

Labor Notes.

GALESBURG, Ill., barbers have established Sunday closing.

BOOT and Shoe Workers organized eight new unions last month.

A MILK-MAIDS' union is the latest candidate for favor in the industrial arena.

HONOLULU plumbers are on a strike for an increase of wages from \$5 to \$6 per day.

IN the year 1900, thirty-nine new silk manufacturing plants were established in the United States.

THE Woodworkers' Union No. 116, of Ottawa, have asked for a nine-hour day and 20 per cent. increase in wages.

THE General Workers' Union in Spain has grown enormously during the past eleven years in spite of all difficulties.

DENVER has been selected as permanent headquarters and as the place for the next convention for the Western Federation of Miners.

THE boilermakers of the Pennsylvania Engineering Works, of New Castle, Pa., have won their strike for a nine-hour day at ten hours' pay.

MANY miners of Johannesburg, S. A., have gone on strike. They refused to accept five shillings per day, the rate fixed by military order.

BAKERIES, groceries, dry goods stores and meat markets are being established by the New York Co-operative Company, which is made up of members of various trade unions.

THE greatest branch of the new Brotherhood is San Francisco Division No. 110, which has only thirty miles of railway in its territory and has 684 members, employed in every department of railway service.

NEARLY 1,000,000 women in Spain work in the fields as day laborers; 300,000 women are registered as day servants—that is, they work for their food and clothing. There is no such class anywhere else.

AT Brussels, the capital of Belgium, the proprietor of a printing office, who discharged nine of his employes because they refused to leave their union on his demand, was fined in court to the extent of 200 francs and ordered to pay damages to his printers in the amount of 1,900 francs.

Unrest in Russia.

A correspondent of a London newspaper writing from Odessa says the continued unrest among the industrial classes in Russia is causing the liveliest concern among the military and civil authorities, both central and provincial. This has been increased by the recent discovery of the movement for a general trade union of all the workmen in the iron and steel factories. He says that the government is gradually awakening to a realization of the fact that the time is approaching rapidly when it will no longer be safe to take the side of the employers against the employed as a matter of course. He quotes a significant remark made in his

presence a short time ago by an experienced inspector of Russian factories. He said: "If Russia were to find herself at war to-morrow with a great power, she might possibly be able to wage it without any obstructive drawback in the shape of internal trouble and complication, but if we should be launched into a great struggle at the end, say, of the next quinquennium, and things should drag along in the meantime in their present precarious and treacherous groove, then we should require a strong garrison in every industrial centre in the empire. We should want 200,000 or 300,000 troops in Finland and 500,000 in Poland, to say nothing of the requirements of the Caucasus. Industrial discontent and political disaffection are for fundamental reasons you will readily understand synonymous and inseparable terms and quantities as applied to the mass of my countrymen."

An English View of Hanna.

There is not much to awaken the spirit of national vanity, alert as it is in the States, about a political system in which Senator Hanna is one of the greatest and most powerful figures. Not that Senator Hanna is a wicked man. He is simply a kind of man that a respectable neighborhood would be shy of putting on its district council in this country—that is to say, there is nothing to distinguish him from an uncultivated, slightly brutal, ignorantly forcible and hard-headed vulgarian. Self-confidence and energy rule him, as they should rule a politician; but, knowing all the world of business, he can think of nothing higher. No tradition makes him bow to men whose intuitions are of more practical value than the whole of his experience or teaches him to recognize that the government of a nation is a field for qualities of sympathy and imagination and sane idealism.

This is the man who set Mr. McKinley in his present place in 1896 and kept him there; who is believed (we think erroneously) to guide Mr. McKinley's footsteps still. And his is not an exceptional figure among the politicians of his country, but a normal one. With his great store of accumulated personal power he works the Republican party machine, and the party machines are at the heart of American politics.—*London Speaker.*

Courtesy Pays.

"If they don't want us to bite, they shouldn't treat us like dogs." This remark of a coal miner during the last strike in Pennsylvania is quoted by a writer in *The Independent* who has made a study of labor questions, Herbert N. Casson, as illustrating one cause of strikes which might and should be avoided. Mr. Casson has advised and conferred with the labor leaders in many important strikes of late years, and he holds that lack of a little common courtesy on the part of the employer is a very frequent means of exasperating the members of unions to the point of lawbreaking. He says that it often happens that representatives of unions are not only refused a hearing, but are sworn at and ordered out of the office, and that this creates a feeling of bitter resentment in the minds of the workers, which bears fruit not infrequently in the destruction of life and property. On the other hand, he declares, when the employer is willing to confer with the secretary of the union and a strike takes place without any previous ill feeling there is rarely any violence or hoodlumism.

When patronizing advertisers, mention THE CARPENTER.

OPEN FORUM

The All-Absorbing Question of Trusts.

Editor CARPENTER:

Any one who has thoughtfully reflected on this question will readily concede that it is not likely to advance the interests of the industrial community, either individually or collectively. Workingmen, and especially trade unions, may take it that it means more than appears on the surface. Consider for a moment how the incidence of indirect taxation operates; and as nearly every article produced, from the child's feeding bottle to the last receptacle of all that is mortal, is within the scope of this octopus-like creation of capital, it follows, as a natural sequence, that the purchasing power of the worker's wages is greatly reduced.

In most civilized countries, when a tax is levied, it is by consent of the people through their representatives, but these magnates of the commercial world can do it and the people have no power to prevent them. As the great majority of the people are the wage-earners—the workers—it becomes an act of oppression on the part of capital and throws the people back to an age when barbarism was dominant and all-powerful; a condition which we fondly hoped would never be revived again.

These colossal combinations are a menace to our hardly won civilization. Let us just for a moment glance at their nature and the purposes for which they are formed. There being some difference between one class of trusts and another, it is necessary to define it by dividing them into two classes. First, those amalgamations which are established with the sole object of obtaining entire control of the market, raising prices at the will of their originators and for their exclusive benefit, may be considered as being inimical to the interests of the public. Second, those that are established with the entirely legitimate object of profiting by the economies made possible by production on a very large scale, by the minute division of labor, the reduction of the cost of management, the greater specialization of trades and the adoption of the most approved methods and latest improvements effected by mechanical science.

No one, I think, having the public welfare at heart, will approve of those in class No. 1, for in them we perceive elements of antagonism and aggression. Since the formation of the great steel trust, there seems to have arisen a world-wide conspiracy to tax the public by the same agencies, both in England and on the Continent of Europe.

There's no denying the fact that American conditions as they now exist are being extensively adopted. In an interesting article I read the other day it was stated that 75 per cent. of what a man requires there is trust property; and in support of this it said: "The Booth trust with its \$5,000,000 supplies the fish; the \$55,000,000 biscuit the biscuits; the \$20,000,000 cigar trust and the \$12,500,000 match trust gives him his after dinner smoke; the \$150,000,000 flour trust provides his bread, the \$20,000,000 united fruit trust his dessert and vegetables; the \$15,000,000 dairy trust his milk and butter; one of the two great whisky trusts, whose capital aggregates \$180,000,000, provides his grog; the \$75,000,000 candy trust, and the \$75,000,000 sugar trust, all kinds of sweet things. His feet sink into the luxurious wares of the \$50,000,000 carpet

trust. His journeys are made in the cars of the Pullman trust, which glide almost imperceptibly over the rails supplied by the \$250,000,000 Carnegie trust. Then there are the newspapers and telegraphs, all trust controlled."

Now in a land that boasts of \$9,750,000,000 of trust stock, it is not surprising to find these human vultures enriching themselves out of the people who eat, drink and wear just as much, if not more, than ever they did. I am sure it cannot tend to advance the happiness of the people that the danger should confront them of being thrown back to a condition that was supposed to have been consigned to oblivion, with no hope of a future resurrection. The people of both England and America, as well as on the Continent of Europe, have acquired a stronger communal force; they have clearer views of equity and justice between man and man; but if this system goes unchecked, the whole of our industrial and social advancement, so hardly achieved, will receive a severe blow.

I do not profess to be a keen analyst of past events, nor predict what may take place in the future, but it does not require any great amount of perception or genius to foretell who will be the greatest sufferers from the arbitrary action of these combinations. The question looms largely before us, and it is destined to become a very important one and labor in all its forms ought to master all its bearings. If the present generation could be made to understand the wretched, miserable and oppressive condition of the people in the past, at the beginning of the last century, they would more fully recognize the power and scope of the evil by which they are threatened; the study of past events suggests this, and no one with an observant eye and an understanding brain can doubt that in the growth of industrial monopoly they see the greatest danger that our modern civilization has ever had to face. Day by day as we eat, drink and work, more and more power is passing into the hands of fewer persons, and this power is real, mind you, not like political power, more or less of a sham. A writer on labor questions says: "Within twenty years, if this industrial and monetary power maintains the same rate of progress as it has done in the last two decades, the directors of these colossal trusts can, if they choose, create a famine or paralyze one-half of the industry of the whole world by a call through a telephone or a message through a cable, and will wield a power for evil greater than was ever possessed by any of the imperial Caesars."

That, of course, is a very pessimistic way of looking at it, because it is silent on other great powers—the power of the people and the power of unionism. I do not believe there has been more in the past than what is to come. I believe there is more to come in the people's favor in the future than what there has been in the past, notwithstanding all the power of capital to suppress it.

But of that, more at another time.

JUSTITIA,
Horwich Lane, Eng.

Come Together.

Editor CARPENTER:

I am a strong believer in trade unionism. Organized labor has everything within its reach, if it will only stretch forth its hand and secure it. The bane of the country to-day is class legislation—the statute books teeming with laws specially enacted for the benefit of capitalism at the expense of the working people. As long as those laws remain where they are, they will be made use of to the fullest extent to carry out the purposes of

their framing—namely, to so strongly entrench capital that it will nearly be impossible for labor to dislodge it. Nearly impossible, we say, because we believe there is a way of compelling capital to leave its strongholds, and labor must unite—weld itself into a combination powerful enough to elect its own lawmakers and enact statutes that shall be just and equitable. Missionary effort is necessary in this direction, and every trade unionist should use his best endeavors to induce non-union men to join his organization and lessen the number outside of true labor ranks. When this is done, it will not be long before capital and labor will be governed by just and equitable legislation.

JOHN CHENOWETH,
Local No. 398.

Do You Ask for the Working Card?

If you don't, you are running the risk of working with a non-union man and violating the laws of your organization. That means charges, trials and trouble. To avoid it, ask for the card. It protects you!

THE workers never did and never will gain anything, except through their own protests and by their own efforts.—*Brewery Workers' Journal.*

Vortrag von Wilhelm Zimmermann vor Union 168, Toledo, Ohio.

Die heutige Produktionsweise bringt es mit, daß ein Jeder sich irgend einer Unterstützungs-Kasse anschließt. Die Gewerkschaften sind nun gewissermaßen eine Versicherungsanstalt. Sie versichern die ihnen angehörigen Arbeiter gegen unvorhergesehene Fälle; gewähren meistens Unterstützung bei Krankheit, Todesfällen und Beschäftigungslosigkeit. Vornehmlich aber gewähren sie Schutz gegen die übertriebene Herrschaft der Bosse. Ich sage gegen die übertriebene Herrschaft. Aber jede Herrschaft des Menschen über den Menschen ist übertrieben. Und weil nun die Gewerkschaften nur einen gewissen beschränkten Schutz gegen den Kapitalismus im Sinne haben, so liegt darin etwas Mangelhaftes, was wir beseitigen müssen und können, indem wir die gewerkschaftlichen Verbindungen der Arbeiter nicht als Selbstzweck betrachten, sondern nur als eine Vorstufe zur gänzlichen Beseitigung des Kapitalismus. Der sozialistische Gewerkschaftler betrachtet seine Union zunächst als eine Abtheilung aller organisierten und unorganisierten Arbeiter des betreffenden Gewerbes, als eine Abtheilung der nächsten Central Labor Union, alle Central Labor Unions als Abtheilung der Gesamt-Arbeiterschaft der Republik, und die Republik als Abtheilung der vereinigten Proletarier aller Länder.

Auf diese umfassende Betrachtung hält der sozialistische Gewerkschaftler seinen Blick gerichtet und verliert sich keinen Augenblick in dem beschränkten Kreis der unpolitischen Gewerkschaften, welche ihre Verbindung nur als Versicherungsanstalt und nicht als eine Vorstufe betrachten.

Ein solcher Gewerkschaftler ist nicht lässig und faul; der Blick auf das entfernte hohe Ziel macht ihn erst recht energisch. In jedem Streife, in jedem Disput mit den Bosse, in jedem Kampf der Arbeitgeber mit dem Arbeiter stellt er sich in den Vordergrund.

„Wer des Kleinen nicht acht“, bekommt nie des Großen Macht.“ Wer über den Kleinen das Große, über den Zielen der Gewerkschaften die Ziele der gesamten Arbeiterklasse vergißt, bleibt doch nur ein Krämer. Wenn der sozialistische Gewerkschaftler in seiner Union sich vereinzelt findet und mit seiner wissenschaftlichen Anschauung der Arbeitsverhältnisse in der Minorität ist, darf er deshalb nicht verzagen und an sich selbst irre werden. Unablässig wird er sich bemühen, mit dem Geist der Aufklärung Propaganda zu machen. Auch wird er nach Gestalt der Umstände seinen Eifer zügeln, bis der unvermeidliche Drang der äußeren Verhältnisse ihm hilft und den Genossen die Augen öffnet.

Derfelbe soll und darf unter keinen Umständen verzagen. Wenn auch die Unmöglichkeit so groß ist, daß Götter sie vergebens bekämpfen, die geschichtliche Entwicklung ist stärker als die Götter und wirft Alles über

den Haufen, was der Unverstand sich bauen mag.—Der Geist in den Köpfen ist gut, wird aber erst unüberwindlich durch die Unterstützung, welche er von den gährenden Verhältnissen der Wirklichkeit empfängt.

Nicht nur die sozialistische Agitation, mehr noch der Kapitalismus, welcher die Uebelstände nothwendig im Gefolge hat, öffnen den Menschen von Tag zu Tag die Augen mehr und mehr.—Weil sich unsere Genossen gar zu viel auf das stützen, was sie wissen und hören, und gar zu wenig bauen auf das, was unbewußt, in den sogenannten toten Dingen, gährt und treibt, darum erlahmen sie oft vorschnell in der Begeisterung ihrer Thatkraft.

Verheimlichen wir uns das nicht.—Die Pflege der Gewerkschaften ist ein höchst wichtiges Stück Arbeit und die freudige Mitwirkung daran verdienstvoll für Jeden. Zur Befreiung der arbeitenden Klasse muß die Herrschaft der reichsten Klasse umgewandelt werden in eine Klasse der besten Sachverständigen.

Die Gewerkschaften sind die zur Herrschaft berufenen Sachverständigen der Produktionsmittel der Zukunft.

Auf die Frage, wie und in welcher Art diese zukünftige Produktion eingerichtet wird, ist zunächst zu antworten: Sie wird der Reihe nach die Mängel verbessern, welche wir heute beklagen. Mit der Verbesserung der Gewerkschaften muß sie anfangen und damit Stück um Stück fortfahren, nach dem Nothwendigsten und Allgemeinsten das wieder Erfolgreichste einzuführen etc.; daran ist zu merken, wie die Kritik des Bestehenden richtiger ist, wie die sogenannte Ausmalung der künftigen privaten Gesellschaft. Die Kritik des Bestehenden hat uns die großen Mängel kennen gelehrt. Davon ist der erste die politische Herrschaft der reichen Leute. Setzen wir nun die vereinigten Gewerkschaftsleute an ihre Stellen und nehmen wir die politische Gewalt in unsere Hände.—Dann verwandeln wir das gesetzliche Recht der interessierten reichen Leute in das gesetzliche Recht, welches sich für die arbeitende Klasse interessiert. Das Erste und Nothwendigste, was dann Gewerkschaftsleute zu thun haben, ist, der Gesetzgebung eine arbeiterfreundliche Tendenz zu geben. Mit der politischen Herrschaft dieser Tendenz ist die neue Gesellschaft schon gewonnen.—Der zweite große Mangel, woran wir heute leiden, ist die unregelmäßige Produktion. Jeder einzelne Kapitalist läßt arbeiten, ohne daß er berechnet, was produziert werden muß und was nicht.

Wenn die gewerkschaftliche Central Labor Union im Besitz der Gesetzgebung ist, wird sie zunächst eine genaue statistische Aufnahme machen, was und wie viel zu produzieren nothwendig ist, was das Volk erfordert. Man wird unterdeß die Leute beschäftigen, so gut es eben geht, in der Zwischenzeit die Beschäftigungslosen aus dem reichen Vorrath unterhalten, der in den Händen der Monopolisten ist, der ihnen jedoch nur als Steueranlage im Interesse des allgemeinen Wohls entnommen wird.

Die Central Labor Union der Republik wird sich verpflichtet halten, alle unbeschäftigten Arbeiter zu beschäftigen.

Sobald in einem Uebergangsstadium die Zustände dazu nicht geeignet und die Leute gezwungen sind zu feiern, ist die Republik verpflichtet, sie gerade so lohnend, wie die von ihr beschäftigten Arbeiter gelohnt werden. Aber sie empfangen diesen Lohn nicht als Armenunterstützung, sondern als zur Disposition stehende Arbeiter, für ihre Bereitwilligkeit. Dies zu bekunden, werden sich vielleicht Beschäftigte und Unbeschäftigte abwechseln. Sofern die Arbeiter dafür gesorgt haben und weiter sorgen, daß die Tendenz ihrer Regierung eine arbeiterfreundliche ist, wird in der Lohnfrage die umgekehrte Tendenz herrschen; man wird die schwere Arbeit des Sachträgers, wenn nicht besser, doch wenigstens so menschlich lohnend, wie die der Minister und hoher Beamten.

Kurzum, der Gegenstand ist viel zu groß und mannigfaltig, um auszumalen, wie das Alles werden wird.

Genug, wenn die Central Volks Labor Union erst im Besitz der Macht ist, findet alles Andere sich von selbst. Um dieses zu erreichen, ist es die Pflicht namentlich der organisierten Arbeiter, damit anzufangen, uns mehr an dem öffentlichen Leben zu betheiligen und wenn es dann zur Wahl kommt, unsere Ueberzeugung dadurch auszusprechen, daß wir für dasjenige Ticket unsere Stimmen abgeben, das nach unserer Ueberzeugung das beste ist, nämlich das der sozialdemokratischen Arbeiter-Partei.

Das sind wir uns selbst und unseren Nachkommen schuldig.

It is a mistake to think that women are less intellectual than men. The brain that can comprehend and carry the fancy work directions given in the fashion paper is surely equal to any question of state.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1901.



The Good in Unionism.

"What good is unionism?" we frequently hear asked. In the majority of cases the query is put by persons who have amassed a competency by driving a hard bargain all their lives and, like Shylock, demand the pound of flesh while they pinch the penny until the American eagle screeches. Of course, to this class of humanity unionism is as naturally repugnant as holy water is to the devil, because it interferes with their ambition to accumulate wealth. Sighs, tears and groans mean nothing to them. They are callous to all such emotions, and if the truth were known they are the music which their withered souls delight in. Again, there is another class, and among the laboring people, who believe that unionism is bad; that it has never done any good nor that it can accomplish anything. They are on a par with the people whom Columbus once taught how to make an egg stand on end, and with the lapse of time we hope that these doubting Thomases will have the scales torn from their eyes and will realize their error. Daily there are accessions being made to the union ranks. As regularly there are announcements of increased pay with a reduction of the hours of labor, which is a consummation devoutly to be desired.

The spirit of unionism was infused into the world by God when he breathed the breath of life in all nature. To each he gave what was necessary for its existence, and it was only the avarice of man that has perverted the divine mandate to man, "increase and multiply," to "fleece and mortify" your fellow-man.

This idea prevails to such an extent that any one who to-day runs counter to it among the wealthy classes is accused of possessing anarchistic ideas.

When we consider, however, that it is in America where the most stupendous combinations of capital are taking place daily, where the labor market is being reduced, where the capitalists are constantly getting control of the virgin material until it is floated on the market as a manufactured product and labor is at their mercy, then what must the workman do?

There is but one recourse and the only salvation of the toiler, and that is to be found in unionism. The quicker this condition is recognized the better it will be for humanity in general.

It will produce an equilibrium between labor and capital; it will mean more settled conditions and will bring greater prosperity to the capitalist and wage-worker alike. Labor is willing to work, but it will not be enslaved. Unionism, therefore, is the one recourse to safety.—*Reading Labor Advocate.*

The McDonnell Testimonial.

The following appeal has been issued to the organized wage-workers of the country in behalf of a testimonial to Joseph P. McDonnell, the veteran labor editor of Paterson, N. J.:

"The name and services of Joseph P. McDonnell should be familiar to all trade unionists, and indeed to all interested in economic and social reform.

"For more than a quarter of a century Mr. McDonnell has championed the cause of labor and human rights with unabating

zeal. His devotion to the cause he espoused in his youth has been proven by sacrifice and imprisonment.

"His unquestioned ability would have won him a competence in any other field of activity. He has preferred poverty with honor to wealth and dishonor. The apathy and indifference of those for whom he worked failed to dishearten him.

"The *Labor Standard*, of which he has been editor for these twenty-five years, has never been lowered. Its voice has been for eight hours and higher wages; for union and liberty; for that better distribution of opportunity and wealth that comes with the reign of equity.

"It is meet and proper that we who now enjoy some of the fruits of the agitation and organization of the past should seek to show our appreciation of unrequited service, by tendering a substantial testimonial to Mr. Joseph P. McDonnell."

This appeal has been approved by the American Federation of Labor and the New York Central Federated Union. All subscriptions are payable to the Treasurer, John H. O'Connor, 335 Main street, Paterson, N. J.

Steel Workers vs. The Trust.

The Iron and Steel Workers of America are face to face with the giant trust of our time. Many have been the inquiries from the outside public as to whether our affiliated organization, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel and Tin Workers, could not have avoided this conflict?

We answer without hesitation, that the present contest could have been avoided with but one result, and that, the dissolution of the organization of the workers, and with it the destruction of the scale of prices. Then reduction after reduction of wages would be inevitable until the lowest possible point has been reached.

The point upon which negotiations finally broke off was that the trust tried to make it a condition of employment that the men in the non-union mills should refrain from joining any union. The Amalgamated Association insisted upon their right to endeavor to organize these non-union men into the union, and to finally secure for them the wage scale paid in union mills, these union mills operated, too, by this same trust. In other words, the Amalgamated Association was endeavoring to protect the rights of these men to organize for mutual protection, whenever they should desire to do so. The trust was attempting to take the right from them.

In this struggle our members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will receive the cordial sympathy and support of all unions. We know that any action they take will be within their full lawful and moral rights.—*The Federationist.*

An Object Lesson.

When the reporters on the Columbus *Press-Post* were locked out and college boys put in their places to scab it, the printers, stereotypers and other workers laid down their tools and walked out. The paper was paralyzed, showing that industrial organization is effective where autonomy on narrow craft lines is a curse.

Barring the Militia.

The New York Central Federation Union has almost unanimously adopted a resolution debarring any man who is a member of the militia from a seat in that body. The local unions are also taking action to oust militiamen or prevent them from joining such organizations.

Please Accept Thanks.

At the desire of Unions Nos. 104 and 346, of Dayton, O., we publish a list of local unions who rendered them aid in their recent lockout from June 20 to July 22, inclusive. They also wish to express their thanks for the assistance given:

The lockout, which occurred on May 11, was brought to a close on July 10. No agreement was signed by the contractors, but the men are working nine hours, at 25 cents per hour. All the men are now at work, but all traveling "chips" are advised to keep away from Dayton, as it is one of the worst paid towns in the country. The business men are opposed to the unions, and the next fight will be for eight hours and at least a man's wages.

No. 181, Chicago, Ill.	\$25 00
199, Chicago, Ill.	5 00
541, Washington, Pa.	3 00
93, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10 00
62, Chicago, Ill.	25 00
430, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5 00
561, Pittsburg, Kan.	5 00
142, Pittsburg, Pa.	100 00
227, Philadelphia, Pa.	2 00
652, Elwood, Ind.	5 00
154, Kewanee, Ill.	5 00
431, Brazil, Ind.	5 00
716, Zanesville, O.	10 00
291, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10 00
363, Elgin, Ill.	5 00
147, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5 00
280, Lockport, N. Y.	10 00
419, Chicago, Ill.	25 00
216, Allegheny, Pa.	15 00
416, Chicago, Ill.	10 00
59, Saginaw, Mich.	10 00
District Council, Chicago, Ill.	25 00
458, Lawrence, Kan.	2 00
5, St. Louis, Mo.	10 00
18, Hamilton, Ontario, Can.	2 00
16, Springfield, Ill.	10 00
417, Colorado City, Col.	2 00
325, Paterson, N. J.	10 00
360, Galesburg, Ill.	5 00
203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10 00
515, Colorado Springs, Col.	10 00
230, Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.	5 00
10, Chicago, Ill.	15 00
633, Madison, Ill.	2 00
571, Carnegie, Pa.	2 00
465, Ardmore, Pa.	10 00
698, Newport, Ky.	5 00
21, Batavia, N. Y.	2 00
457, New York, N. Y.	25 00
11, Cleveland, O.	10 00
767, Ottumwa, Iowa	10 00
749, Mount Vernon, O.	5 00
39, Cleveland, O.	6 50
66, Jamestown, N. Y.	2 00
212, Chicago, Ill.	10 00
775, Gray's Harbor, Washington	7 50
226, Traverse City, Mich.	5 00
238, Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
791, Petosky, Mich.	5 00
60, Indianapolis, Ind.	5 00
514, Hiteman, Iowa.	1 00
254, Pittsburg, Pa.	2 00
235, Riverside, Cal.	5 00
769, Pasadena, Cal.	10 00
41, Champaign, Ill.	2 00
46, Sault St. Marie, Mich.	4 00
605, Jacksonville, Fla.	5 00
185, Cleburne, Tex.	5 00
476, New York, N. Y.	25 00
112, Butte Mon.	10 00
\$587 50	

Union Men, Take Notice.

Under date of July 25, the American Federation of Labor has issued the following in reference to the strike of the American Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and all members of the U. B. are requested to govern themselves accordingly:

"It is necessary to call your attention to the strike of the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the United States for uniform scale and recognition. They have it well in hand. The strike will be successful. The greater the effort made by organized labor to prevent the trust from securing men to take the place of the strikers, the sooner will the trust agree to a settlement.

"You are therefore requested to notify all workmen through central body or labor paper to keep away from the strike

centre; and also, if you hear of any attempt on the part of the trust to secure laborers of any kind, notify T. J. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, 326 Fourth avenue, Shannon Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., so that he can take such action necessary to thwart at every point their efforts to secure men to take the place of those who are now out on strike."

Textile Workers' Union No. 150, of Danville, Va., has issued a circular calling upon all union men and women to prevent, if possible, the sale of the goods of the River Side cotton mills, whose employes have been on strike since April 1 against a return to the eleven-hour day, the management having conceded the ten-hour day on the 1st of January of the present year. The goods of the concern have been placed on the unfair list by the American Federation of Labor.

The Dunning Grocery Company, of Binghamton, N. Y., are making extensive repairs to their block, preparatory to installing a large and complete department store, under the title of "The Metropolitan." All the work is being done by scab labor entirely, notwithstanding promises made to the contrary. The Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council have, consequently, declared the firm unfair, and all union men have been advised to withdraw patronage.

Local Union No. 311, of Joplin, Mo., has placed the Brand-Dunwoody Milling Company, of that city, on the unfair list, for the reason that they have had all of their carpenter work done by non-union men, and absolutely refused to employ any union men on their works. Union men are requested not to use any flour, bran or any product made by the Brand-Dunwoody Milling Company, and get their friends to do likewise, and endeavor to make the interdict against this firm of the most thorough character.

A Servant Girls' Union.

The Chicago branch of the Women's International Label League is to start a crusade for the organization of a union of the servant girls of that city. The work of organizing is to begin at once. The union will announce a regular scale of wages. An eight-hour day will be demanded, with extra pay for holidays and overtime. It will also be stipulated how many afternoons in each week a servant girl may have for recreation. It is estimated that there are more than 60,000 girls and women in Chicago who will join in the movement. They will work in sympathy with affiliated organizations of female labor.

It Pays to be a Union Man.

Labor leaders at the head of labor organizations make a mistake by injecting too much sentiment and not enough business into the union work. Our idea is that it pays to be a union man—it is a business proposition—and that idea should be carefully figured out and made simple and plain to the most humble man. It is all tommyrot for men to be always talking about what they are sacrificing for their fellowmen. On the principle of "us crooks must stand together," every skilled mechanic should be taught that it pays to be a union man.—*Western Labor, Omaha.*

THE average age of man has been increased seven years and six months in the last hundred years. This is due to increased sanitation and advancement in medicine and surgery, and improved conditions of the laboring class secured through organization and concentration of effort.

An Appeal to Non-Union Men.

Dr H. W. Beville, a prominent citizen of Bowling Green, Ky., recently delivered an able address on labor unions before Local Union No. 725, which was enthusiastically received. Among other things he said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Union: He who spake, as never man spake, said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." It is a favorite maxim of the American people. United We Stand, Divided We Fall. Success in anything depends on union. If the laborers ever get their rights they will get them through a united effort. All labor has secured thus far has been through unions. I cannot understand why a workingman can stay out of the union of his craft; or how any one can oppose and run down trade unions. Ignorance, the foster mother of prejudice and superstition, alone can account for it. A drowning man is more excusable for rejecting the rope thrown to him, or the woman in the burning building turning away from the brave fireman who risks his own life to save her, than the laborer is in refusing to join the union. The drowning man only saves himself, while the mechanic who joins the union helps thousands of workmen to get their rights. I can see why combines and trusts can be opposed to trade unions, but in God's name I cannot see why a workingman can be opposed to his best interests, for in opposing unions you are opposing your best and your families' interest. You may say you are not opposed to the union, but don't want to join. You are mistaken, my brother. If you are not for us you are against us. By staying out of the union you are encouraging the capitalists in their oppression of labor. But for non-union men the trusts would have to grant the laborer his honest demands. For instance, all the gold in the world, all the machinery and wealth of the world could not turn a wheel but for labor, and if all laborers were in the trade unions it would take but an hour to settle all their wrongs and get their rights. Non-union men, don't you know by staying out of the union you arm your contractor with the most deadly weapon to use on wages? You ask how? I will tell you. You are getting \$2.50 a day, a tramp carpenter comes along, and tells your boss that he will work for one dollar a day. It is to his interest to employ him, you are discharged, what redress have you? None. But suppose all on that building belong to the union, and your boss spoke of discharging you for a tramp, every man on that work would stop.

Again, you are a free man, and armed with flesh, and like other men have as much right to resent an insult as any other man. Your foreman insults you and you knock him down. This foreman shows his cowardice by discharging you. What protection have you out of the union? None.

A quack doctor and a scab workman are the twin imps of nothing. How can you ever expect to get an eight-hour system of labor outside of the union. In staying out of the union you help keep the laboring child, girl, woman and man in bondage to the long-hour system and thereby hold them in ignorance and poverty. I claim that the twenty-four hours should be divided as follows in three equal parts: First, eight hours for God's blessed sleep so the brain can rest, the lost vitality be restored and the spirit refreshed by happy dreams. Second, eight hours for work, honest work, that the workman will take pride in; work that he will not be ashamed of; work that will not be a burden, but a delight. Third, eight hours for recreation, study and domestic enjoy-

ment. When the Bible said that the laborer is worthy of his hire it means more than simple pay in dollars and cents. It means that he is entitled to rest, recreation, time for self-culture and attention to his family.

The merchant counts his rent and expenses, and says he cannot afford to sell his ware for less than he is asking. Has not the carpenter the same right to say my rent is so much, and the support of my family is so much, and I cannot work for any less?

Five carpenters are working on a building, they have to work ten hours for a day. They form a union and demand an eight-hour system. This gives an extra man a job. You may say the six men will cost the contractor more than the five. I say it will not, for it does not come out of the contractor's pocket, as he puts in the labor when he bids on the building. So no one loses, but more men are put to work.

Trade Union Constitutions.

A decision of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, 1st Dep., recently, applied to the case of a trade union the rule in regard to voluntary associations "that the constitution and by-laws are the sole rule that governs the relations between the association and its members, and that the courts cannot redress any action of the association in expelling or punishing a member, when such action has been taken in accordance with the express provisions of the constitution and by-laws." The case in hand was that of *Austin vs. Dutcher*, Austin having been a member, and Dutcher being president, of New York City Division, No. 105, of the Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The constitution of the association authorized the expulsion of members for disgraceful conduct, and required that charges be made in writing and referred to a committee, which should furnish accused with a copy thereof, and notify him to appear for trial. Austin was charged in writing with theft, and a committee appointed, which served a copy of the charge on him, and notified him that the committee would present its findings at a certain time, and requested him to be present. The committee reported to him at this meeting and the charges were presented, and oral and written statements of facts made. Austin then requested, orally and in writing, that he be given a copy of the charge and a bill of particulars and asked for time to make a defence, but he did not deny knowledge of the charge or assert his innocence. His requests were refused and he was expelled. Austin thereupon brought action for his reinstatement as a member of the association, but the complaint was dismissed at the trial and this judgment was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division on the ground that the rule above quoted applied in all particulars to the case. (67 N. Y. Suppl., 819.)

Selfishness the Root of All Evil.

Selfishness is the root of all evil. Every wage-earner who lives solely for himself, and thinks not of the benefit he may confer on his brothers by casting in his lot with them in the union, deserves the evil which that course is bound to bring upon his head. Organized labor is a vast mutually helpful brotherhood, while "scab" labor is a selfish, individualistic and anarchistic state of affairs, which, if persisted in, would soon take the world back to the iniquities of feudalism.—*Journal of Labor*.

A Rare Case.

At last a judge has been found with backbone enough to refuse to issue an injunction. J. T. Underhill, of Covington, Ky., sought to obtain an injunction against the striking plumbers of that city. The plaintiff asserted that his business, which constituted a property right and was entitled to protection, had been damaged by the defendants, and that a judge, one individual, sitting in equity, must hear the evidence, determine the facts, and then by fine and imprisonment enforce his judgment; that no jury should intervene, and that no barrier should stand between the judge and the liberty of the defendants. Judge Tarvin, before whom the cause was heard, held that in case the plaintiff's property rights had suffered as claimed, the laws of the State afforded him remedy, and would relieve him if action was brought in the proper way. He further ruled that there was nothing in the laws of Kentucky requiring him to issue an injunction as prayed for by the plaintiff, and positively declined to usurp the powers and prerogative of a jury, or to exercise arbitrary power by means of the process of injunction, until the law of the State made it his duty to do so. He overruled the motion for an injunction.

Boy Beats Big Trust.

Peter J. Cook, a lad 17 years old, has sued the American Tobacco Company, a trust with a capital of \$100,000,000, for 83 cents, and has obtained judgment for the amount. Peter needed the money, which represented wages due him for making 2,000 cigarettes, and he felt that a principle was involved. Although Peter may have failed in the tobacco business, his lack of success was not due to the fact that grit and perseverance were left out of his character.

Peter lives in Danville, Va. It was there that he had the opportunity of beginning his fight for fame and fortune under the guidance of the American Tobacco Company. He worked for three days. The first day he rolled 500 cigarettes, and became convinced that he would earn his \$2 a week in his new vocation. He began his labors on Monday. When he left the factory Wednesday afternoon he had made 2,000 cigarettes and was proud of his record. It was, therefore, a surprise to him when the foreman told him that the company would dispense with his services because he was "incompetent." He asked for the money due him. The foreman said that under the rules of the concern "learners" could not receive any compensation if they were discharged within a fortnight after entering the company's employment.

This was at first a crushing blow, but Peter is a youth of resources. He peremptorily demanded the 83 cents which the trust owed him, and he refused to be pacified.

"I will have my money," he declared. "I don't care what your rules are—they are unfair, and I will prove it." The foreman and other employes laughed at him.

"I'll sue for my money," said the lad. They laughed the louder.

"Go ahead and sue," the foreman advised. Peter took the advice.

It seemed a huge legal joke that the plucky young American started. No one took the matter seriously—at first—no one but Peter, and least of all the officials of the trust. But the determined boy devoted all his energy to the case, working quietly. The result was that when the case was heard in court there was next to no defence, and the decision was in favor of the plaintiff.

Then the tobacco men woke up. They asked for a new trial. It was granted. The plaintiff did not even make an objection. Yet with all the trust's resources, with all its internal machinery set going, the second verdict was like the first. The strongest argument in defence of the American corporation's disputed edict was that it was based on an old English law.

The case has established a precedent dangerous to the trust, for other lads treated in a similar manner have been given courage to assert their rights. Suits have already been entered amounting to several hundred dollars.

Peter's determined fight has procured for him a position. He is errand boy in the office of the clerk of the court at Danville, and he says "it's 'way ahead of rolling cigarettes."

Peter has collected his 83 cents. Wise-aces of Danville declare that it may be the nucleus of a fortune. The boy has been advised to put his money in a savings bank.

The American Tobacco Trust paid the court costs, which amounted to several weeks' wages of "learners."—*Inter-Ocean*.

Plain Talk.

The *National Labor Standard*, of Paterson, thus talks plain to members of trade unions:

You denounce scabs!
You ask for high wages!
And yet you buy non-union made goods.
You buy goods without the union label.
You denounce scab labor and support scab goods.
And the labor press which defends and advocates your interests you do not support.

No! You prefer to support papers which voice the views of your masters.

You ask others to support you in your fights, but you are not willing to support your supporters.

Is this manly?
How much above scabbism is it?

Just ponder over this and resolve to do better in the future.

Had Barrels of Money.

In Cincinnati a prominent minister, investigating the strike of the machinists, started to quiz a striker in the presence of Attorneys Eugene Poacey and W. H. Gazlay.

"How much did you get, my good man?"

"Two dollars a day."

"Two dollars a day. Why that is good wages. What did you do with it?"

"I'll tell you, but don't let it get out," said the striker, satirically, "after I paid taxes, assessments, living expenses for a family of six, I placed the balance in a flour barrel, and when it was full I headed it up and began on another barrel. My cellar is full of barrels of money."—*Cleveland Citizen*.

Take Notice.

The relatives of C. E. Wofford, a member of the U. B., who died recently at Beaumont, Tex., are requested to correspond with J. P. Worley, Box 306, Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 392, of that place.

"I AM sick of the talk about the nobility of the laborer and the dignity of labor. The laborer to-day is not noble, and his labor is not dignified. No, the worker of our time is for the most part a self-degrading drudge, and his profit-making toil is an imbruting task."—*H. M. Hyndman*.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Veneered Buildings.

From W. T., St. Thomas, Ont.:

Replying to "Fun for 2," of Grand Rapids, Mich., who asks in May issue of THE CARPENTER, I send the following, all of which I have tried and found good. The usual manner in this country is to have a good stone foundation, which must be built so as to have a projection of 5 inches all round beyond the line of work-work. An ordinary balloon frame is then erected, and this is boarded on one or two sides as may be decided upon. If boarded on the one side only, as shown in Fig. 1, the boarding may be nailed on

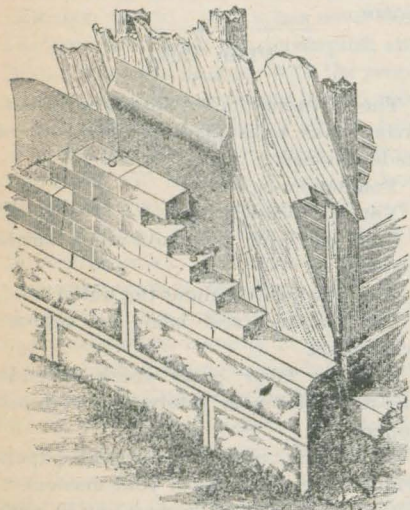


FIG. 1. BRICK VENEERING ON BOARDS.

diagonally as represented in the sketch, or the boards may be nailed on the studding horizontally. Building paper is then tacked over the boarding, as shown, and the bricks are then laid on the projecting stone foundation. The bricks must be all face bricks of the best quality, laid on their joints, and may be laid in colored mortar. The bricks are all stretchers, and the joints are all broken, as shown in the sketch. Along every fourth or fifth course of bricks, wall ties made of 3-16" galvanized iron wire are made fast to the wood-work, and the projecting ends are built into the brick-work, thus making the whole mass a solid piece of work. The ties are shown in the sketch, the distance between them on the same course of bricks being about 3 feet.

If wooden window and door sills are used, they may be cut back between the studs a few inches, and must run over the outside of the brick-work to give sufficient projection for "wash." If the sills are of stone or cement, they should, in the case of window frames, run back to the studding, which will allow sufficient width for the sub-sill of the window frame to cover the joint well. The door sills should be wide enough to project beyond the brick-work about 1 1/2 inches and run back to the door rebate. This will allow the bottom of the door to ride on the floor or on a saddle. A good deal of care should be exercised in finishing up against the plancher, as this is the weakest spot in the work; it is so difficult to get a tight job at this point. I usually have the brick-work finished before I put on my cornice, and run it up to the roof boards, filling in snugly between the rafters, and pointing up with mortar all the joints and connections. I also place

in, at regular intervals, wood bricks to nail a suitable frieze or bed moulding to. This generally makes a pretty tight job of it.

Where the boarding is done inside only, which is not recommended, the brick-work is tied to the studding, either with ties, as aforementioned, or with twentypenny nails as shown in Fig. 2. This answers

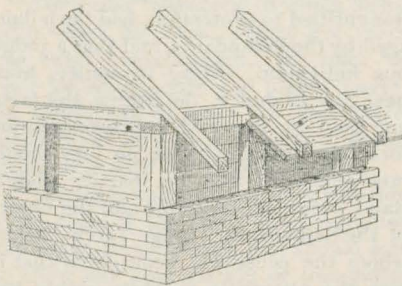


FIG. 2. BRICK VENEERING ON STUDDING.

very well, but where strong northwest gales are prevalent it is better and makes a warmer job of it to board on the outside of the studding for several reasons.

At Fig. 3 a scheme of veneering is shown, in which there is no boarding

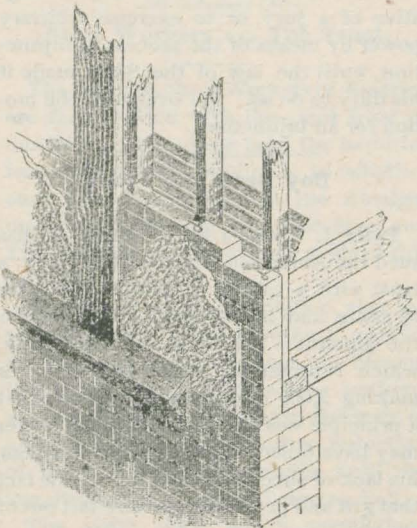


FIG. 3. BRICK VENEERING, HALF-TIMBERED WORK.

either inside or outside of the studding, but in which an attempt is made to imitate the old-fashioned half-timbered houses of Europe. The foundation is of brick, resting on stone footings, with a wooden belt, which answers the double purpose of dividing strip and water-table, also as a base for the exposed timbers. The manner of construction is clearly shown in the sketch. The brick wall above the water-table is plastered either in stucco or roughcast, and the whole, when finished and wisely painted, has a very quaint and pleasing effect. I hope this brief description will serve "Fun for 2," if not, I will gladly help him further if I can.

A Summer House.

From T. C. McD., Moncton, N. B.:

Replying to J. H. C., Saco, Maine, who

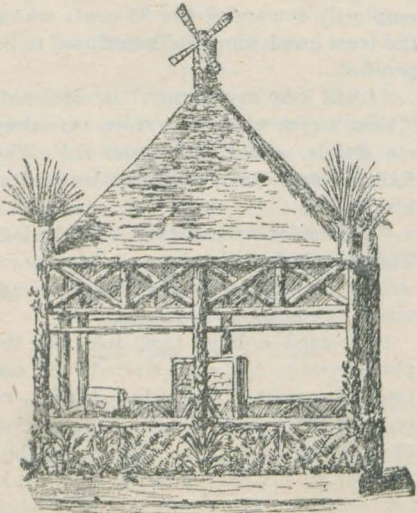


FIG. 4. RUSTIC SUMMER HOUSE.

asks for a design for a summer house,

"any style," I venture to submit the following designs which may perhaps meet with his requirements. The one shown at Fig. 4 is 9x12 feet on the ground and has a thatched roof, which gives it a very nice rustic appearance. Other plants may be employed to decorate the corners other than palms, and when some vines are trained to run around the posts and along the trellis work, the effect is really handsome. The entrance is on one end. The little rustic summer house shown at Fig. 5 is hexagonal on the plan and is a

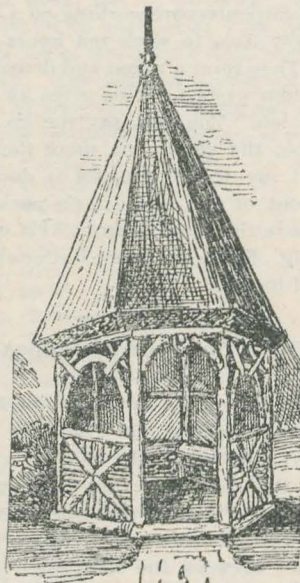


FIG. 5. A HEXAGONAL SUMMER HOUSE.

very nice little structure. It is 10 feet in diameter and built altogether with cedar poles. It may have some of its sides closed up, or the whole may be left open; the roof is thatched and has a turned finial on top. This is a cheap and yet a pretty structure.

Carving.

In reply to "Young Chip. Dayton," O. (May number), it is in contemplation to publish a series of papers on carving in THE CARPENTER some time in the near future.—[Ed.]

Plans and Cost of a Small Barn.

From J. A. S., Davenport, Iowa:

I am wanted to build a small barn and stable, the whole to be about 55 feet by 32 feet on the ground; 39x32 feet will have posts 18 feet long and will form the main part of the building, a lean-to being 16x32 feet will make up the stable part of the building. I would like very much if some reader accustomed to barn and stable building would publish plans and elevations of such a building, with a rough estimate of materials and cost of labor. The building is to be placed on blocks, and is to be of wood throughout.

Octagon Mitre.

From John McLaughlin, Seattle, Wash.:

With your permission, I will explain the octagon and its mitre. There are three kinds of angles, the right, the obtuse and the acute. A right angle is an angle formed by two lines perpendicular to each other. An obtuse angle is greater than a right angle; an acute angle is less than a right angle. All the angles of the octagon are obtuse. A right angle is equal to 90°. The angle ABC, Fig. 1, which is one of the angles of the octagon, is 45° greater than a right angle, and is equal to 90° + 45° = 135°. The octagon mitre is an acute angle, and is found by bisecting 135°, which is

$$\frac{135^\circ}{2} = 67^\circ 30'$$

which is shown at ABD.

I will now show the proportionate length of each line in the octagon Fig. 2; the

diameter being one, the number on each line indicates its exact length in fractional parts of one. To lay out the mitre

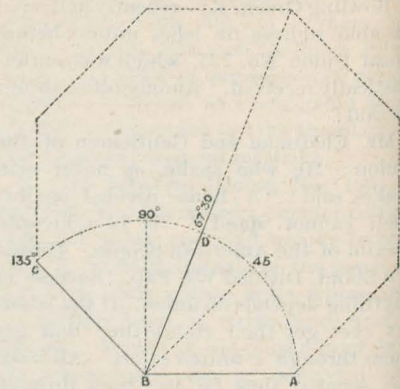


FIG. 1.

place the square as shown at ABC, take 12 inches on the blade of the square and 4 31-32 on the tongue, tongue gives cut.

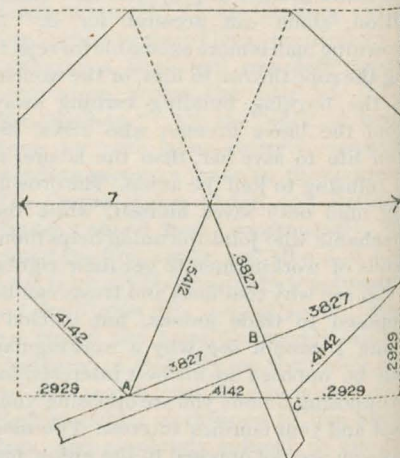


FIG. 2.

Any other number will do as well, providing the proportion of 3827 and 1585 exists between them.

Size of Timber for Trusses.

From H. W. Utter, Seattle, Wash.:

I am about to erect a building to be used as a hall. The building is 54 feet wide over all, and is to have a trussed roof. The roof is to be tar and gravel. The truss I contemplate using I find in THE CARPENTER of October, 1900, by Fred T. Hodgson, on page 6, No. 5, a built-up lattice truss.

The timber I have selected for this kind of truss is 2x8 = 54 feet, or full length for tie-beams, and 2x6 for rafters, 2x6 for main braces and 1x8 for minor braces. These I had intended putting 2 feet apart. The rise of the truss will be 8 feet above top of tie-beam, and I will put one of these trusses every 6 feet. What I wish to know is, will this be sufficient to carry this roof? If not, will you kindly let me know the size timber I should use. Also, any other information you may give me will be thankfully received. Remember, we don't have any heavy snow in this State, or, at least, this part of the State, like you have in the East. Please inform me on this subject at once.

"Work for All."

It is told by a man who knows, and who never lies unless he can make something by it, that one day not long ago ten men paid \$2 each to an employment agent in this city for getting a job on the streets. At night each of the ten men were paid \$2 and discharged. The employment agent and the contractor went halves on the \$20 paid by the ten men in the morning. That was rather neat. The agent made \$10 cash, the contractor got \$10 cash and \$20 worth of work, and the men got a job! Who says there isn't any work if you really want to work!—Seattle Socialist.

Lessons in Practical Carpentry.

FRED. T. HODGSON.

A SUFFICIENT number of domical roofs, with circular bases, have now been presented to the readers of THE CARPENTER to enable them to thoroughly understand the principles that underlie their proper construction; but as I have not said anything of importance regarding elliptical domes or roofs having a polygon base, it may not be out of place to offer a few remarks concerning roofs of these classes.

The frame work of an elliptical dome is nearly the same as that for a circular dome, the difference only being that the ribs or rafters vary in length and curvature to meet the general outline of the dome. In this connection, it is presumed, from what has gone before, that the workman will have no difficulty in laying out his rafters and placing them in proper position. The dome being constructed and properly covered, it will become necessary to finish the vault in some manner that will be attractive, and at the same time in keeping with the character of the structure. This may be accomplished in many ways, such as staving, laying off in taper panels or in caissons. The latter method is usually adopted for the better class of work, and it is this style I will endeavor to describe and explain the manner of laying out. In staving, the boarding is simply made taper and nailed to the horizontal ribs, and thus may be left to show in this state, or it may be lathed with metal lath and plastered in stucco or other similar work. If finished in taper panels, running from base to cupola curbing, the stiles are made taper, are planted on the boarding already mentioned, and rails are cut in at top and bottom, and bolection or other mouldings are planted on stiles and rails and panels. This makes a fairly nice finish for plain, cheap work, but is not suited at all for elliptical or other domes of large dimensions.

In determining the caissons or panels of an ellipsoidal vault, or finish in the ceiling of the dome, we must proceed as follows: The portion of the plan shown at Fig. 1, No. 1 and No. 2, is the profile or section of the vault. The circles MM have their centres on the vertical line, as will be seen, and their diameters are determined by the angles made between the meridians CD, CD, DD, DD, indicating the divisions of the plafond. The points *ff*, *ff*, on the profile, are determined by the intersections of the tangents to these circles, which are also tangents to the curves GL, HL, KL. The first of these, GL, is determined in the manner to be described; the third, KL, is such as to coincide with all the tangents that can be drawn from the lower circumference of the larger circle in all its positions on the

vertical line, and the second, HL, coincides with all the lower tangents of the smaller curve.

To describe the curve GL, let *a* and *b*, on the major axis of the ellipse ADC, Fig. 2, be the foci; divide the profile AB into any number of equal parts in the lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and join *a5*, *b5*, *a4*, *b4*, etc.; then bisect the angle *a5b* in *c*, by the line *5ch*, cutting the minor axis produced in *h*, and in the same manner bisect all the angles formed by the lines from the foci, meeting in the divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.; and draw lines through *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, cutting the minor axis in *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*; then draw the curve *oh*, coinciding with their intersections.

In Fig. 3, No. 1, the plan of the dome is shown, No. 2 being its transverse, and No. 3 its longitudinal vertical section. The position of the circles O, P, O', P', O'', P'', O''', on the vertical line, are found as in the former case, and the divisions on the transverse profile of the dome are obtained by the intersections of the

tangents. Then, to find the divisions on the longitudinal section, draw the circumscribing parallelogram RSUT, No. 1, and the diagonals RU, ST. Draw the divisions from the profile No. 2 to the transverse axis, AC, No. 1, cutting the diagonals in *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, and through these points draw parallel lines to AC, and the points to intersect the major axis BD give the divisions on the longitudinal profile, Fig. 3.

This will give a fair idea of the proper method to lay out the panel work in the vault or ceiling of an elliptical dome.

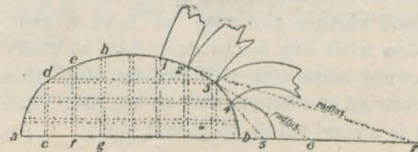


FIG. 4. COVERING AN ELLIPTICAL DOME.

An elliptical dome of small dimensions may be constructed as follows: Let Fig.

4 show the dome, *ab* being the base, and *cd*, *ef*, etc., being the rafters, which, in this case, are semicircles with *cd*, *ef*, *hg*, etc., as radii. The other dotted lines show the bridging or ribs cut between the rafters to receive the sheathing, which runs from side to side or horizontally. To "lay off" the sheathing, divide the semi-ellipse into as many parts as you wish, according to the width of boards, then draw lines from these points as shown, from 1 through 2 to the base line, which gives the radius of one board; then, from 2, through 3, gives the radius of another, and so on, repeating the operation for each board until enough are obtained to complete the work.

Union Labor Men.

A certain employer, who upon being asked by his men to employ only union men, and having once belonged to a union himself, and sympathizing with the cause, arranged his men in a circle and asked them how many union men they employed. Of course they answered they did not employ any men at all.

"Oh, yes you do," said the boss, "in fact you being the consumers, employ almost all workmen."

He then proceeded to find out. He took off the hats of every one and failed to find a union label. He examined their shoes and clothing with a like result. He then said:

"Boys, I am sorry to see union labor unpopular amongst men calling themselves union men. If you yourselves will not employ organized labor, you can hardly expect me to do it."

Stick to Your Union.

Now is the time to stick to your union and work as you have never before worked to strengthen the cause of labor. Skilled mechanics

are forced to compete with unskilled and illiterate labor which has drifted into town, and the farmer suffers for lack of labor, and the only remedy we can suggest is for you to get so thoroughly organized that none but skilled union labor can work in our shops and mills, then the farmer's help will stay with him and we can earn enough to pay a decent price for his farm products. Let the farmers reorganize and let them and the working class pull together.

Patronize Your Friends.

Merchants are quick to notice neglect on the part of union members to buy union goods, and great care should be taken that every person who fails to ask for label goods should be reported to his or her union. The careless and insincere members cast discredit on the whole labor movement, and it would be better to turn such members out than to have them do injury while inside.—*Ex.*

THE CARPENTER,

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Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1901.

For a Scribbler.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

IF all the workingmen who go on strike at any time were as "riotous" as a certain newspaper scribbler says they are, what a time we would all have in this country!

Suppose that the tens of thousands who have been on strike the past half year had done what the scribbler says they wanted to do, or suppose they had "broken loose" in the most terrible way that the scribbler could think of, what an uproar there would have been all around!

Call out the police, the militia, the regular army, the retired veterans, and the horse-marines! Never mind the weather.

The New York scribbler who seems to be scared out of his wits by thinking of the "rioters," does not know the workingmen of America, or what they think, or how they carry on their business, or why any of them ever go on strike.

The workingmen of the United States are not of a riotous or bloodthirsty disposition. They are tolerably good-natured. They will bear a good deal, without groaning or wincing. They don't like to go on strike. They don't ask for more than they earn, or for as much as they ought to have. When they are compelled to make a stand for anything, they always try to get it peacefully, without a fuss, and without wronging their employers or anybody else. They don't want to ruin their own country, or break up society, or smash property, or cavort around. Oh, no. They are not at all crazy, even when provoked.

And this is the first lesson for a New York scribbler, who ought to be sent to the lockup.

Justice Wanted—Not Charity.

Less charity would be needed in this world if more justice was dispensed. Fairness, impartiality, absolute honesty in dealing with one's fellows, these are more to be desired than benevolence. If the employer would pay fair wages there would be no demand for free hospitals and free soup kitchens. If we sent less rum to dark-skinned savages we need send fewer missionaries. If we paid wage-earning women a fair recompense for their work we need not have work girls' lunch rooms, "social settlement" classes, nor free fresh air homes. If we provided a good home for every foundling we need not give the waifs a Thanksgiving dinner. If we had an equal standard of chastity for men and women we would not need to spend money on refuges for deserted erring women. If

England had not taxed India to the starving point the whole Christian world would not now need to send their gold to purchase food in English storehouses to feed the perishing millions. If women had the ballot they could afford to pick up their own pocket handkerchiefs. Give justice rather than charity.—*Catherine W. McCullough, in Chicago Tribune.*

Labor's Decalogue.

I.

Thou shalt join a union of the craft and have no other unions before it.

II.

The meetings thereof shalt thou attend and pay thy tithes with regularity. Thou shalt not attribute unholy purposes to thy brother in union. Beware of the fact that though thou be honest, "there are others."

III.

Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job.

IV.

Thou shalt not labor more than eight hours for one day's work, nor on the Sabbath, nor any of the holy days (holidays).

V.

Thou shalt not hire out thy offspring of tender years. "Poverty and shame shall be to him that refuseth instruction to his children."

VI.

Clothe not the wife of thy bosom in mean apparel, lest it be a testimony against thee.

VII.

Thou shalt not live in a hovel, nor feed on the husks that the swine doth eat. Take thou not alms from the unrighteous, lest it bemean thee.

VIII.

Honor the female sex, for on this rock rests the future welfare of man.

IX.

Waste not thy life in the chase after the ethereal, lest the substance be filched from thee. The Lord helps those who help themselves. Thou helpest thyself best by helping thy brother workers in the unions of labors.

X.

Thy brother's welfare is thy concern, therefore shalt thou have a care for him and his. Associate thyself with thy brother workers, that thy pay may be heightened, thy hours of labor shortened, and the days of thy life and the lives of all may be lengthened and brightened.

—Organized Labor.

Lo, the Poor Editor!

Editing this journal is a nice thing. If we publish jokes people say we are rattle-brained. If we don't we are old fossils. If we publish original matter they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections they say we are too lazy to write. If we don't go to church we are heathen; if we do we are hypocrites. If we remain in the office we ought to go out and hustle for news items. If we go out then we are not attending to our business. If we wear old clothes they laugh at us. If we wear good clothes they say we have a pull. Now what are we to do? Just as likely as not some one will say we stole this from an exchange, and so we did. But it is a good thing, so pass it along.

THE United Brotherhood of Railway Employes has been launched at San Francisco. It is built somewhat after the plan of the old A. R. U.

Unions Delinquent in Sending in
Their List of Officers.

The following unions have failed to comply with Section 152 (b) of the Constitution by neglecting to forward to the General Office the list of the newly-elected officers. It is important this should be attended to at once, to facilitate business between the General Office and the Locals:

17	327	594
21	328	595
28	341	596
29	342	598
34	346	599
36	348	601
46	353	602
52	354	608
56	364	609
69	366	611
71	369	614
73	370	619
79	371	620
81	376	626
83	379	630
85	383	631
94	385	632
102	386	634
103	388	635
105	397	642
113	401	646
117	404	647
119	412	653
126	414	662
127	415	663
128	418	664
129	421	666
137	424	667
139	425	670
140	426	672
142	428	677
143	429	681
146	432	682
147	433	683
158	441	686
160	445	688
170	446	692
178	450	693
182	451	707
184	452	719
185	454	724
190	466	725
192	469	726
197	470	727
206	472	729
210	473	730
214	475	731
221	485	736
222	490	738
225	491	742
229	493	748
233	498	751
234	499	752
235	500	753
239	501	754
243	505	756
244	511	757
249	512	758
250	514	759
252	515	761
255	516	764
258	517	766
259	524	768
261	528	775
262	529	784
263	533	786
265	535	788
270	536	790
271	540	795
277	542	801
285	545	802
292	549	805
298	551	806
302	552	814
303	553	815
305	557	817
308	572	830
314	573	834
318	574	836
319	588	848
323	589	

Financial Secretaries Behindhand in
Sending in Their Reports.

Below is a list of Local Unions, whose Financial Secretaries have not sent in their monthly reports up to date, for the month of June, ending June 30, 1901. Section 153 (c) of the Constitution imposes a fine of \$2 on these Secretaries by their Local Unions. We trust the law will be enforced in this respect:

40	366	626
57	372	627
58	373	632
69	388	634
79	397	647
80	398	654
81	399	666
86	432	674
92	443	679
94	466	686
111	472	695
126	475	700
128	491	704
132	494	710
138	498	719
140	511	727
148	524	729
149	525	738
150	527	752
151	533	753
158	535	754
159	540	758
160	542	761
161	549	764
165	551	768
255	552	774
261	553	783
263	572	786
270	575	788
283	582	792
285	584	793
292	586	795
295	588	796
296	591	800
302	595	801
308	607	804
310	609	805
320	614	813
347	623	814
351	625	818

No Cause (?) For Striking.

The following is the astounding story told before a vast audience by Stephen McDonald, a Throop, Pa., miner, but it was declared to be one of almost ordinary occurrence. The voice of the young man rang with earnestness, his eye was fearless and flashed as he told it:—

"Men, you all know me around here. You know the truth of what I say. I repeat it to you to remind you of the common lot of our misery and suffering which has made us combine to cry out for a better order of things.

"When I was six years and four months old I went to work in the breakers of the Pancoast Coal Company. I have worked nineteen years, every day that I could get. I have never been on an excursion in my life. I have never drunk a drop of beer or liquor for five years, and for two years I have not smoked. I have practiced the closest economy in food. But I have never been able to accumulate \$100 in my life.

"Men, I have lived in the hamlet of Throop all my life. You and I know this has always been a company store town. We know in our hearts what that means, whatever the operators may say.

"Eleven years I worked for the Pancoast Coal Company, and during those eleven years I swear here before the Omnipotent I never handled one cent of earnings in money.

"I also have due bills of other members of our family to show they handled no money either in all that period."

Associated Press Dispatch.

General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Car- penters and Joiners of America.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY:
Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL PRESIDENT,
W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER,
P. J. McGUIRE, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
T. M. GUERIN, 437 4th St., Troy, N. Y.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
W. D. MICHLER, 29 E. 31st St., Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD,
A. C. CATTERMULL, Chairman, 4115 Langley
Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
J. R. MILLER, Secretary, 2624 N. Taylor Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.
J. F. GRIMES, 1516 N. 1/2 St., Galveston, Texas.
FRED C. WALZ, 247 Putnam St., Hartford, Conn.
FRANK DUFFY, 4154 Park Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
[All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to
the Secretary of the G. E. B.]

IMPORTANT!

To Officers and Members of All Local Unions.

Members of Local Unions hav-
ing business with the General
Office should send all communi-
cations to Brother FRANK DUFFY,
who has been temporarily ap-
pointed G. S.-T. Money orders,
checks and express orders should
be made payable to him, and
addressed to Box 884, Philadel-
phia, Pa.

WILLIAM D. HUBER,
General President.

A Thing to Laugh At.

BY A NEWSPAPER HACK.

EVEN a sufferer from chronic
rheumatism would laugh at a
story that has just got into
print

There was trouble about
wages in a big factory some time ago.
The union men struck. The firm filled
their places with non-unionists. It cod-
dled the new comers in every way, gave
them free grub in the factory, provided
cots for them to sleep on, paid them
promptly, got the police to protect them,
and put themselves to a great deal of
trouble on their account. The firm was
determined to give the strikers a lesson,
and to please the non-unionists who had
boldly taken their places. For a while,
the goose hung high in that factory.

But were the non-unionists grateful for
their provender, their cots, their protec-
tion, their wages and the watchful care
they enjoyed?

At first it was supposed that they were.
But as time went on, it was found out
that they were secretly organizing, and it
was even rumored that, with the grossest
ingratitude, they had formed a union. It
was enough to drive the members of the
firm to despair, and they declared openly
that workingmen were not to be trusted.
You may feed them, and pay them, and
pat them on the head, and give them cots,
and get the police to maul everybody who
stares at them; but what is the good of
it all?

Anyhow, in course of time, the factory
was completely unionized by the very
crew who had gone into it as non-
unionists.

Is such a thing conceivable? Well,
you see, this is the twentieth century,
when almost anything may happen.

Worse remains to be told.

When a fresh hand got a job in the fac-
tory, the new unionists who had ousted
the old unionists, called for his dismissal
as a blackleg. The factory owners were
in a hole. They refused to discharge him.
When the men threatened to strike, they
were told to do as they pleased. They
struck; they walked out of the factory;
their manner was even more intolerable
than that of their predecessors had been
a long time before.

"Did you ever?" as a man once re-
marked.

"It is to laugh," as the French say.

All this occurred as recently as last
month.

The end of it all will be reported an-
other time.

The moral of this amusing story is that
non-unionists are dangerous characters.
Their employers can never make sure
that they will not organize in the dark.
Get a gang of them into a factory to-day,
and there is danger that they will union-
ize it before the end of next week.

It was, however, a mean thing that the
second batch of strikers did when they
took the places of the men who first went
on strike.

This world would be dull as a coal pit
if there were not a bit of fun in it now
and then, and if we could not laugh at a
conundrum.

Government by Injunction.

Mr. Ambrose Bierce says he has "not
the happiness to understand all this
clamor against government by injunc-
tion," and with this preface of his con-
fessed ignorance he proceeds, before he
has had time to draw another breath, to
defy any one to show that he is wrong.
He says: "I challenge any man to cite
instances of an injunction preventing
anything that ought to be done."

Of course we feel awed by this giant's
defi, and would, therefore, at least for the
present, prefer that another, and that
other a learned jurist, should make
answer. In the case in point, that is,
Judge Freedman's injunction, the case
was taken to the Supreme Court of the
State of New York on a motion to dis-
solve the injunction. Let us see what
the opinion of that court is as expressed
in the opinion of Justice Fitzgerald dis-
solving the injunction. The Justice says:

"Our law recognizes the right of men
and women to work or not to work, as
interest or fancy inclines them, and if
any number of employees determine to
strike there is nothing unlawful in their
doing so. If, by combination, they can
obtain shorter hours or higher wages or
in any other way advance their material
interests they may do so, and to advance
their purpose they are free to strive to
win over others to their support by reason,
argument and proper appeal.

"I have been unable to find any ad-
judication in this State that picketing is
illegal. Loitering, picketing or patrol-
ing are not ground for an injunction,
unless accompanied by threats or intimi-
dation, which the plaintiffs have failed
to prove."

Thus Justice Fitzgerald has sustained
our position and decided in line with the
decisions of the highest appellate court
in the State of New York on the question
involved.

Workmen engaged in trade disputes
have been forbidden by injunction from
walking on the public highways either
singly or in groups. Do our opponents
contend that we should yield obedience
to such a violation of fundamental rights.

Yet a violation of the terms of such an
injunction renders one guilty of contempt
of court.

When injunctions have been issued
prohibiting workmen from quitting their
employment, compliance with the terms
of such an injunction inaugurates invol-
untary servitude—slavery; yet a violation
of the terms makes one guilty of con-
tempt of court.

Workmen have been enjoined from
speaking to others upon the public streets
and public highways; to write letters or
send telegrams advising workmen in
other parts of the country that a strike or
lockout was in vogue; they have been
enjoined from paying benefits or making
voluntary contributions toward the sup-
port of men and women engaged in a
dispute to prevent reductions in wages
and the impositions of onerous or bur-
densome conditions of labor.

Does Mr. Bierce and those who think
or write as he does, and who have "not
the happiness to understand all this
clamor against government by injunc-
tion," observe that the aim of those who
secure these injunctions is to cripple or
to render futile any combined effort to
resist any encroachment or injustice
which employers, combinations and
trusts may seek to impose upon the
workers?

It is urged that if an injunction is
unjust it will be dissolved upon appeal to
a higher court, but it must be borne in
mind that in a trade dispute, no matter
what a higher court may decide, an irre-
parable injury would already have been
done; cohesion of the workers would be
destroyed; the strike broken or resistance
to the lockout dissolved in the meantime.
And this is the objective point the com-
bination of employers has. Never in any
instance do they expect to carry the suit
upon which an injunction is predicated
to a conclusion.

Perhaps Mr. Bierce does not know that
there is no lawyer in the country who
claims that a court has a right to issue an
injunction to prevent crime, for the good
and sufficient reason that when a crime
is contemplated or committed the of-
fender is amenable to the law and to be
tried by a jury of his peers. Whereas, if
an injunction were issued to prohibit one
from doing what a judge, through whim,
fancy, prejudice or ignorance, may con-
strue to be a crime, and yet be perfectly
lawful and justifiable, it would take from
the party enjoined the right of trial by
jury and subject him to the imagined
offence of contempt of the court's order.
—Ex.

Benefit of Eight-Hour Day.

1. A reduction in the number of unem-
ployed.
2. More leisure time to enjoy the pleas-
ures of home and family.
3. The protection of health, hence lon-
ger life and happier homes.
4. Higher wages, better conditions in
factory, shop and mine.
5. The opportunity to cultivate a higher
state of citizenship.
6. Absolutely essential in order to es-
tablish the eight-hour day.
7. Makes men more intelligent and
fearless in the struggle for justice and
right.
8. Proves to our employers that we
have some rights that must be re-pected.

ONE of the best arguments in favor of
shorter hours is the statement of N. P.
Gilman that the last hours of the usual
ten-hour day are the least productive
of all.

Millionaire Joins Trade Union.

Winfield Scott Stratton, mine owner,
of Cripple Creek, Col., reputed to be a
multi-millionaire, has joined the carpen-
ters' union, he having been a journeyman
carpenter in early life. He said he be-
lieved in trade unions and felt that con-
sistently he ought to belong to one.

The "Typographical Journal" quotes
Mr. Stratton as giving this testimony
to unionism:

"I was an humble carpenter myself
once, and know what it is to work for a
dollar a day, and oftentimes couldn't even
get that. Unions are elevating; they in-
crease the respect of labor, compel the
respect of employers, and enable the
union man to get wages that will educate
his children and fit them for higher and
more remunerative walks of life. I am
spending \$50,000 a month developing
mining property from which I will not
take out a cent in ore until the full value
of the territory is explored, and every
cent of that money goes to union labor.
I am paying from \$3 to \$5 a day, when I
could hire men for half that price, but it
would not be profitable nor right for a
former workingman to take advantage of
the necessities of his fellow-men."

What Suppression of Free Speech Means.

The following extract from an editorial
in a late number of the New York *Jour-
nal* is worthy the attention of every trade
unionist:

We are well aware that argument based
on constitutional rights sounds extremely
silly to trust managers and judges whom
they control.

We can give them an argument which
perhaps will appeal to them, and which
contains no childish prattle about the
Constitution, the equality of man, or the
rights of ordinary citizens. We want to
say this to Judge Wing and to the men
who direct him:

"If you forbid free speech, if you tell
men that they must not use fair persua-
sion, you tell them at the same time that
they must use force; and, by violating
the law and the Constitution, you justify
them in using force and violating the law
on their side."

Misuse of the Union Label.

In 1899 Charles P. Schmidt, a Newark
printer, used the label on a constitution
and by-laws printed in his office for the
Letter Carriers' Association of that city.
Mr. Smith was not entitled to the use of
the label, and in placing it upon the book
in question violated the union label law
of New Jersey. Suit was brought against
the offender and the Supreme Court of
New Jersey has just decided the case in
favor of the Elizabeth and Newark unions,
which were the plaintiffs in the action.
By the decision of the court the unions
established their rights to sue in district
courts and to recover damages in any sum
between \$200 and \$500 from any one using
the label without proper authority.

Definiteness in Organization.

Organization without deliberation is
worse than no organization; it is suicidal.
Like the great heaving ocean dashing aim-
lessly against the everlasting rocks and
vanishing in thin spray, so an organiza-
tion governed by no definite plan and
swayed by no reasonable motive will de-
generate into a chaotic mass and will be
broken and dissipated against the solid
wall of public opinion—*Repl. of Const.
Laws of England, 1824.*

The Death of a Section Hand.

The following was written on board the "Fresno Local" (Southern Pacific Railroad) a few minutes after witnessing the killing of a section hand:

"Section hand, name, —, killed, June 25, 1901. Run over by west-bound Fresno local, at trestle one-half mile east of Banta."

That, no doubt, will be the report of the conductor. Parents, wife and children may mourn; but as far as the railroad is concerned, that report, duly filed away, will be the record of this tragedy.

But when the question, Why was he killed? is asked, the long story of labor's wrongs and sufferings is at once brought to the minds of those not made callous by the possession of vested interests. This section hand, receiving \$1.75 per day was working on the trestle, closely watched by the foreman. The noise of the approaching train gave warning, and the section hand's trained ear told the distance. He was ready to drop his tools and seek safety. But, then, there stood the boss; and if the "hand" had stopped a few minutes before the passing of the train, a volley of oaths might have followed, and, possibly, discharge. No lazy men are wanted by the railroad company. And this man may have had wife and children depending on him, and discharge meant suffering for them. He stayed at his work; and when at last he ran for shelter, it was too late. The unfeeling and unhesitating iron of the locomotive struck him in the breast, and there he lay bleeding on the dry grass.

The train stopped long enough for the tender hands of his comrades to pick him up and hide him from the sight of the horrified passengers. Pepper trees and weeping willows sighed the death dirge over this murdered son of toil. Yes; murdered through the greed of the officials, whose only thoughts are how to get work done quickly and cheaply!

If some "hands" are killed, what does that matter? The stockholders need dividends to hoard up wealth, to be squandered by their idle and profligate progeny. And should conscience occasionally sound its disagreeable notes in the hearts of the managers and owners, a liberal donation is made to some church, or a university is endowed. In the latter learned professors then prove that if there were no wars, epidemics, railroad accidents, etc., population would quickly increase over the limit of nature's power to feed the people.

Poor section hand! While living, you are a source of income to your masters; dead, you furnish their hireling professors with theories to prove that everything that is, is right. What a comfortable world this is—for the "masters of the bread!"—*Ed. Rosenberg in Coast Seamen's Journal.*

Must Bear the Union Label.

The Conclave of the Order of the Knights of St. John, which was held in Cincinnati lately, adopted a resolution that hereafter the union label must be on all printing and other supplies. This is the best resolution yet passed in behalf of organized labor by any organization. While a number of secret orders and other societies are on record as having passed resolutions favorable to the union label on all printed matter, the Knights of St. John demand it on all other supplies of the Order also. This means that the label of the United Garment Workers will be in the uniforms, the belt will bear the label of the Leather Workers, the sword will have the Allied Metal Mechanics' label on it, etc. It is pleasing to note this, because it shows that the agitation for

the label is spreading beyond the ranks of trade unions.

As a rule the main object of these orders is to assist the widows and orphans of deceased members, and for this purpose an insurance is paid. This insurance in some cases is not sufficient and the widow is compelled to send her children into the workshops and factories.

The Knights of St. John have shown by the passage of this resolution that they favor high wages, short hours and good and healthy conditions in the workshops, so that if any children of the deceased members must go to work they may work under the best possible conditions.

Chinese Philosophical Gems.

The literature of China is rich with ancient epigrams and maxims. It has been said that the proverbs of a nation form an index of its character. These examples are indicative of the mental and moral temperament of the people who defied united Christendom:

A wise man adapts himself to circumstances as water shapes itself into the vessel that contains it.

Misfortune issues out where disease enters in—at the mouth.

The error of one moment becomes the sorrow of a whole lifetime.

Disease may be cured, but not destiny.

A vacant mind is open to all suggestions, as the hollow mountain returns all sounds.

He who pursues the stag regards not hares.

If the roots be left the grass will grow again.

The gem cannot be polished without friction, nor the man be perfected without trials.

A wise man forgets old grudges.

Riches come better after poverty than poverty after riches.

A bird can roost but on one branch.

A horse can drink no more than its fill from the river.

Who swallows quick can chew but little.

You cannot strip two skins off one cow.

When the pond is dry the fishes will be seen.

He who wishes to rise in the world should veil his ambition with the forms of humility.

The gods cannot help a man who loses opportunities.

Dig a well before you are thirsty.

The full stomach cannot comprehend the evil of hunger.

Eggs are close things, but the chicks come out at last.

To add feet to a snake.

To win a cat and lose a cow.

I will not try my porcelain bowl against his earthen dish.

He who toils with pain will eat with pleasure.

Borrowed money makes time short; working for others makes it long.

Those who cannot sometimes be deaf are unfit to rule.

Early preferment makes a lazy genius. Large fowls will not eat small grain.

It is easy to recognize among the foregoing not a few of our own familiar sayings. Not one of these Chinese maxims is less than ten centuries old.

Agreement With 45,000 Moulders.

The annual agreement between the iron moulders and their associated employers has been renewed for another year. The agreement throughout the United States affecting 45,000 moulders has been signed between the Iron Moulders' Union of North America and the National Foundrymen's Association.

So Goes the World.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone,
For this brave old earth must borrow its mirth;
It has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh! It is lost on the air;
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure of all your pleasure,
But they do not want your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all;
There are none to decline your nectared wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.

There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a long and lordly train;
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

—Col. John A. Joyce.

Importance of Organized Labor.

Abuse has been so long the portion of organized labor that it seems rather odd when its former enemies turn about and become respectful and considerate.

Probably there never was a time in the history of the movement when organized labor was accorded the amount of respectful consideration which it is to-day receiving in the daily press.

The machinists' demand for shorter hours has been made the text of much salutary advice to employers from the daily press, the burden of it all is, "concede the demand, it is just, and even if it were not, you cannot afford to call down a strike in the busy season."

The employers have pretty generally heeded the advice—in fact many of them intended to grant the nine-hour day without protest.

While the machinists are the gainers in this instance, it is no less a victory for organized labor as a whole. Certain principles have been conceded by public opinion and certain battles will not have to be fought again.

It has been a long and painful struggle to put the trade union in its proper place in public estimation as a businesslike, honest and judicious organization, but it begins to look as if the effort were bearing fruit.

The ease and fluency with which many editors argue in favor of a shorter work-day and a greater share of the profits to the laborer make one wonder if the wisdom is newly acquired, or if the intelligent editor has not known these things all along, but has not thought it wise to array himself on the side of the wage-worker.—*Coast Seamen's Journal.*

A Popular Misunderstanding.

While the success of the nine-hour movement is a matter for congratulation, yet it is by no means wise to assume that trade unions are settled in public esteem and have no further work to do.

The latest popular misconception is that in regard to the "labor trust."

It is one of those phrases which become popular and seem to need no explanation. It is mischievous in its application. There is no such thing as a labor trust and no disposition to organize one. The trade union principle is diametrically opposed to the idea of trust organization.

The K. of L. and the A. R. U. were the nearest examples of an attempt to form labor trusts and centralize authority in the hands of a few officers. It is not necessary to point out how disastrous those attempts were. The national trade union and the American Federation of Labor aim to give the individual the

greatest possible liberty consistent with good organization.

Because labor organizes to meet the trust is no reason that the public should assume that labor is merely another sort of an octopus ready to agree with capital that the consumer shall foot the bills.

It is all very well to have organized labor properly respected as a greater power, but the justice and equity of its methods should be recognized at the same time.—*Ex.*

Preaching and Practice.

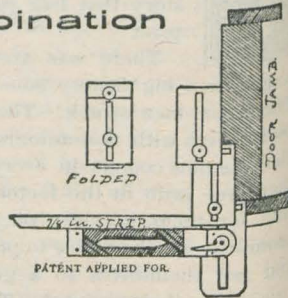
It is nice to think about the United States Government as a co-operative concern in which each member works for himself by working for his neighbor—thus distributing and equalizing economic justice to all—and it is also nice to work for the education of the people to such an ideal end. But in our efforts to advance the millennium by making our own and our neighbors' minds fit to appreciate the ideal, let us not overlook the fact that in the meantime, being in Rome, we must do as Romans do; that is, being now subject to the law of competition, or the rule of every class for itself, we must either play at the game for self-preservation or be sent to jail for having no visible means of support. We must combine as wage-earners to offset the invasions of the classes combined against us.

This is the only human solution to the labor problem as it exists to-day—the only key to industrial salvation here and now or under the present system—but while we are thus fighting the devil with fire for temporary self-protection, let us not allow the spirit of selfishness to force us beyond the line of self-defence and equity, to put us in the position of the invaders nor to blind our eyes to the glorious possibilities of the co-operative commonwealth.—*Workers' Gazette.*

WHEN laboring people request an advance in wages during bad times they are called fools. When a request is made during good times it is a shame to stop work, etc. This is a world with funny people in it.

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WANTED Every CARPENTER and all persons who use a SAW of any kind to send their address to G. H. ROTH, New Oxford, Pa.

Pure Unionism.

We are notified very often through the daily press that local leaders in many cities are a disturbing element by reason of the would-be union men electioneering for themselves for office; to all appearance no difference which party the nomination for office comes from, as the principle gives rise to the impression that the so-called local leaders are working the rank and file for their own advancement. The more the necessity for leaders who are not tied up with men or parties, thus leaving the trade union movement free from the contaminating influence of politics. Pure and unselfish unionism admits and permits any man in the movement to accept nomination for office, but prohibits political wire-pulling in all its varieties among the rank and file to aid the election of all such, as generally the election of such men who never used tricks to procure their nomination are free and untrammelled to work for the interest of labor after being elected and in all fairness more is expected from a true bona fide laborite in office than one that is not connected with the movement. Such a course, if generally pursued by the whole body of organized labor, will reflect credit and honor on the cause, and will raise the rank and file of the toilers in the estimation of the public and remove that feeling whereby we are all charged as a whole of being in the movement for self aggrandizement. Thus will the cause of pure unionism receive the endorsement of a generous public and its leaders become a silent power in the business and political centres of the country, thereby becoming leaders in fact as well as in name. We are painfully aware that in some localities the full power of the leaders is exercised for their own benefit, all to the discomfiture of labor, and in such localities the movement has received a hard blow, while we also read that in many large cities the leaders are unselfish in the cause, consequently the most improvement is the order to-day in these cities. The results cannot help being so, as no man can long maintain a dual policy without being found out. Pure unionism demands pure actions, upright and honest dealings to self and comrades. The honor must come from others. A dual policy leads to decay and disruption, but a straightforward course in the movement leads to a healthy growth of unions and men.—*Boilermakers' Journal*.

You Have Seen Him.

He is in our ranks. He joined the union from force of circumstances. His name is enrolled on our list of deadheads. He made one effort to think for a moment, was jerked away from the boss' coat tail, and there he sits, squat-legged, afraid to move, lest he offend his boss. He occasionally attends a meeting, opens his mouth, drinks in the entire proceedings, and lets it run through him like water through a sieve. When the meeting is over he sneaks out the back way so as not to be seen by the boss. He hitched on to the union as the "hobo" hitches on to a freight train, to be drawn somewhere with no effort on his part. He never takes any unionism on the works with him for daily use. The burdens he cannot conveniently cast upon the other members he will lay before the foreman. He don't enthuse or encourage the other members. He never tries to add one more to the list of new members. He is the first to criticise the officers, the first to demand the benefits of the union, and the first to kick and swear that the union is no good, if it does not win every point, and pay him back five dollars for

every cent he has invested as dues. He breeds more discontent and creates more strikes in his sneaking way than would a thousand good members. He can see starvation and want in the families of his fellow-workmen as serenely as he can carry a story. He is a deadhead on the down-hill road to starvation wages and ten hours per day, and will get there like a tin can on a dog's tail if he don't die. If he is in your branch, "fire" him out, but don't kill him, as he would use his last breath calling for his funeral benefits.—*Ex.*

Industrial Despotism or Democracy.

A few years ago protests against the trusts were met with the statement: "The trusts will destroy themselves. Monopoly of any industry will tend to raise prices, and when prices are raised new capital will be invited into that industry and thus competition will restore matters to their normal condition." Has that been the case? Take the Standard Oil Company. Where are all the competitors that have entered the field against that monopoly? Disappeared within the maw of the octopus itself. They had no chance against the unlimited capital of the trusts, and their stockholders either went broke or were bought up by the Standard Company, if they became too troublesome. Many of these companies are wild cat schemes launched in order to be bought up by the trust. As it has been in the oil industry, so has it been in the sugar trust, and so will it continue to be in all other industries. A fifty million dollar company has been started in Pittsburgh to fight the billion dollar steel combine. Either the promoters are conducting a bunco game in order to beguile the public into buying stock and then sell out to Morgan & Co., or else they don't appreciate the game they are going up against. No matter which, they will finally go the way of all trust competitors. And this comes about because those who compose the billion dollar trust also compose the oil, sugar, tobacco and other trusts, and the capital of the nation is within their control. They dictate investment and when they have a monopoly of one industry they are not foolish enough to permit competition within that industry. That's why competition cannot survive in industry. Ownership is constantly concentrating into fewer and fewer hands, and the real question before society to-day is whether we shall have an industrial despotism or an industrial democracy.—*Ex.*

The Real Criminals.

I do not think there is such a thing as crime, as used in the ordinary sense. These men in jails are not criminals. They are men who have found themselves in that position where all opportunities of obtaining subsistence in an honest way are closed to them. They are not criminals because they are forced to reach out for something to sustain life, of which they have been deprived in a community where a few men control everything.

Every time the trusts in Chicago raise the price of meat, they send a certain number of poor people to the penitentiaries and jails. Every time they raise the price of oil they turn numbers of poor girls from honest labor out upon the streets. The men who cause this ruin are the only ones who can be guilty of a real crime and a crime that is worth considering. Australia, like America, was originally settled by outcasts and adventurers. In one generation they were building churches and hiring police for themselves.—*Lawyer C. S. Darrow.*

The Wronged.

What doth stay the proffered promise,
While man willing strength is wielding,
And the eager earth responsive
To his hand her riches yielding?
What ill-visaged fate or fury
Thus is humankind pursuing,
And with vicious, unrelenting
Hand the victories undoing?

Courses still from tribes barbaric
Through man's blood some fevered tempting,
Greed of gain and love of conquest,
Seizing all that's worth pre-empting.
Not the words of holy teachers,
Not the counsel of the sages
Checks the blighting lust of power
That has strewn with wreck the ages.

And the stately car of progress
Seems to wend a path entangled,
And its heavy wheels are dripping
With the blood of beings mangled;
While below the glad some clamor
Of the throng's triumphant singing,
One may hear the stifled death cries
Of the trodden thousands ringing.

Let us halt and lift the maimed ones;
Shall the car rush on, unheeding,
While the children and our brothers
Lie beneath it weeping—bleeding?
Shall few gather countless riches,
With imperious greed unblushing,
While the process that contents them
Is unnumbered thousands crushing?

—Jerome V. Pierce.

Slumming Trip Summarily Ended.

Paris advices say that two startling experiences, which brought the trip to an abrupt end, marked the slumming expedition organized by Miss May Goelet, the New York heiress. She determined to see the lowest level of the slum world, and engaged several detectives as guides. Her companions were Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Ogden Armour and several gentlemen, including young Bradley-Martin.

In a basement hovel, they found Jean Grave, the notorious Anarchist, writing his newest denunciation of law and order. He was furious over the intrusion.

"Get out, or I'll shoot," he shouted.

Young Martin offered the man fifty francs to soothe him. Grave turned on the faultlessly attired swell and shouted: "You can't patronize an aged working-man who has reared ten children! A cub like you, who has never given a serious thought to anything in your life, cannot talk to a man who has written twenty volumes to enlighten his brethren."

The next stopping place was an untidy place in a basement. An old woman lay dying of consumption. Her daughter was at work ironing.

"Let us get away from here," exclaimed Miss Goelet. "It smells dreadfully. I don't see how the people stand it."

The woman at the ironing board turned on the heiress and berated her roughly. "We've got to stand it," she said. "We don't want to be stared at, as if we were wild animals, by silly girls like you, who come with gendarmes to smile at our misery. Get out. My mother has consumption. We all have consumption here. You may catch it if you stay."

The party left hurriedly, and the slumming trip was at an end.

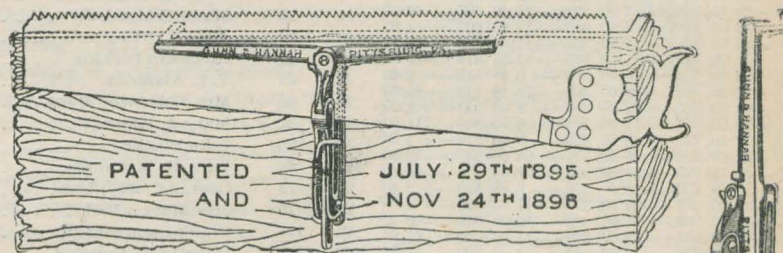
Speaking of her experience afterwards, Miss Goelet said. "I fear that my trip through the slums has saddened me for the remainder of my life. I never had any idea that there could be such an extreme of human misery. I wonder whether we rich people have a right to eat these extravagant dinners and revel in luxurious houses, when, with what we waste every day, a hundred miserable creatures might be prevented from suicide."—*Ex.*

For all that, it will not be long before Miss Goelet's appetite will be fully restored and the memory of the misery witnessed on her Parisian slumming trip will fade away like dew before the rising sun. Her visit to the under side of Paris was dictated by curiosity; that curiosity satisfied, the incident can be considered closed—at least as far as she is concerned.

A Great Railway Union.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which met in Milwaukee recently, now has a membership of 75,000 and a fat treasury. It was started by fifteen brakemen in Oneonta, N. Y., seventeen years ago.

IN New York five assistant factory inspectors were arrested for accepting a bribe from manufacturers who were violating the laws.



A NEW SELF-FASTENING FOLDING SAW-CLAMP

It will instantly fasten itself to any projection, without the aid of screws, nails or other fastening. Half the length of a rip-saw; weighs 3 1/4 lbs.; folds up like a jack-knife; can be carried in pocket; made of best malleable iron. \$1.00 each. If your hardware dealer hasn't it, send price to the manufacturers, Mail orders filled same day as received.

GUNN & HANNAH
PITTSBURG, PENNA.



FOLDED

A FRAMING CHART
18 BY 26 INCHES.

SIMPLE, PRACTICAL,
VALUABLE.
PRICE

\$1.
POST PAID.

THE SQUARE ROOT
DELINEATOR

OR KEY TO THE STEEL SQUARE.
BY A.W. WOODS,

GIVES IN PLAIN FIGURES THE LENGTHS,
RUNS, RISES, PITCH, DEGREES, CUTS AND
BEVELS FOR EVEN AND UNEVEN PITCHES,
HOPPER CUTS, BOARD MEASURE ETC.

SENT POST PAID.

PRICE \$1.00

Box 884.
THE CARPENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MONEYS \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending July 31, 1901.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$158 40	137	\$34 40	280	\$4 60	422	\$3 60
2	74 80	138	25 20	281	77 20	423	55 90
3	29 90	141	24 75	282	13 20	424	8 90
4	68 10	142	88 00	284	6 80	425	13 40
5	53 80	143	2 40	286	28 40	426	100 80
6	19 40	144	17 60	287	5 45	427	60 20
7	200 00	145	14 60	288	36 30	428	16 40
8	129 10	146	52 60	289	27 00	429	56 70
9	74 60	147	5 50	290	10 40	430	55 60
10	175 50	149	9 70	291	22 80	431	14 00
11	64 20	150	9 40	293	9 60	433	19 00
12	63 80	151	25 00	294	4 65	434	7 90
13	36 60	152	10 00	296	23 00	435	10 70
14	8 80	153	10 65	297	23 40	436	17 00
15	15 10	154	16 11	298	7 20	437	2 80
16	62 20	155	26 80	299	25 90	438	23 75
17	1 00	156	3 80	300	25 80	439	9 25
18	6 00	157	9 15	301	57 80	440	66 45
19	81 55	158	15 00	302	4 20	441	57 90
20	18 40	160	4 00	303	14 80	442	4 00
21	24 20	162	12 00	304	26 20	444	27 00
22	198 66	164	17 40	306	90 80	445	7 25
23	80 40	165	54 00	307	7 80	446	6 20
24	21 60	166	14 70	309	200 00	447	28 40
25	48 60	167	52 85	310	10 00	448	5 80
26	48 70	168	19 20	311	17 25	450	5 60
27	30 50	169	48 00	312	9 75	451	33 00
28	20 10	170	4 50	313	5 80	453	43 00
29	91 20	171	24 50	314	7 20	454	27 60
30	7 90	172	17 10	315	7 75	455	6 25
31	38 40	174	22 40	316	28 60	456	7 60
32	36 00	175	12 80	317	13 40	457	51 70
33	117 40	176	44 25	318	20 80	458	6 00
34	19 40	177	38 30	319	80 45	459	11 60
35	13 80	178	5 90	320	6 90	460	9 40
36	84 40	179	21 10	321	10 80	461	3 40
37	25 80	181	95 20	322	58 80	462	4 20
38	6 60	182	6 70	323	2 60	463	5 00
39	14 00	183	53 60	324	6 60	464	38 20
40	5 60	184	38 90	325	25 20	465	22 80
41	6 40	185	11 00	326	7 80	467	9 50
42	23 40	186	21 00	327	8 40	468	27 40
43	73 40	187	23 20	328	25 30	470	57 50
44	12 20	188	14 00	329	10 90	471	31 00
45	27 40	189	22 20	330	5 40	472	3 20
46	10 80	190	63 10	332	30 20	473	31 05
47	51 50	191	48 70	333	9 80	474	3 80
48	5 80	192	4 20	334	10 20	475	6 50
49	48 80	193	27 10	335	16 30	476	64 00
50	38 55	194	14 25	336	10 00	477	8 80
51	44 00	195	8 00	337	3 80	478	84 30
52	128 20	196	25 20	338	21 60	480	5 60
53	50 00	197	17 40	339	46 30	482	18 40
54	40 00	198	111 40	340	51 40	483	100 20
55	125 20	199	88 40	341	8 80	484	6 00
56	20 00	200	28 20	342	2 80	485	4 80
57	6 00	201	8 00	344	3 20	486	33 00
58	105 80	202	51 90	345	5 60	487	14 20
59	17 60	203	15 40	346	8 60	488	4 00
60	14 80	204	2 60	347	2 80	489	18 15
61	100 00	205	13 00	348	11 80	490	20 20
62	97 20	206	95 60	349	57 20	492	89 30
63	44 80	207	12 80	350	26 10	493	29 20
64	22 00	208	3 20	351	31 20	494	35 00
65	23 40	209	31 40	352	13 00	495	24 30
66	14 25	210	32 80	353	12 75	496	15 00
67	10 60	211	102 60	354	2 25	497	37 00
68	4 60	212	25 80	355	59 40	500	15 40
69	15 40	213	7 20	356	19 60	501	5 20
70	10 20	214	17 20	357	6 80	502	14 20
71	44 20	215	7 60	358	4 00	503	9 20
72	101 70	216	13 30	359	18 20	504	10 40
73	25 20	217	19 40	360	15 00	505	4 20
74	56 10	218	35 40	361	49 20	506	4 00
75	20 40	219	13 60	362	31 40	507	10 00
76	30 00	220	9 40	363	11 60	508	14 20
77	35 10	221	4 20	364	12 40	509	41 50
78	1 00	222	11 40	367	17 55	510	10 00
79	30 00	223	5 40	368	8 65	512	6 40
80	13 50	224	35 05	369	18 10	513	92 30
81	3 60	225	22 90	370	4 00	514	3 00
82	28 00	226	11 20	371	6 50	515	111 00
83	10 40	227	15 60	373	5 00	516	4 60
84	44 60	228	5 80	374	63 60	517	13 80
85	14 15	229	25 80	375	127 00	518	10 40
86	118 20	230	13 40	376	9 40	519	3 40
87	34 60	231	23 60	377	17 85	520	6 60
88	19 60	232	21 90	378	16 00	521	20 70
89	11 20	233	42 00	379	11 00	522	67 85
90	18 70	235	4 60	380	4 80	523	11 20
91	46 30	236	13 40	381	19 40	525	6 00
92	9 60	237	17 00	382	11 00	526	40 00
93	7 80	238	20 00	383	6 60	527	6 00
94	50 60	239	22 40	384	21 00	528	6 80
95	31 40	240	41 00	385	8 15	529	10 80
96	42 60	241	29 80	386	58 00	530	7 80
97	13 30	242	36 00	387	11 80	531	13 00
98	14 65	243	2 40	388	32 00	532	46 80
99	2 20	244	5 40	389	12 80	534	43 75
100	5 00	245	18 40	390	41 80	536	1 50
101	66 00	246	23 70	391	16 20	537	8 20
102	79 80	247	25 20	392	33 90	538	7 40
103	6 40	248	7 00	393	14 60	539	7 60
104	57 80	249	13 00	394	24 70	541	51 90
105	9 20	250	18 25	395	14 60	543	8 20
106	9 00	251	10 00	396	35 75	544	18 20
107	53 00	252	12 50	397	3 40	545	9 15
108	57 40	253	8 70	398	5 60	546	11 00
109	1 50	254	18 00	400	2 80	547	32 40
110	4 45	255	19 55	401	24 40	548	23 70
111	62 00	257	81 40	402	16 20	550	29 20
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113	23 90	259	10 25	404	10 20	554	20 20
114	20 90	260	40 00	405	3 80	555	4 85
115	8 80	262	22 10	406	5 20	556	13 95
116	26 05	265	15 25	408	35 80	558	13 70
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119	17 80	268	49 00	411	6 50	563	50 00
120	60 40	269	15 10	412	4 20	564	22 40
121	18 30	270	8 00	413	46 00	565	3 40
122	19 00	271	8 60	414	14 10	566	17 20
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124	8 60	273	23 10	416	47 20	568	6 80
125	197 40	274	29 40	417	16 40	569	10 00
126	23 50	276	52 50	418	3 40	570	8 60
127	43 80	277	108 70	419	39 40	571	17 10
128	16 70	278	25 60	420	4 00	573	5 00
129	19 50	279	16 00	421	8 10	575	29 00

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
576	\$5 80	651	\$26 00	725	\$7 20	806	\$3 80
577	8 60	652	15 60	726	22 00	807	7 40
578	21 60	653	6 60	728	9 40	808	4 00
579	16 20	654	11 00	729	9 20	809	13 60
581	14 65	655	20 60	730	18 40	810	13 40
582	4 45	656	21 48	731	35 10	811	11 40
583	7 60	657	20 00	732	24 30	812	6 00
584	33 00	658	5 20	733	4 00	813	5 40
585	15 60	659	15 80	734	6 40	814	7 00
587	10 25	660	9 40	735	9 40	816	3 00
589	13 80	661	20 60	736	10 60	817	10 05
590	16 40	662	3 60	737	6 00	819	23 20
592	28 20	663	11 50	739	5 40	820	10 75
593	14 00	664	9 80	740	4 20	821	7 60
594	4 80	665	8 80	741	7 00	822	5 60
596	7 00	667	29 20	743	17 20	823	6 35
597	8 60	668	13 40	744	3 80	824	4 20
598	6 40	669	2 20	745	5 80	825	10 75
599	17 05	670	5 20	746	8 20	826	4 60
600	27 03	671	8 90	747	31 80	827	27 60
602	10 90	672	14 00	748	7 40	828	8 60
603	8 25	673	9 00	749	14 05	829	2 80
604	14 05	675	6 20	750	32 80	830	6 00
605	17 00	676	14 85	751	14 40	831	3 20
606	7 70	677	15 60	754	10 60	832	3 40
607	6 20	678	6 40	755	53 05	833	9 00
608	7 00	679	7 60	756	11 80	834	5 75
609	2 00	680	10 60	757	13 60	835	6 20
610	7 45	681	4 40	760	8 00	838	5 70</



Notices under this head cost \$2.00 apiece.

LOCAL UNION No. 349, Orange, N. J.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, WILLIAM C. MILLIGAN; and

WHEREAS, We have lost an earnest worker and a true self-sacrificing member in the cause of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and Brother, and tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; be it further

Resolved, That a page in our minute book be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect; that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and also to our journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

GEORGE WINNET,
JAMES McDONOUGH, } Committee.
MAX MORLOCK.

LOCAL UNION No. 277, Philadelphia, Pa.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our Brother and co-worker, CHARLES PLANK, a charter member and first Vice President of this Local, who was accidentally killed while working at the Standard Ice Plant, in this city; and

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 277 feels the loss of an earnest worker in its behalf; be it therefore

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, knowing the severe loss to them his untimely end has occasioned; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect to his memory, that these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy of same be forwarded to his bereaved family; also that they be published in THE CARPENTER.

FRANK X. FISHER,
C. H. BROOMELL, } Committee.
JAS J. KERR.

LOCAL UNION No. 257, St. Louis, Mo.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and love, to take to Himself our beloved Brother, L. W. ROSSITER.

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the members of this Union extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy of same be presented to the bereaved widow, and also a copy be sent our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. W. WARE,
B. F. OREAR, } Committee.
J. E. SPANGLER.

LOCAL UNION No. 33, Boston, Mass.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite goodness, to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, DAVID D. SHEEHAN.

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our union and one who merited the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved widow of the deceased Brother; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy of the same be presented to the widow and a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication.

W. S. WELCH,
J. McDUGGAL, } Committee.
J. E. POTTS.

LOCAL UNION No. 600, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
WHEREAS It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed Brother, EDWARD J. BLISS; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother BLISS in his sad affliction and pray God to ease the aching void caused by her death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the afflicted one and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

L. W. DIVINE,
D. H. FARMER, } Committee.
E. J. WALKER.

LOCAL UNION No. 53, Argentine, Kan.
CONDOLENCE is hereby extended to our esteemed Brother, J. H. SORRELS, in the death of his wife; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Carpenters' Union No. 253 do extend our deepest sympathy to the Brother and his family; we as Brothers do fully realize that in the loss of wife and mother, he and his children sustain an irreparable loss, we desire to commend them to the care and protection of the All-Wise Creator, who doeth all things well; be it further

Resolved, That our Brothers should and do stand ready and willing to aid and comfort him and his at every opportunity; be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family and be placed on the records of the order and published in the official paper.

M. J. BASS,
JOHN H. DYERSON, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 313, Columbus, Ga.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst the wife of our Brother, W. H. JOHNSON; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother JOHNSON and his son in their sad affliction, and pray God to ease the aching void caused by her death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the Brother, a copy be sent to our official organ for publication and our charter be draped for thirty days.

W. G. PATTERSON,
W. D. GENTRY, } Committee.
A. S. T. JAMISON.

LOCAL UNION No. 112, Butte, Mon.
WHEREAS, Words fail to express and also to convey the feeling and sorrow at the loss of our esteemed Brother, O. O. BING; that the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst this much-respected Brother and true citizen of this community; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Union No. 112 be draped for thirty days in memory of our deceased Brother, and that we express our sincere sympathy to his relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother; also, a copy be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

J. P. COMPEAU,
PATRICK E. FARRELL, } Committee.
DANIEL F. STATEN.

LOCAL UNION No. 125, Utica, N. Y.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother and co-laborer, Brother MARION M. SKELTON; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our Brother our sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our Brother, and a copy be sent our official journal for publication, and that the same be spread on the minutes of our Local; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days.

G. W. GRIFFITHS,
S. HOBBS, } Committee.
GEORGE HOPP.

LOCAL UNION No. 534, Burlington, Ia.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother PETER A. JOHNSON, a worthy member.

Resolved, That in the death of PETER A. JOHNSON Union 534 laments the loss of a Brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed, one who was a universal friend and a true and upright citizen.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and our charter be draped in mourning.

JOHN HACKMAN,
H. F. CHAMBERS, } Committee.
A. E. PEARSON.

LOCAL UNION No. 655, Key West, Fla.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the divine will of God to remove from our midst our faithful co-worker, Brother CHARLES BETHEL; be it

Resolved, That we bow with reverence to the will of God, knowing that He doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the family of our deceased Brother in this sad hour.

Resolved, That our Local charter be draped for three months, a copy be tendered to the family, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be published in THE CARPENTER.

T. H. MILLS,
CHAS. ROBERTS, } Committee.
BUIR WATSON.

LOCAL UNION No. 604, Murphysboro, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our Brother and co-laborer, JEFF. M. MURPHY; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union extend our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved Brother and family; be it further

Resolved, That we spread a copy of these resolutions on the minutes of our meeting, and send a copy for publication to our official journal and local papers, and a copy to our afflicted Brother.

W. D. RUSSELL,
W. B. MULINEAUX, } Committee.
ROBT. SLAUGHTER.

LOCAL UNION No. 172, Westchester, N. Y.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved Brother, GEO. MACKINTOSH; and as we realize that he is gone to that land whence no traveler returns, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their great bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy of same be sent to his family; that we drape our charter in mourning for the next thirty days and have resolutions published in THE CARPENTER.

FRANK VANDERPOOL,
JAMES B. KELLY, } Committee.
SIDNEY BAXTER.

LOCAL UNION No. 63, Bloomington, Ill.
WHEREAS, Our Brother, EDWARD BISSETT, has departed this life.

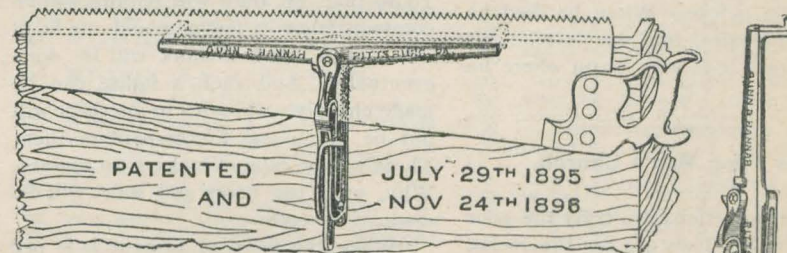
Resolved, That we extend to his daughter our heartfelt sympathy in her sad bereavement; also, that our charter be draped in mourning fifteen days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes; also, a copy sent to his daughter, and notice forwarded for publication to our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

C. E. NOBLE,
SCOTT CUNNINGHAM, } Committee.
JOHN SLAUGHTER.

Self-Fastening Folding Clamp Saw.

It will instantly fasten itself to a work bench, saw horse, tool box, window sill, to the edge of a board, plank, joist, stick of timber, pile of lumber, rail of a fence, or any other suitable place, without the aid of screws or nails or any other means of fastening and stands firmer than others



with their screws, nails and braces. It is half the length of a rip saw, weighs 3 1/4 pounds, made of best cast malleable iron japanned, warranted not to break, folds like a jack knife and you can carry it in your coat pocket, and occupies no more space in your tool box than your hatchet or claw hammer. Gunn & Hannah, Manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

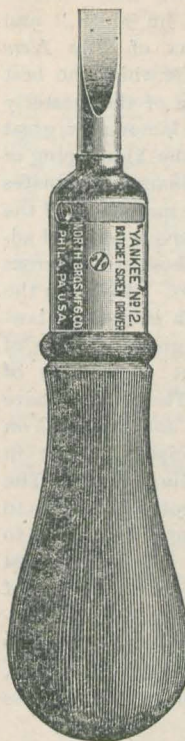
Free Speech Guaranteed.

The first amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

At present writing, the Constitution appears to be an obsolete instrument. Some day the people of this country will revive it, to the discomfiture of trusts and their purchasable tools—injunction-issuing judges.

The first recorded strike in history is that of the journeymen bakers in New York, which occurred in 1741.

"Yankee" Ratchet Screw Driver, No. 12.



RIGHT AND LEFT HAND, AND RIGID.

Made for special use of Gunsmiths, Fitters, Electricians and Mechanics requiring a strong substantial screw driver with a short stub blade.

The adjustment for right and left hand is made by pushing the shifter to opposite ends of slot; when shifter is placed midway in slot the blade is held rigid as in ordinary screw driver. The adjustment being across instead of in line with blade, avoids any possibility of changing shifter while in use.

The materials and workmanship in every detail are of the same superior quality found

in other "Yankee" Tools.

Made in one size only: Blade 5 1/2 inch diameter, 1 1/2 inches long, entire length of screw driver 5 3/4 inches.

Sold by leading dealers in hardware and tools. Made by North Bros. Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Widening the Chasm.

When Columbia University sent two or three dozen of its students to a New Jersey town to enact the character of "scabs" and take the places of the striking machinists who were endeavoring to secure the nine-hour day, it made

a great mistake. There is not much respect, let alone affection, displayed by the average toiler towards the centres of learning in this country, and this action of Columbia University will tend only to widen the chasm between the workingmen and the great educational institutions which have already earned the distrust of laborers by accepting millions of dollars from those who have been conspicuous for their unjust treatment of their employes.

French Constitutions Nearly Ready.

Copies of the revised French Constitutions are in course of preparation, and will be issued in a very short time.

PATENTS

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The Kidnapped Millionaires.

Frederick U. Adams, well known as the author of "President John Smith," and editor for several years of *The New Time*, has written a book which the best critics declare to be one of the masterly productions of a year famous for great books. The theme is the kidnapping of the six most powerful financial magnates of New York. They are marooned off the coast of Mexico and have a series of adventures as thrilling as those of the heroes of Stevenson's sea tales. While on the island they discuss with a scholarly lawyer and reformer the great question of trusts and government ownerships of natural monopolies. Those who have read Mr. Adams' books and editorials on these topics may anticipate a treat in "The Kidnapped Millionaires." The *New York Journal* devoted two pages to a review of the book, and it promises to surpass all records. It is a book of 504 pages, and it is claimed that it does not contain a dull paragraph. "The Kidnapped Millionaires" is published by the Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston, who attained such a phenomenal success with "Eben Holden."

A Self-Made Man.

An exchange thus bids farewell to a departed citizen: "He played marbles for keeps when a boy and cheated all of his playmates out of their marbles. He swapped a bladeless knife, sight unseen, for a four-bladed, sold that for 50 cents and bought a pound of sugar and made a barrel of lemonade which he sold circus day for \$3. He started out in business and sold tough meat for choice cuts and made a fortune. When he got \$1,000 he he organized a stock company with \$5,000,000 capital, mostly watered, and sold the stock at par. When the company busted it was found that he had sold out a long time before. When he died he was a millionaire, and he left all his money here. It is very warm where he is now."

The Poor Man's Church.

Labor organizations are truly the poor man's church. They are for the social, moral, intellectual and financial elevation of mankind. They bind men closer together in friendship, assist each other in attaining a higher efficiency in the various pursuits of the trade upon which depends their daily bread, assist a brother when out of employment. When sickness and death visit a member's family the society furnishes to the bereaved both moral and financial support.

Three Hours a Day Enough.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage is usually somewhat advanced in his views, but in the following extract from a recent talk he seems hot on the trail of an evident truth: "If everything were so organized that there would be no shirking, and all things were attended to in their proper time, the hours of toil might be shortened to about three hours a day."

Reform Begins at Home.

Every merchant that handles union-made articles is indirectly an employer of union labor. Every man and woman in labor unions who does not patronize such merchants and demand union goods and union cards is indirectly an employer of scab labor, and ought to be tagged and placed on exhibition as a traitor to unionism.—*Exponent*.

Buildings of the Future.

The following clipping from the *Cleveland Citizen* will, no doubt, be important reading to our building trades friends and should set them to thinking. The printers at one claimed that the inventive genius could not interfere with their trade; but he did just the same. The typesetter is now being relegated to the rear and the machine operator is taking his place. If Edison makes his new invention a success, the building trades mechanic will be a thing of the past and a laborer put in his stead.

Here is the clipping:

Edison's discovery of a method to produce a cheap Portland cement has started a wide discussion. The famous wizard believes that he will accomplish a revolution in house building, and that he will largely drive out stone and brick and even wood as a building material. The houses of the new era will be of cement, in the form of concrete, and of steel, and, besides being fireproof and thus working a great economy in the matter of destruction, the edifices will require much less skilled labor in their erection, and rents, of course, will also be forced downward.

"My impression is," says Edison in discussing his new discovery, "that the time will come when each contractor will have standard forms or patterns of houses. The forms will be made of wood, and a contractor using one of the standard shapes will simply go out and pour a house."

"The intended customer can pick out a house from the wooden forms and from pictures. He can choose whatever size he may want and whatever style of architecture."

"There will probably be hundreds of designs. The contractors will put up their concrete mixer and have their beams and forms ready. They will pour the form for the first story, and so on. To do that, all they will require will be common labor—a few men and one boss."

"That is what I think will be done eventually. And such a house can be made cheaply. It seems to me there will not be much use for carpenters then. There will be cabinet-makers, to be sure. Why, even the floors and stairs will be made of concrete."

"When the price of cement is \$1 per barrel or \$5 per ton it is bound to drive out other building material. The houses will be built on skeletons of steel beams. The building mixture will be extremely cheap, for it will be composed of one part cement, three parts sand and five parts crushed stone. Put the wooden forms around the steel frames, pour in the concrete mixture and let it 'set.' Remove the wooden mould or form, and then you have a solid house. In an ordinary residence the walls would be about twelve inches thick up to the first story and eight inches thick above the first story. The roofs would be of cement, too."

One can see at a glance that such a revolution would be far-reaching, and that the building trades are face to face with the same scientific development, the same evolutionary forces, that other trades are. Nothing is to be gained by sneering at new discoveries and inventions, and coddling one's self into the belief that "they won't work." Recent history proves that such short-sighted treatment of those questions on the part of workingmen is useless and senseless.

LABOR UNIONISM is based on two truths that are as old and universal as humanity itself: "In union there is strength," and "Self-preservation is the first law of nature."

Chinese Wit and Humor.

A man thinks he knows, but a woman knows better.

With money you can move the gods; without it you can't move a man.

Long visits bring short compliments.

Armies are maintained for years to be used in a single day.

A doctor who had mismanaged a case was seized by the family and tied up. In the night he managed to free himself and escaped by swimming across a river. When he got home he found his son, who had just begun to study medicine, and said to him: "Don't be in a hurry with your books; the first and important thing is to learn to swim."

The King of Purgatory sent his agents to earth to bring back some skilled physician. "You must look for one," said the king, "at whose door there are no aggrieved spirits of disembodied patients." The agents went off, but at the house of every doctor they visited there were crowds of waiting ghosts hanging about. At last they found a doctor at whose door there was only a single shade, and cried out, "This man is evidently the skillful one we are in search of!" On inquiry, however, they discovered that he had only started practice the day before.

A portrait painter who was doing very little business was advised by a friend to paint a picture of himself and his wife and to hang it out in the street as an advertisement. This he did, and shortly afterward his father-in-law came along. Gazing at the picture for some time the latter at length asked, "Who is that woman?" "Why, that is your daughter," replied the artist. "Whatever is she doing," again inquired her father, "sitting there with that stranger?"

A man who had been condemned to wear the cangue or wooden collar was seen by some of his friends. "What have you been doing," they asked, "to deserve this?" "Oh, nothing," he replied. "I only picked up an old piece of rope." "And are you to be punished thus severely," they asked, "for merely picking up an end of rope?" "Well," answered the man, "the fact is, there was a bullock tied to the other end."—*Dr. Giles' Chinese Literature*.

Original Eight-Hour Man.

William H. Barnes, who recently died in Marshall, Mich., had the honor of being the original eight-hour man in Michigan.

Twenty-five years ago he came to the conviction that eight hours only should be a day's work. He was not a member of any trade union, nor was he influenced by them, but he determined to adopt the eight-hour day. Being a cabinet-maker he could not obtain employment unless he worked full ten hours, and so, to follow out his convictions, he started a little job shop in Marshall and worked for himself, and during all these years adhered strictly to the eight-hour workday and enjoyed his independence.

Mr. Barnes served a seven years' apprenticeship with a great piano-making firm in London, and being of a studious disposition, spent all of his evenings in the free schools of that city and in attending the many free evening lectures provided for the workingmen, and in that manner became an unusually well-informed man. He took every opportunity that he could to attend all the great public meetings of parliament, and enjoyed the distinction of having heard every notable man in England speak.—*Detroit News*.



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124 Harrison st.
554. DAVENPORT—Ewald Riepe, Davie st., N. W.
106. DES MOINES—A. H. Weeks, 1216 Laure st.
425. "—(Mill) Wm. Swanson, 500 E. Hayes
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514. HITEMAN—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
523. KEOKUK—C. P. Hultman, 1609 Fulton st.
879. OTTUMWA—H. T. McCarroll.
552. RED OAK—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
552. WATERLOO—W. C. Eicheberg,
cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
753. ATCHISON—Fred Clark, Ninth Street Hotel.
123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill, Lock Box 796.
138. KANSAS CITY—W. E. Griffin, 365 S. Ninth.
458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCauley,
210 N. Fifth st.
561. PITTSBURG—O. J. Stoker, 102 W. Adams st.
158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Grattan st.
201. WICHITA—W. E. Youngmeyer,
1228 S. Santa Fe ave.

KENTUCKY.

725. BOWLING GREEN—R. L. Carter,
502 cor. Park and 5th sts.
641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. "—(Ger.) B. Kamporen,
262 W. 13th st.
851. HENDERSON—J. G. Nordgauer, 7 July st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Western.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary District Council,
Henry Paul, 1230 Ash st.
103. "—M. L. Christian, 625 Fifth st.
214. "—(Ger.) J. Schneider,
915 East Chestnut street.
752. "—(Millwrights), J. C. Wheeler,
2925 Duncan st.
811. MAYFIELD—Luther Cartwright.
698. NEWPORT—George Bergman, 537 E. 2d st.
809. OWENSBORO—J. W. Clark, 1211 Hall st.
559. PADUCAH—Walter England.

LOUISIANA.

874. JENNINGS—S. A. Keep.
868. MONROE—J. W. Wright, Jr., 200 S. 5th st.
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. "—F. Duhrkop, 616 Cadiz st.
739. "—M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch.
85. SHREVEPORT—M. M. Kendrick, Box 37.

MAINE.

621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459. BAR HARBOR—N. W. Cheney,
20 Holland ave.
71. BIDDEFORD—Geo. H. Gray, Saco, Maine,
Box 816.
407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517. PORTLAND—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leonard st.,
Woodford.
787. SKOWHEGAN—Willis A. Bailey.
348. WATERVILLE—N. H. Snitter, 8 Abbott st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Keenan, 206 Aisquith st.
44. "—(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder,
2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—C. W. Wells, B. st.
761. ATTLEBORO—Edna C. Allen,
67 East st., N. Attleboro
878. BEVERLY—F. L. Whipple, 60 E. Dane st.
BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council,
H. M. Taylor, 591 Park st.,
New Dorchester.
33. "—D. H. Deegon, 1122 Dorchester ave.,
Dorchester.
624. BROCKTON—Samuel T. Lays, 241 N. Ash st.
438. BROOKLINE—James Keefe, 596 Tremont st.,
Boston.
441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass. ave.
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
685. CHICOPEE—Edmond Blanchette.
858. CLINTON—John F. Cain, 78 Willow st.
386. DORCHESTER—James W. Lent, 12 Lonsdale
st., Dorchester.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
780. EVERETT—W. A. MacDuff, 17 Franklin st.
223. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 203 Horton
778. FITCHBURG—W. H. Howard, Jr.,
169 Roulstone st.
360. FRAMINGHAM—Hugh Cooney,
55 Hartford st.
570. GARDNER—Joseph E. Cornier, Box 15.
782. GREENFIELD—Wm. Lapoint.
82. HAVERHILL—George A. Frois, Box 401.
424. HINGHAM—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, Box 38, South End.
656. "—W. J. Hillman,
Merrick Lumber Co.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802. HYDE PARK—Jas. Faulkner,
52 Hyde Park ave.
111. LAWRENCE—T. M. Kelley, 79 Willow st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794. LEOMINSTER—Frank I. Brown,
15 Harrison st.
49. LOWELL—J. T. Thomas, 754 Central st.
LYNN—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
625. MALDEN—Robt. V. Townsend, 8 Hillside pl.
777. MEDFORD—George F. Hayden.
760. MELROSE—Calvin Fletcher,
39 Boardman ave.
867. MILFORD—Fred O. Bent, 145 W. Spruce st.
847. NATICK—Nels. J. Swanson, 15 Grant st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st.
Watertown, Mass.
680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boissner,
1241 Centre st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—J. E. Chabot, 19 Union st.
784. NORTH EASTON—John Johnson, Box 17.
866. NORWOOD—Peter D. MacDonald, 162 Lenox
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
762. QUINCY—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
816. REVERE—Samuel A. Crowe, 15 Eastern ave.
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 11a Dana st.
629. SOMERVILLE—Z. K. P. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
861. SOUTHBIDGE—Louis N. Langevin,
14 Hook st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring.
177. "—P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
862. WAKEFIELD—T. L. Brown, 8 Village st.,
Reading, Mass.
540. WALTHAM—E. C. Smith, 45 Hall st.
823. WEBSTER—J. W. Negas, Box 976.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
708. WEST NEWTON—C. W. Lowell, 168 River st.
848. WEYMOUTH—John A. Ryan,
East Braintree.

821. WINTHROP—W. B. Simmons, 81 Lincoln st.
855. WOBURN—Jas. McDonald,
cor. Jefferson and Eastem ave.
23. WORCESTER—Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer
408. "—(Fr.) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lunelle.
720. "—(Swedish) Fred Peterson,
11 Elizabeth st.
877. "—(Mill) Chas. T. Gates, Jr.,
32 Coburn ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512. ANN ARBOR—Chas. Bucholz, 921 W. Wash.
871. BATTLE CREEK—B. U. Parker,
165 Battle Creek ave.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
797. CHESAIRE—Jos. Linn.
19. DETROIT—O. H. Mullin, 114 Beach st.
303. "—A. Haak, 601 St. Antoine st.
577. ELK RAPIDS—A. Cole.
643. FLINT—M. King, Miles Williams.
335. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
130. HANCOCK—J. M. Kelly.
651. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
297. KALAMAZOO—John Moser,
1730 N. Pitcher st.
647. LAURUM—Charles Thornley.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUSKOGEE—H. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKOGEE—H. J. Hanson, 362 Southern av.
791. PETOSKY—W. J. Masters, Mitchell st.
585. PORT HURON—Arthur Smith, 2525 Maple st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. "—Wm. Schwartz, 403 N. Oakley st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell,
227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—Ed. J. Hammond,
406 Wadsworth st.
693. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant,
306 South Centre street.
814. WYANDOTTE—Wm. Rouse, 210 Vine st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. 6th st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—John Franzen, 3236 Chicago
548. "—(Millwrights) Henry B.
Backman, 415 W. 26th st.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307. WINONA—Robt. Fry, 411 E. King st.

MISSISSIPPI.

535. MERIDIAN—B. M. Westbrook, 14th ave.
721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Feltz.
607. HANNIBAL—Herbert Foster.
311. JOPLIN—W. E. Robbins, 922 Joplin st.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
740. NOVINGER—Andrew Matter.
110. ST. JOSEPH—E. V. Tucker, 2106 Washington.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.

5. ST. LOUIS—(Ger.) Charles Thoms,
2106 Victor st.
45. "—(Ger.) Hy. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton.
47. "—(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. "—Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. "—A. W. Ware, 4562 Swan ave.
578. "—(Stairs) Aug. Stohmann,
1946 Sidney st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—J. W. McBroom, Box 181.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. J. Woodbury, 677 Henry.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
86. LATHROP—W. A. Hawley.
153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—J. W. Beard, Box 288.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—J. W. Emberson, 2827 U st.
427. OMAHA—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—T. A. Smart, 93 Pillsbury st.
579. NASHUA—A. C. Blaine, 73 Walnut st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—W. M. W. ood, Box 6,
Bradley Beach, N. J.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Arctic ave.
383. BAYONNE—Max Linerstein, 87 W. 51st st.
486. "—C. A. Zimmermann, 12 Long st.,
Jersey City, N. J.
880. BERNARDSVILLE—J. L. Reeve.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—Reuben Price, 570 Carman st.
594. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
519. E. RUTHERFORD—K. J. Jorgenson,
113 Broadway, Carlstadt, N. J.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, 1st and James.
391. HOBOKEN—Wm. Weidmeyer, 554 1st st.
467. "—(Ger.) H. Schneider, 12 Sunnyside
ave., Weehawken.
HUDSON Co.—Sec. Dist. Council, G. R. Edsall,
311 Communipaw ave., Jersey City
IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—G. R. Edsall,
311 Communipaw ave.
118. "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhop, Jr.
833 Walnut W. Hoboken, N. J.
282. "—Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st.,
J. C. Hts.
482. "—L. F. Ryan, 199 Ninth st.
564. "—Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st.
Jersey City H'g'ts, N. J.
157. "—(Stairs) C. J. Bove,
120 Weehawken st., W. Hoboken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241,
Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—George J. Barton,
132 Claremont ave.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council,
Wm. Decker, 79 Lillie st.
119. "—H. G. Long, 60 Orange st.,
Bloomfield.
120. "—(Ger.) A. Wilderman, 238 Oliver.
148. "—L. Baumann, 270 Waverly ave.
306. "—A. L. Beagle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
330. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone, Box 26.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—J. Van Weil, Lodi, N. J.
65. PERTH AMBOY—Fred Christensen,
170 Brighton ave.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
842. PLEASANTVILLE—Herman J. Hahn,
Box 261.
537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opydyke.
81. TRENTON—J. L. Pancoast, 314 S. Broad.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek,
721 Adam st., Hoboken
620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra, 144 Elmer st.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles K. Burhans,
147 Hudson Boulevard, Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

840. CLOUDCROFT—U. R. Christman.
511. ROSWELL—W. G. Bollinger, Box 614.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. "—(Ger.) John Lather, 219 Sherman.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 75 Elizabeth st.
453. AUBURN—S. L. Thompson, 58 Seward ave.
614. BALDWINVILLE—H. W. Widrig.
24. BATAVIA—Gebherd Wassink, 19 Seaver place
233. BINGHAMTON—W. C. Bryant, 29 Alfred st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council,
E. S. Odell, 570 E. 16th st.
12. "—Geo. Frank, 56 Fifteenth st.
32. "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) M. Juergens,
62 Grant ave.
109. "—Ed. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
126. "—M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor st.
147. "—Martin Pearson,
213 Pennsylvania ave.
175. "—W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebing st.
247. "—C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. "—M. Spence, 21 Pulaski ave.
201. "—(Ger.) Wm. Braun,
1399 Greene ave.
381. "—S. E. Elliott, 1366 St. Mark's ave.
451. "—Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
472. "—F. Small, 202 58th st.
634. "—John Leeson, 570 Union st.
639. "—H. B. Patterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9. "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132. "—(Mill) A. Graupner, 1274 Genesee.
355. "—(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.,
E. Buffalo.
374. "—Miles Little, 106 Garner ave.
440. "—Herman Gruner, 50 Eaton st.
642. "—(Mill) Otto Leonard,
330 Box, ave.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
368. CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy.
99. COHOES—A. VanAthan, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Francke, 131 11th.
700. CORNING—Gus Hammerstrong.
503. DEPEW—J. M. Witherspoon, Box 617,
Lancaster, N. Y.
649. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
406. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532. ELMIRA—H. Lewis, 509 W. 3d st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy, Box 58.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.

714. FLUSHING—F. T. Field, Locust st.
 673. FORT EDWARD—Frank S. Leaver, Box 345.
 754. FULTON—J. M. Blodgett, 123 S. 5th st.
 187. GENEVA—W. A. Maycock, 306 William st.
 229. GLEN FALLS—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester st.
 380. HERKIMER—W. H. Sasman, Mohawk.
 542. HORNELLVILLE—John Brennan, Park Hotel.
 149. IRVINGTON—E. Maitland, Box 151.
 357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Box 366, Bay Shore.
 603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
 613. JAMAICA—Chas Stout, Box 46.
 66. JAMESTOWN—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
 40. KINGSBRIDGE—T. J. Marron, 215th st. and Broadway.
 251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
 727. LAKE PLACID—H. A. Potter.
 635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss, Box 173.
 516. LINDENHURST—Geo. H. Curtis, Babylon, L. I., Box 393.
 591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.
 289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
 34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter, 506 Broadway.
 543. MAMARONECK—Alva Briggs.
 574. MIDDLETOWN—Simcon Wood, 39 Olive st.
 212. MT. VERNON—C. Lampus, 29 S. High st.
 493. " Wm. T. Wood, 37 Stevens avenue.
 646. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
 301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Kenwick.
 42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 5 Division.
 718. " —George Booker, 8 Oak st.
 507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona.
 NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
 " Sec. of Dist. Council, Wm. C. Butler, 1334 Chisholm st.
 51. " K. McLean, 115 E. 30th st.
 56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. J. Johnson, 8 E. 77th st.
 64. " E. C. Glock, 228 W. 135th st.
 200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 117 E. 100th st.
 240. " T. Forrestal, 1491 Lexington ave.
 285. " (Framers) Albert C. Koop, 331 E. 52d st.
 300. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
 340. " D. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th ave.
 375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2nd ave.
 382. " John Lussen, 330 E. 83d st.
 387. " T. J. Breslin, 3300 Park ave.
 457. " (Scan.) Ole Jensen, 219 E. 96th st.
 464. " (Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.
 468. " W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
 473. " —Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 476. " George Taufner, 904 8th ave.
 478. " H. H. O'Connor, 13 Ritter place.
 497. " (Ger.) Ferdinand Meier, 243 E. Tenth.
 509. " Michael J. Gilroy, 235 E. 67th st.
 513. " (Ger.) John H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
 575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
 707. " (Fr Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
 715. " Charles Camp, 114 Bradhurst ave.
 724. " J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
 774. " J. T. Nittk, 460 W. 20th st.
 786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
 322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 528 2nd st.
 369. NORTH TONAWANDA—Jos. C. Hiam, 370 Thompson st.
 310. NORWICH—Jesse Faulkner, 88 S. Broad st.
 474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
 101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
 546. OLEAN—M. A. Foster, 144 12th st., N.
 747. OSWEGO—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk st.
 163. PEEKSKILL—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
 77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, 262 Madison ave.
 606. PORT RICHMOND—Wm. Houseman, 68 Columbia ave., West Brighton.
 203. POUGHKEEPSIE—C. Pallier, Box 32.
 QUEENS Co., Sec. of Dist. Council, T. F. E. Maher, Box 101, Flushing, N. Y.
 RICHMOND BOROUGH—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st., West Brighton, S. I.
 72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
 179. " —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
 231. " —Adam Fay, 28 Yale st.
 601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward F. Closs, Oceanus, N. Y.
 573. RYE—Julius Rosenquest, Box 283 Railroad.
 600. SARANAC LAKE—Edward Walker.
 412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
 146. SCHENECTADY—H. E. Bishop, Box 816.
 835. SENECA FALLS—Thomas Laughlin, 8 Boardman st.
 853. SILVER CREEK—Wm. Clee.
 567. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
 SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
 15. " (Ger.) Martin Ohman, Mary st.
 26. " —E. E. Battley, 517 E. Genesee st.
 192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
 78. TROY—James G. Wilson, 40 George st., Green Island, N. Y.
 636. " —(Mill) P. F. Nash, 49 High st., Green Island, Albany Co.
 389. TUXEDO—Fred. Slawson, Box 34, Slootsburg, N. Y.
 125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
 278. WATERTOWN—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
 172. WESTCHESTER—Sidney Baxter, Box 222.
 337. WHITESBORO—Joseph McWinie, Box 42.
 53. WHITE PLAINS—Chester Lovelett, 50 Grove.
 128. WHITESTONE—H. Hey.
 593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—Charles Mader, 12 4th.
 324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—John Fargeson.
 273. YONKERS—E. H. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
 726. " Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—J. H. Brooks, 37 Church st.
 491. " Lee Wilder.
 558. CHARLOTTE—R. T. Clark, 712 N. D st.
 738. CONCORD—J. F. Hudson, Box 237.
 530. HENDERSONVILLE—D. P. Kelley.
 744. KINGS MOUNTAIN—A. K. Falls.
 630. RALEIGH—J. G. Adams.
 831. " Wm. Faulcom, 225 W. North st.
 595. SALISBURY—W. H. Crow.
 826. SPRAY—J. L. Gatewood.
 632. WAYNESVILLE—W. C. Philips.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—G. W. Ewing, 100 James st.
 569. BARBERTON—E. E. Holderbaum.
 686. BARNESVILLE—C. L. Bundy, Tacoma, O.
 17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
 170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
 485. BYESVILLE—J. W. Dilley.
 245. CAMBRIDGE—E. W. Messick, 916 Grant ave.
 143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
 589. CHILLICOTHE—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
 CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.

2. CINCINNATI—J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
 209. " (Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest.
 327. " (Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3212 Beresford ave.
 628. " Geo. T. Petry, 4131 Spring Grove ave.
 664. " Stair) B. C. Menkhous, 1772 Westwood ave.
 667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
 676. " Geo. Frederick, 2608 Sanders
 692. " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
 CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council, G. Ostermayer, 83 Prospect st.
 11. " Jas. Rumsey, 47 Lyman st.
 14. " Thos. W. Keller, 1140 Payne ave.
 39. " (Boh.) Jos. Soukup, 82 Cabel st.
 393. " —(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker
 449. " (Ger.) Henry Varwig, 38 Seiden avenue.

61. COLUMBUS—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
 494. " W. E. Stevens, 58 E. 4th ave.
 863. CONNEAUT—John Orford.
 525. COSHOCTON—S. S. Wagoner.
 104. DAYTON—John Wyrich, 110 Best st.
 346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth, cor. Fillmore and Pierce.
 328. E. LIVERPOOL—J. T. Michel, Box 407.
 557. E. TOLEDO—F. Kayser, 421 Parker st.
 294. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Warner.
 822. FINDLAY—J. C. Wilson, 124 Santee ave.
 637. HAMILTON—Arthur Sims, 729 Buckeye st.
 182. LIMA—E. W. Numaugh, 1102 E. High st.
 703. LOCKLAND—A. Matre, Reading, O.
 705. LORAIN—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
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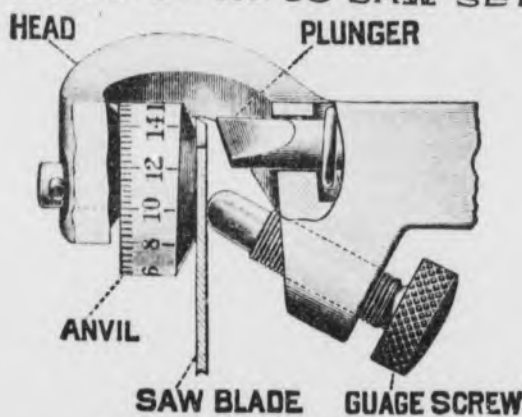


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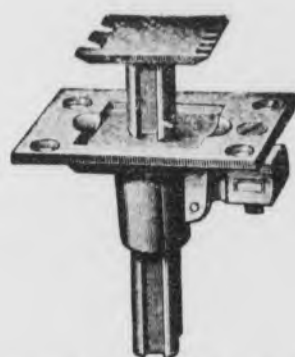


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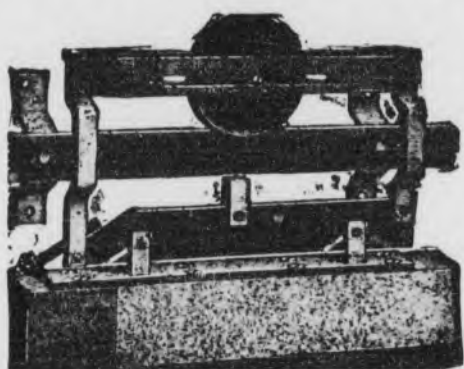
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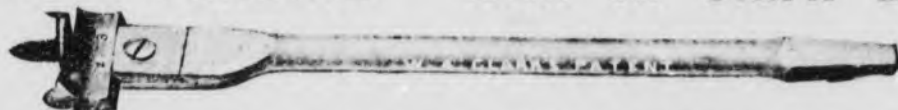
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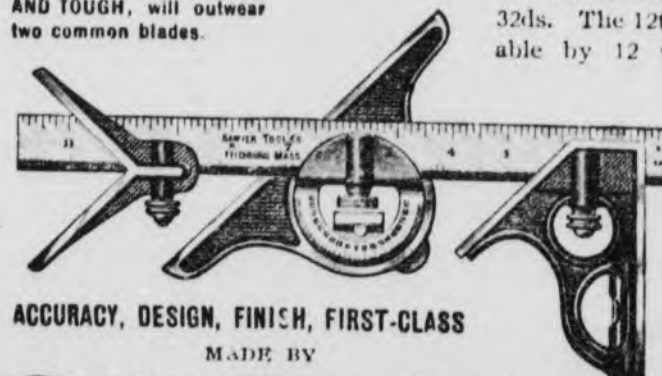
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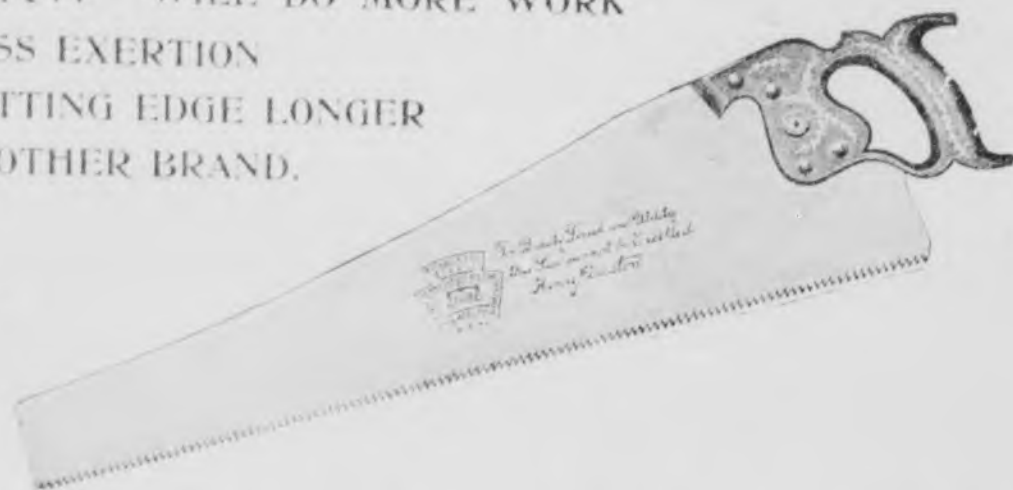
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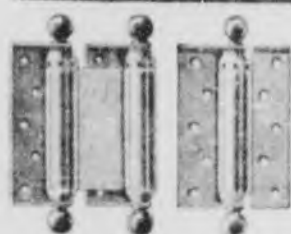
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BOMMER SPRING HINGES



DON'T ERR IN JUDGMENT when
buying spring hinges, which of all
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Bommer Spring Hinges never fail to
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FALE'S PATENT PLANE.

Constituting Carpenter Plane, Dado Fil-
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OTIS A. SMITH, Sole Mfr., ROCKFALL, CONN.

The "Original Jennings"

AUGERS AND
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Genuine have
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Russell Jennings
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DEPT. RIVER, CONN. U. S. A.



The real test of overalls is wear. Those that last longest, never rip, are the
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KEYSTONE NEVER RIP OVERALLS

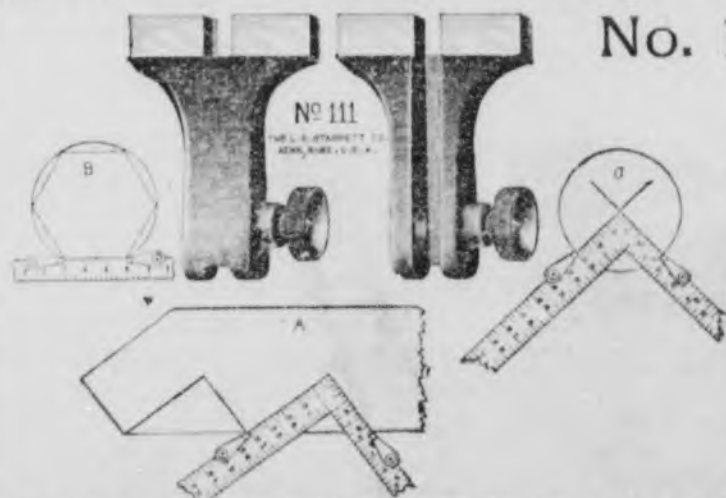
stand the racket—they are the most durable, and, of course, the most economical.
They are made of the best materials for the purpose, cut, sewed and re-inforced by
experienced union labor. Made in white, blue and stripes.

We also make a fine assortment of trousers for work, house and street. Working
pants from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a pair. Corduroy trousers that are almost indestructible.

Made for 21 years in a model shop without a single strike. Our name on the
ticket always.

CLEVELAND & WHITEHILL CO., Newburgh, N. Y.

Starrett's Stair Gauge Fixtures No. 111.



A pair of these fixtures
can be readily clamped
to a carpenter's steel
square to form a gauge
for various uses.

Sketch A shows the
gauge as applied for lay-
ing out a stair stringer;
sketch B, laying off hex-
agon angles; sketch C,
as used as a center gauge
or in quartering a circle.

These fixtures are light,
neat, efficient, and cheap.

Price, per pair, \$0.75

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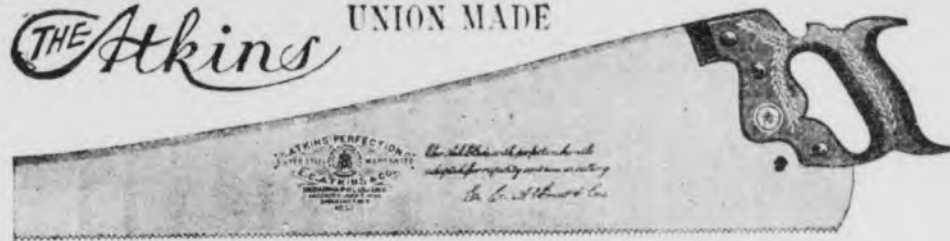
Carpenters and Builders without steam power can successfully compete with the large shops by using our New Labor-saving Machinery. Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

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THE ATKINS SAW

In Material, In Finish, In Cutting Qualities, WARRANTED THE BEST

HIGHEST AWARDS. TWO GOLD MEDALS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION 1900:
One for Atkins, band and Mill saws and one for cross-cut hand and small saws.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., SAW MANUFACTURERS
FACTORIES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

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MENTION THIS PAPER

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Cut shows box folded to pack in chest.
When folded up it is 2 1/4 in. thick, 7 1/2 in. wide.



Cut shows box open for use.

They are made of three thicknesses of wood glued together—one, 1/2 in., and two, 1/16 in., making 3/4 in. thick, and are hinged together with steel hinges, fastened with copper rivets entirely, no nails or screws being used, and are neatly stained cherry color and varnished.

Every carpenter knows the convenience of a hand box that can be put in his chest. This combines the utility of the Englishman's bag, and the convenience of the American's hand box. It weighs but 4 1/2 lbs., and is stronger than an ordinary half-inch box. They are made of a uniform depth of 4 1/4 in., 10 in. wide and 24 in. long.

PRICE.....\$2.00 each

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FINE TOOLS

Chaplin's Patent Planes

Corrugated Face or Smooth Face
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LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special Steel. Tested Tough Temper. Solid Tangled Bolster. Heavy Mall Ferule. Fluted Handles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



Be sure the trade-mark CHAMPION is on each blade



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AUGERS,

Boring Machine Augers,
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18 BY 28 INCHES.

SIMPLE, PRACTICAL
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DELINEATOR**

OR KEY TO THE STEEL SQUARE.
BY A. W. WOODS,

GIVES IN PLAIN FIGURES THE LENGTHS,
RUNS, RISES, PITCH, DEGREES, CUTS AND
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HOPPER CUTS, BOARD MEASURE ETC.

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RULE AND GLASS
CUTTER**

Have you seen our new combination
rule and glass cutter? Write us at
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useful to all mechanics, carpenters,
especially, and being very small, can
be carried in the vest pocket. Cut to
two-thirds actual size. Ask your hard-
ware dealer for it and see that it bears
the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For
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Agents Wanted

It won't chop wood



but Sargent's Gem Food Chopper will
chop raw meat, cooked meat, vege-
tables of all kinds, fruit, crackers,
bread, eggs, cheese, nuts, figs and
other foods, and

It will chop

them all rapidly, easily, coarse or fine, in uniform
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

VOL. XXI.—No. 9.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1901

{ Fifty Cents Per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.



MONROE, La.—For a young local, Union No. 868 has nothing to report but good. New members taken in at every meeting. Great interest manifested, and the outlook of a peculiarly roseate hue.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Local Union No. 75 reports things in good shape. Initiations are the order every meeting, and the membership is slowly but surely mounting upward. At present all the members are employed.

BOSTON, Mass.—Local Union No. 33 has evidenced its interest in the successful outcome of the steel strike by sending \$50 to the General Office, furnishing an example that can be copied by other locals throughout the country.

LONG BEACH, Cal.—This union was chartered April 15, 1901, with 16 members; have now 58. Are doing well for a small place, and have also rendered assistance on several occasions to needy unions, and have a balance in the treasury.

MILFORD, Mass.—Union No. 867 reports that it is in a flourishing condition. Although its organization dates from July 10, 1901, it has passed the century mark and is still increasing, with excellent prospects in the future.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Unions Nos. 332 and 426 report state of trade good and both organizations flourishing. New members are initiated every meeting night, and a goodly number of applications are waiting to be acted upon.

RICHMOND, Va.—We have had a large falling off since the strike last May, but are beginning to recuperate. We are initiating from five to seven members every meeting, and expect to keep this up for some time to come. Things are "looking up."

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa.—Union No. 246 is increasing in numbers and influence. Our growth is of a steady character, and our dealings with all, employers and employes, alike, that we have gained the respect of the people in this valley—a respect that we will endeavor to maintain.

BUTTE, Mont.—This has been an eight-hour city since the first of the year, although the fact has not been advertised in *THE CARPENTER*. The members of No. 112 trust that the name of Butte may henceforth appear in the roll of honor, as the list would otherwise be incomplete.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Union No. 318, under date of August 7, reports that in the three

weeks immediately preceding that date, 48 were initiated into the local, with a big list for the succeeding meeting night. Together with No. 256, the members are making themselves felt for good in Savannah.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This local has started well, with forty-five names on the roll. The interest manifested, especially by the younger members, promises well for the future. The meeting nights are the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month, in Mason's Hall, Tarrytown. Members of the U. B. in the vicinity are invited to drop in.

BEVERLY, Mass.—For a new union, No. 878 is making good progress. It has a membership of eighty, with fair prospects of increase in the near future. We are not only interested in our own local, but are working to establish one at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Bro. Shields is helping us in the matter, and it looks like an accomplished fact.

DAYTON, O.—Unions Nos. 104 and 346 have reorganized the old D. C. of Dayton. This is a step in the right direction, and a sure indication that the fight from which we have just emerged has had the effect of cementing us closer, and filling us with a determination to carry out the principles of unionism in this erstwhile benighted city.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Local Union No. 448 is doing finely, has a larger membership and more money in the treasury than ever before. We can be safely placed on the list of eight-hour-cities, as we have been working at that rate since August 1. One contractor alone told his men on July 31 that he would not concede the eight hours, and his men promptly quit. He had them at work by noon of the next day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carpenters, both union and non-union, are flocking into this city, under the impression that work had started on the World's Fair buildings. There will be no work for carpenters in that direction at least before next spring, as the location of the site is not definitely settled, the matter being still in court. Then the grounds will have to be graded and sewered before work on the buildings begins. Most of those who have come here are without means, and are compelled to work for what they can get, making it hard for us to keep up rates.

MONTREAL, Que.—The time has apparently arrived for the formation of a new local in this city. The place of meeting being in the centre of the city, to reach it many are obliged to come quite a distance. If they could meet at some place more convenient, they would be seen more often at the meetings; and, again, many residing in the vicinity who do not belong to the union could be approached with an assurance of success. The broth-

ers in charge of the new enterprise have a good field to labor in, and, judging from their work in the past, will make a success of the new venture.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—Members of Local Union No. 77, who had been on strike for two weeks against the firm of Mertze Bros., to enforce the eight-hour day and a regular pay day, were successful, the firm granting the demands, and are now employing none but union men.

WINNEPEG, Man.—A strike among carpenters is in progress at present, owing to non-observance on the part of employers of the agreement that was the result of the strike two years ago, and also a refusal to accede to demands of the men, under date of August 5, asking, among other things, for nine hours and 40 cents per hour for minimum wage. The struggle promises to be a bitter one, and this is a good place for travelers to avoid.

JASPER, Ala.—For a new local, No. 839 is doing well, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that there is not an old union man in it. The members are all new and inexperienced, and are moving cautiously until better organized. The membership is verging on fifty in good standing. Stray carpenters are requested to stay away for the present, as an effort is to be made to establish the nine-hour day.

STRATFORD, Ont.—Affairs in Stratford are improving. New members are coming into the local at every meeting. The effect of the improvement is felt also in Mitchell and St. Mary's; indeed, if an organizer were sent to the latter place, we believe he would have little difficulty in forming a local. We have succeeded in obtaining a 10 per cent. advance in wages, and are looking forward to next spring to make another move in the same direction.

IMPORTANT!

TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF ALL
LOCAL UNIONS.

Officers and members of Local Unions having business with the General Office, should send all communications to Frank Duffy, who has been temporarily appointed General Secretary-Treasurer.

In order to avoid mistakes and unnecessary delays in the transaction of the business of this organization, all money orders, checks and express orders should be made payable to him and addressed to Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM D. HUBER,
General President.

Places where Work is Dull.

Owing to local trade movements, suspension of building operations and other causes carpenters and joiners are requested to stay away from the following places:

Birmingham, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Cripple Creek, Col.; Denver, Col.; Victor, Col.; Bloomington, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Alpena, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orange, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, O. T.; Scranton, Pa.; Taylor, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleburn, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asheville, N. C.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Savannah, Ga.; Corsicana, Tex.; Pueblo, Col.; Iola, Kan.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mobile, Ala.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Lima, O.; Austin, Tex.; the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; Binghamton, N. Y.; Newton, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Columbus, Ga.; Quincy, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Southern California; Trenton, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Long Branch, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Texas; Easton, Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Marion, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Florence, Col.; Hartford City, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Missoula, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; San Jose, Cal.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Joliet, Ill.; Duluth, Minn.; Rocky Ford, Col.; Saginaw, Mich.; Streator, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; Washington, D. C.; El Paso, Texas; Davenport, Ia.; Port Arthur, Texas; Mena, Ark.; Racine, Wis.; Atlanta, Ga.; Des Moines, Ia.; Pittsfield, Mass.; San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Vineland, N. J.; Houston, Texas; Beaumont, Texas; Columbia, S. C.; Tacoma, Wash.; Witt, Ill.; St. Hyacinthe, Can.; Athens, Ga.; Portland, Ore.; Steubenville, O.; Kane, Pa.; Everett, Wash.; La Salle, Ill.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Canon City, Col.; Ogden, Utah; Lewiston, Idaho; Boulder, Col.; Independence, Col.; Lafayette, Ind.; Portsmouth, O.; Morristown, N. J.; Putnam, Conn.; Leadville, Col.; Jasper, Ala.

Eighteen New Unions Chartered During the Month.

71. Moncton, N. B.
319. Roanoke, Va.
535. Kansas City, Kan.
531. New Orleans, La. (Col.)
609. Onaway, Mich.
626. Wilmington, Del.
759. Chattanooga, Tenn.
886. Dalhart, Tex.
887. Hampton, Va.
888. Salem, Mass.
889. Allston, Mass.
890. Valleyfield, Que.
891. Hot Springs, Ark.
892. Dedham, Mass.
893. Wellsburg, W. Va.
894. Cairo, Ill.
895. Tarrytown, N. Y.
896. Milwaukee, Wis. (Mill.)

The Three Travelers.

Three travelers began the journey of life together. Flowers lifted toward them bright, dew-laden faces, and birds warbled their morning carols. Fruits ripened in great variety by the wayside. The sun threw mantles of golden warmth over all impartially.

One looked heavenward and saw only God. In grim forebodings or at times enraptured visions of an anticipated future he lost the glory of the present. Fear, the grim overseer, with lash of scorpion stings scourged him along the way. He saw humanity a writhing mass of worms, of which a favored few were by God's mercy saved, while all the rest were through His vengeance lost.

He made great sacrifices, he did terrible penance, he supplicated, he entreated. He worshiped with flattery, but without reason, which he shunned as a thing of darkness and child of the evil one, born to lure the unwary into paths of vice.

His every thought paid tribute to the sovereign he served. Each gift to another was either a peace offering or a loan made to his God. His acts of self-denial were born from the fear of punishment or the hope of a reward.

To the afflicted he murmured: "It is the will of the Creator. This life is but a drop in the great ocean of eternity. Repent and be saved before it is forever too late."

Poverty sought his tears. "Why should I weep?" he asked. "Ye are an honored instrument in the hands of the All-Powerful. I question not His providence." To all he spoke of this world as at best but a vale of tears. Comfort and hope, consolation and relief, existed only on a far distant shore.

Old age and his companion, death, waylaid him as the shadows of night were falling and gently robbed him of his heavy cross. He fell asleep with a servile prayer for mercy on his dying lips.

One looked through eyes of selfishness upon a teeming world and cried in ecstasy: "Lo, it is mine! Mine!" Strength was his gift, enjoyment his pursuit. To press joy's cup to his eager lips, to shut from out his heart all forms of sorrow and pain became his highest hopes.

With the plummet of desire he sounded the deepest depths of the gulf of indulgence. Under the exultant heel he crushed the fairest flowers. Satiation fawned upon him, and ennui wrapped him in her stale embrace.

Dark clouds obscured the brightness of the sun. Looking back up the way he had come, he saw old age approaching from afar. He observed that the old, the feeble and the helpless bought or begged or perished by the way. He began to prepare for his own time of need.

With his strength he kept others from the choicest fruits and sold them for a price and the price he kept. He also became the bondsman of a god—the god of self—and when he gave some dole of charity to check the cries for mercy or relief from those his strength and avarice had parted from their own, he worshiped self as one who did a godlike deed.

He also feared and shunned a demon dread, material loss. He grew blind and deaf and dumb to all things good, and yet he knew it not. Unselfish love he never chanced to meet. Death came at last and freed him from his clogging weight of dross and left him rich—in infinite regret.

One gazed upon the world with mingled joy and grief. Its beauty and its wealth struck pæans of thanksgiving from his soul. "Yet why," he questioned, "there

being food for all, should any starve for lack of it?" For love of justice touched a chord of pain in every happy thought. He could not feast while hunger stalked the earth nor dress in costly garb with rags the common lot.

"Oh, wrong," he cried, "that persecuteth right! Right's cause is mine and thou mine enemy." He saw humanity a perfect whole, preyed on by myriad parasites. His one ambition was to foil their greed. The bliss he sought was happiness for all. Another's wants by him relieved relieved his own.

Greed hissed, "thou fool!" but sobs of famished children drowned the taunt. Caution urged: "beware! for self provide." He made reply, "I, part of all, best serve myself when all I serve."

While humbly plucking fruits to fill poor empty hands the birds' songs filled his heart with happy prophecies until it seemed a joyful thing to live in universal harmony with universal God. Unselfish love touched each quickened pulse, revealed to him the secrets of the blessed.

Gaining in strength and power he upward climbed, and down the mountain's craggy sides his cheering words rang clear for waiting echoes to repeat to starved, receptive souls below until, where once his love could aid but few, it reached the multitude. And when the time was ripe for his brave soul to burst the limits of his robe of clay it rose to greater heights, a glorified guardian angel of humanity.—*Arena*.

Belgium's New Labor Law.

Belgium, which was one of the first European States to provide for government intervention in the interest of labor, has now before its chamber a new bill, which makes a long step in advance. The bill is expected to become a law without modification. As the law now stands a workman, in case of bodily injury, can only claim compensation if he can show that the injury was due to negligence on the part of his employer. According to the new measure, an employe who receives an injury which incapacitates him for more than a fortnight shall be paid by the employer even should the accident be traced to the fault of the claimant. The amount of the indemnity is fixed at half the sufferer's average earnings in case of total disability, or, in case of partial incapacity, to half the difference in his wage-producing power for which the accident is responsible.

The bill in dealing with the liability of the employer gives the latter the option of insuring himself either in the National Caisse d'Epargne or in a private company approved by the State, and the contracting society is bound to take over all responsibility on the score of accidents, in respect of which the employer's liability henceforth ceases, or he may decline to insure, and in this case the workman's claim for indemnity becomes a first charge on the estate after the payment of ordinary wages, and he is further obliged to capitalize certain sums for future compensation and pay the amount into a State bank or insurance company approved by the State.

The First of the Vanderbilts.

The first of the Vanderbilts in this country was Jan Aertsens Van der Bilt, a Holland farmer, who came to the New World in the first half of the seventeenth century, and who settled in the neighborhood of Brooklyn about 1650. As the name indicates, the family belonged originally to either the village of Bilt, a suburb of Utrecht, or the parish of Bilt, in Frisia.

"It's Morgan's."

I came to a mill by the riverside,
A half mile long and nearly as wide,
With a forest of stacks and an army of men,
Toiling at furnace and shovel and pen.
"What a most magnificent plant!" I cried,
And a man with a smudge on his face replied,
"It's Morgan's."

I entered a train and rode all day
On a regal coach and right of way,
Which reached its arms all over the land
In a system too large to understand.
"A splendid property this!" I cried,
And a man with a plate on his hat replied,
"It's Morgan's."

I sailed on a great ship, trim and true,
From pennon and keel and cabin and crew,
And the ship was one of a monster fleet;
A first-class navy could scarce compete.
"What a beautiful craft she is!" I cried,
And a man with akimbo legs replied,
"It's Morgan's."

I dwelt in a nation filled with pride;
Her people were many; her lands were wide;
Her record in war and science and art
Proved greatness of muscle, mind and heart.
"What a grand old country it is!" I cried,
And a man with his chest in the air replied,
"It's Morgan's."

I went to heaven. The jasper gates
Towered high and wide and the golden walls
Shone bright beyond. But a strange new mark
Was over the gate, viz: "Private park."
"Why, what is the meaning of this?" I cried,
And a saint with a livery on replied,
"It's Morgan's."

I went to the only place left. I'll take
A chance in the boat on the brimstone lake,
Or perhaps I may be allowed to sit
On the griddled floor of the bottomless pit;
But a leering lout with horns on his face
Cried out as he forked me off the place,
"It's Morgan's."
—*Edmund Vance Cooke*.

Concerning Tiresome Freedom of Speech.

Judge Wing, of the United States Court, sitting in Cleveland, solemnly announces that strikers must not establish pickets to persuade their fellow-workmen to join them.

This learned judge decrees that the constitutional guarantee of free speech shall be set aside.

His wise judgeship issues an injunction forbidding the men to use talk to each other on questions of vital interest to them, and in support of this attitude says:

"Persuasion of itself, long continued, may become a nuisance and unlawful."

A very interesting statement from a very wise Daniel.

Of course, the persuasion of workingmen trying to induce their fellows to compel recognition of the union by the billion dollar steel trust, very, very easily becomes a nuisance to trust managers and stockholders.

Without any apparent effort, a United States judge is found to issue an injunction against free speech, in accordance with the wishes of the steel trust.

Will Judge Wing issue an injunction against the temperance orators on the ground that their "persuasion becomes tiresome?"

There are a great many beer brewers who would like to have such an injunction issued. They ought to see Judge Wing.

Will Judge Wing issue an injunction against the Mormon elders, who in every section of the country take advantage of the constitutional provision guaranteeing free speech, and seek to persuade women to join the Mormon Church?

The talk of these men is found extremely tiresome and annoying by every decent citizen. None the less, they are allowed to speak and persuade, because the Constitution guarantees them the right to speak.

Close scrutiny of the bench is at pres-

ent the most serious duty of citizenship. The real type of American is Thomas Jefferson, and, if we are to judge by this injunction, there was prophecy in Jefferson when he wrote to Spencer Roane in 1821:

"The great object of my fear is the Federal judiciary. That body, like gravity, ever acting with noiseless foot and unalarming advance, gaining ground step by step, and holding what it gains, is engulfing insidiously the special governments into the jaws of that which feed them."

We are well aware that arguments based on constitutional rights sound extremely silly to trust managers.

We can give them an argument which perhaps will appeal to them, and which contains no childish prattle about the Constitution, the equality of man, or rights of ordinary citizens.

If you forbid free speech, if you tell men that they must not use fair persuasion, you tell them at the same time that they must use force; and by violating the law and the Constitution, you justify them in using force, and violating the law on their side.

The steel millionaires have big interests at stake, and they should be careful how they drive men to extremes, how, with ready-made injunctions, they force measures dangerous for the hundreds of millions of watered stock and dangerous for the personal peace of mind of the trust managers.

The injunction of to-day, issued regardless of constitutions, is a pleasant club to use on strikers.

But the result of to-morrow may not be so pleasant. Men with the brains of Pierpont Morgan should look ahead and be cautious.—*New York Journal*.

A Critical Time for Labor.

The larger and more widespread industrial concentration becomes, the more important it is that organized labor should develop correspondingly in strength, influence and high quality of leadership, asserts "Gunton's Magazine." It is not one whit less essential that a "stable equilibrium" of economic power be maintained among the various factors that share in the distribution of wealth than that these same factors be organized to the point of greater efficiency in the production of this wealth. Indeed, from the broad social standpoint, there is no justification for the concentration of capital unless the resulting benefits extend to the community in general, which means chiefly the wage-earners, because more than three-fourths of the population is in the wage or slavery class.

Just at this moment when the greatest industrial consolidation in the world has been consummated, it is of crucial importance that no point be lost in maintaining and advancing the proper status of organized labor. If a serious effort were to be made to break down labor organizations or restrict the freedom of laborers to unite for mutual advantage and protection by discharging men for belonging to unions, the whole American people would have an interest in seeing that any such undertaking met with the most determined and widespread resistance.

Strange, But True.

At Painswick churchyard, a pretty spot between Stroud and Gloucester, England, there are ninety-nine yew trees. The hundredth always dies, though it has been planted many times. A local story says that "when the hundredth lives after it has been planted, the world will come to an end."

Bartering of Heiresses.

The number of persons standing high in society here who yet are actual commission brokers in the matrimonial market is startling, to say the least of it.

True, they have not yet reached the point of advertising their wares in the daily papers, but they do business on business principles.

Two or three of the guilty ones recently have been prominently talked of and will be ostracized if the fact becomes generally known.

Washington is the best place in the world in which to sell a daughter or buy a count, I should imagine.

In Paris there are agencies patronized by people of decent family, and not a few in Vienna, where one can also reach ambitious or wealthy parties seeking to mend their shattered fortunes or battered hearts by the use of intermediaries. These people, however, are generally well known.

I am not as familiar with the society of Washington as with that in the former two places, but only take inferences from what I learn on pretty good, reliable authority. At a recent reception, held at a foreign diplomat's house, I met a lady who is well posted on all grades of society in this city.

Our conversation fell into that channel and she emphasized what I had learned. We are close friends and conversed very freely on the subject. After I had stated my views to her she was willing to admit that I was correctly informed. "In the first place," she said, "remember that Washington is the one place on earth where so many different lines of social life converge. By this I mean that many grades and nationalities meet on many different footings.

"A capital city, of course, always furnishes the largest circles of better class and more distinguished people. London, naturally, would in that respect have the advantage over any capital, but for the more strongly drawn social lines there and also the life at the country houses, which isolates the titled people more.

"Washington is the kaleidoscope among cities.

"Thirty years ago it was nothing but a political capital; now, even the President may not be in the smart set.

"Money in vast quantities was practically unknown in Washington until the time of the Arthur administration. This brought in a number of rich New Yorkers, and since that time it has become a chosen home for the worshipers of the Golden Serpent.

"Then came the diplomatic corps, and now we have such a recently produced commingling of different social grades of our own that the distinctions are very mixed up and peculiar.

"This city is an especially great place for rich widows with daughters, women of that particular type of our own nationality who go abroad as soon as they have lost their husbands and travel generally in Europe and Asia.

"It is among these that you may possibly find the kind of people you mention most, who move in the highest social grade, and who abroad were not ostracized by persons of rank, simply because they were Americans, so have come back with a large acquaintance list here, to a better standing.

"They are very widely acquainted with different classes of people met on the more cosmopolitan plan.

"Many of them gamble for very large stakes at bridge whist. I have known some of them willing to do almost anything to retrieve their lost fortunes which would not compromise them too much.

They are not above returning the favor of a wealthy parvenu mother by marrying her to a decaying duke if the chance comes along.

"I know a very good woman who was ruined by bridge whist playing, who accepted part of the dowry of a girl from a well-known count.

"She confided to me the cause of her return to prosperity. I knew her well, and, in fact, intimately.

"She sent a photograph of the young woman to the count, asking him if she would suit his tastes, but of course mentioning the amount of her dot. She also mentioned to the count the fact of having lost her own fortune, and left it to him to make further suggestions. He returned the photograph of the young woman, as a matter of honor, and his own with it. He replied with a letter, stating he had fallen in love with the face at first sight.

"The young lady was an ambitious girl, burning to marry a title, and, as the count was not too disreputable, he was accepted.

"I heard a story of another woman who was quite in the upper circles. She was passionately fond of diamonds, and was not in a position to buy a very costly gem that she coveted. She knew quite intimately an old and wealthy man who was fascinated with a young girl of very great beauty. Her cupidity overcame her scruples. She was very highly regarded by the young girl and was half-related to the elderly man.

"One day she asked him if he thought so highly of the young woman that he would consider a pearl like her equal to a diamond.

"To this the old gentleman replied, delightedly, that he would give even the Kohinoor if he could purchase it, in exchange for her.

"The persuasion of the woman was brought to bear upon her to accept the old man's offer.

"The story of the diamond was whispered to very good people around the White House for years afterward. Of course it did not heighten the reputation of the owner of the diamond, which was easily worth \$5,000."

These stories do not mean all, however, for I have heard something worse than that about many of the bridge whist gamblers and others who place their hearts on mammon and their reputations on sand.

I have heard of women mentioned by name lately who have deliberately perjured themselves to bring about divorces to suit their own interests by promoting other marital relations.

One, whose name I believe could on better authority than mine be denounced openly, has deliberately manufactured evidence in one case to secure a divorce for a wealthy friend, who paid her to figure as a witness in the case. She has also gone to the extent of offering her paid services to others. She has held her head up in society in spite of this, because she bears a title.

There often happen to be women friends of the same calibre who help each other out in this way. Some do it by the aid of sworn evidence from servants and ladies' maids, which they pay and stand for.

Others are less vicious and act as intermediaries through agencies in Berlin and Vienna.—*Washington Correspondence New Orleans Picayune.*

LET us hope that the injunction disease has about run its course. The enjoining of a flock of ducks from quacking by a Toledo judge would seem to indicate that something of this kind is about to happen.

Justice Before Charity.

The practice of devoting individual wealth to institutions designed for public benefit is a striking proof of the growing conviction among all people that the wealth of the world belongs to all humanity and cannot rightly be appropriated to the exclusive use of a few individuals. The "prisoner of poverty" and the multi-millionaire alike perceive the terrible injustice of one man's being able to spread a feast with strawberries at "three dollars a dozen," while his brother man, hungry and ragged, walks the streets in a vain quest for "bread or work."

The glitter of wealth cannot blind the eyes to the wrong of one woman's receiving as wedding gifts hundreds of thousands of dollars in costly gems while her sister woman wears her life away in exhausting toil in a sweat-shop. Neither luxury nor want have so deadened human sensibilities that any class of society can be satisfied with a social condition that rears one child in excess of luxury and leaves another, naked and starving, to beg its bread from door to door.

The great giving on the part of the world's wealthy men is their open acknowledgment of the rightful claim of humanity to a share in the wealth which they have individually amassed. Not many of them, possibly, would agree with Mr. Carnegie in saying that the State by a process of taxation ought to appropriate the bulk of a rich man's wealth at his death, but it is clear that the majority of them believe that they are but stewards of the vast wealth which has come into their possession.

But munificent giving, beneficent as have been its results, is far from being a solution of the problem of wealth. That problem, briefly stated, consists, on the one hand, of the absolute need that modern civilization has of the massing of enormous wealth, and on the other, of the evils and injustice incident to the present system of its concentration in the hands of individuals. To wrest from a man what is rightfully his own and then bestow a part of it upon him in charity is not sound in theory nor does it prove satisfactory in practice.

If Mr. Carnegie's suggestion should be carried out and the State appropriate the bulk of his property at his death, the State must become the owner of the mines, the railroads, the manufacturing establishments in which that wealth is invested. This, it seems to us, is the logical outcome to which the attempt of the wealthy class to meet the demands of the growing sentiment but adds another argument. Thus far, at least, it is the only solution in sight of the many-sided wealth problem, for it is the only one founded on justice.

It is a good thing to pension one's employees when they are old. It is better to give them a just compensation for their toil, their rightful share in the common profits, so that in old age they shall have no more need than their employer for a pension, and will be able to have the comforts of life during their lifetime and to appropriate for themselves and their children the twentieth century's magnificent opportunity for all-round development.

It is a good thing for individual capitalists to endow schools and charitable institutions. It will be infinitely better when, under a different social system, the State takes care of all this, and one class of humanity is not pauperized by the gifts of another class whose members are composed of those who happen to be the fortunate creatures of the common environment.—*The Union Signal, Chicago, national organ of the W. C. T. U. in the United States.*

Look Out for Them.

L. B. Rogers, bearing card from No. 211, of Pittsburg, Pa., left that city recently with a box of tools belonging to J. W. H. Miller, of Wilksburg, Pa., leaving an empty box behind. Last heard of in Cumberland, Md., but believed to be in New York. In height he was about 5 feet 7 inches, with sandy hair, and weighed in the neighborhood of 135 pounds; he also had a red scar behind the ear. He had worked in New York on Keith's Theatre. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. The tools were marked with a stamp on saws and planes. Miller was once a member of No. 8, of Philadelphia, where he was known as John Miller. He went to Pittsburg about three months ago, and was employed on the same operation with Rogers, when the latter stole his tools. Rogers has a most unsavory record, having "done time" on several occasions for grand and petit larceny, and also was committed to the penitentiary at Richmond, Va., for manslaughter, whence he was pardoned, only to serve a term in Sing Sing for grand larceny. It is to be hoped that the brothers will keep an eye open for this individual, to assist Brother Miller in recovering his stolen property and mete out justice to the said L. B. Rogers.

John Northrup, a carpenter and contractor, was in Toledo, O., this season, and had three operations under way, with union carpenters. On one building he drew \$160, on another over \$200, and on the third \$40, and skipped, owing his men from one to three weeks' pay. Last heard from in Lorain, O., and carpenters everywhere are requested to look out for him. He is of medium height, light hair and moustache, and wears glasses.

Picketing and the Courts.

It is noted that the judicial tendency to forbid by injunction strikers from "picketing," or systematic watching to dissuade men from going to work in the mills, has received a sharp check in New Jersey. In the strike of the ribbon weavers at Paterson an injunction was obtained from Vice Chancellor Pitney forbidding picketing in any form, and even prohibiting the strikers from spending any money to support the strike. When this injunction came before Chancellor Magee for review he cut out those extreme features, and made the injunction forbid disorder or interference with legal rights. The strikers were left at liberty to post pickets and urge non-union men to join their movement, with the proviso that the pickets must act in a peaceable and orderly way. Whatever may be argued as to the legal qualities of the two orders, there is no doubt that the injunction as amended by the higher court is the more reasonable one.—*United Mine Workers' Journal.*

The Carpenters' Union Label.

The present G. S.-T., Brother Frank Duffy, upon request from several local unions and District Councils, has taken up the question of the Union Label and is now having it prepared. In order to make it effective and secure, the G. E. B., at their last meeting, held at this office in July, gave instructions to have it copy-righted at Washington, D. C. As it will take a little time to get it in the form desired, and ready to be supplied on demand, it is particularly requested that communications on this subject be held in abeyance a little longer.

When the label is ready, official notice will be given through the columns of this journal.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1901.



The Boycott.

A few years ago we heard a great deal about "boycotting," a weapon that was most generally used by one person against another. Sometimes spite-work was the cause of boycotting, as well as a good and sufficient reason for trying to bring some unjust employer of workingmen to terms. It is said that the word "boycott" originated in Ireland some years ago, when Captain John Boycott mistreated his tenants, and the cry went out, "Let us refuse to work for Captain John Boycott; let us boycott him."

There is little doubt but what the term "boycott" originated as before stated, and in that instance it served its purpose. Finally, in this country, the watchword was, "Let us boycott those who oppose us," and it was not long until we heard complaints from employers of men, saying that the boycott was working two ways, that the weapon which was intended to harm only the one who deserved it was now being used by evil disposed persons to injure those against whom they had an imaginary grievance. The press then took up the boycott and handled it without gloves, claiming that it was un-American, and should not be allowed to get a foothold in this country.

While boycotting was a harmful weapon, it did a great deal of good, and we know of some wrongs that could never have been righted otherwise. Boycotting is used to day in a somewhat different manner to what it was a few years ago, and we believe it is more effectual in its consequences. When a union uses the boycott to bring some unfair employer to terms, mention is made that certain goods made or handled by said employer are not union-made, and more than likely are made by prison labor. The purchaser is left to choose between goods made by a union house, or those by an unfair establishment, and if the union article is bought instead of the other, the unfair shop or concern will have to unionize its place or go out of business.

The courts have held in nearly every instance that boycotting, as carried on in trying to bring employers of labor to terms as regards wage, was illegal, and injunctions were served against those who took part in the same.

Judge Caldwell, in making a minority report on a boycotting case of the Coopers' Union of Kansas City, Mo., against their employers, said that to take the boycott away from the laboring man was to enslave him, but as the judge happened to be alone in rendering his decision, and the other two judges decided to the contrary, the boycotters got the worst of it. All that could be said against boycotting was said with a vengeance; employers of labor, judges on the bench, and the press of the country, denounced the boycott in unmeasured terms, because it was un-American, and unjust in its dealings.

So much for boycotting. It was not my intention to speak at length of boycotting, but did so because of the howl it raised. Only a few days ago a Chicago judge went boycotting one better by saying that blacklisting on the part of an employer in a certain case was just and right, all because a poor woman took a motion to strike for what she thought was right. She lost employment, and when

she sought employment at the same kind of work in another place she was told that there was no work for her as she had been on strike, or, in other words, her references were not good because she had seen fit to quit work and go on a strike, and by that method try and enforce her demands. On being refused employment, or being boycotted by this "un-American weapon" we hear the plutocratic press talk so much about, she tried to get redress in the courts, and was told by a learned judge on the bench that she can't work for any one unless her former employer gives consent, as he has black-listed her, and in doing so he did perfectly right. Oh, tell us, what will be the next move to be made by the judges whom the working people elect to office?

We have always believed that an employer had the right to discharge an employe whenever the services of such employe were unsatisfactory, but to follow this same employe to some other company and demand his or her dismissal, because the said employe went on a strike, and keep the said employe out of work is too awful to think about, and the judge who upheld such work as that ought to be regarded by all honest men as being one of the vilest of creatures. To follow up men and women and keep them out of employment will be to make beggars, or criminals, or both, of them. How long will this continue? Just so long as we put men in office who have no respect for the rights of laboring people. If judges were not elected to office by the votes of working people, I don't know that I would have very much to say. All we can hear just before election is that "the interests of the poor down-trodden sons of toil must be looked after; poor fellows"—it is really too bad.

Now, then, blacklisting has become legal, look out for the persecution of many poor fellows who gain the enmity of some petty, tyrannical boss, and by one word employment will be kept from one who makes the mistake of quitting his work, when he is being mistreated, or the pay too small. Oh, how long will this be endured? Echo, how long?—*Charles W. Maier.*

Must Show Union Labels.

"Let me look into your hat, please."
"I must also inspect your clothing."
"Now, take off your shoes, while I look inside for the union label."

Hereafter delegates to the Central Federated Union cannot pass into its weekly meetings without examination on the above lines, spoken by the sergeant-at-arms, who is instructed by resolution adopted three months ago to inspect every labor representative's hat, coat, pants and shoes and to deprive him of both seat and vote in the body unless he can show by the label that his clothing is union made.

It was suspected that many loud-voiced champions of fair conditions of employment were not really practicing what they preached, and the resolution was passed to test the sincerity of all who come to the Central Federated Union as representatives of the principles of trade unionism.

No one voted against the resolution, and so the new law and the penalty for its violation are self-imposed. Therefore, it will be bad grace for anybody to kick about the future conditions of delegatship, and, as all have had three months in which to prepare for the ordeal of personal inspection, there should not be much heavy work for the sergeant-at-arms.—*Ex.*

WHEN patronizing advertisers, mention THE CARPENTER.

The Taintor Positive Saw Set No. 1900.

The Taintor Manufacturing Company, 9-15 Murray street, New York, are offering their improved Saw Set, as shown in Fig. 1. One of the improvements con-

sists in using a single spring to operate the punch and handles, instead of two springs as heretofore. In connection with the substitution of a single spring the construction of the lower handle has been simplified. In addition, the arrangement of the punch has been improved. It can now be easily taken out and replaced. As now constructed the punch swings on a rivet passing through the frame, and can be taken out by unhooking it from the rivet and passing it back between the handles. To do this the anvil and spring must first be removed, and the handles spread. In use the upper handle clamps the saw against the lower side of the anvil, which is shown in Fig. 2. The lower handle carries the punch,

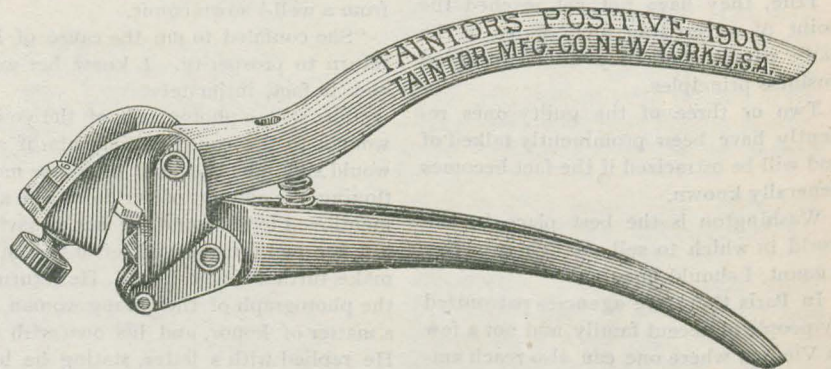


FIG. 1.—THE TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET, NO. 1900.

Trade Unions in Japan.

"Trade Unions in Japan" is the subject of a paper in the *Century* by Miss Mary Gay Humphreys.

Not long ago the rice-coolies at Tokio struck for higher wages. The strike lasted just half a day. Without constitution or by-laws, governed only by the usages of the trade, the organization is as compact as that of any legally incorporated body. The rice-coolies know nothing of government of the law, and care nothing for the police, whom, indeed, they could easily shoulder like a bag of rice. If it had been possible to get men to replace them they would not have permitted it. None would have dealt more summarily with a "scab" than they. But it was not possible, and the contractors, who were forced to have the rice stored to meet their obligations, yielded.

As yet the "scab" has but little place in the industrial world of Japan. Last spring six hundred and fifty of the ship carpenters of Yokohama formed a union and asked to have their wages raised. Previously, however, they sent word to the ship carpenters of Kobe of their intention to quit work if their request was refused, and asked them not to take their places. The request of an advance was refused, and the men struck. As was expected, the dock company sent for ship carpenters from three great centres, but even at higher wages the men refused to come. Carpenters were eventually secured from towns not previously warned, but the greater number of these, when informed of the situation, gave up their work and returned home. The result was that the smaller companies took back their men at reduced wages. The Yokohama Dock Company, a powerful corporation, held out, but paid its new men larger wages than were asked for by the men who struck.

An Up-to-Date City.

McKeesport, Pa., shows itself to be an up-to-date city in seriously entertaining a proposition to bond itself for \$500,000 to make some needed improvements and give the striking Amalgamated thousands employment. The funny part of it is that the steel trust people will have to pay part of the expense. To make it even funnier, their property, which has heretofore been listed at only two millions, is to be placed on the tax list at a sum nearer its real valuation of fifteen millions.

WHOMEVER heard of a firm going to the wall because it had paid its men too generous wages or had worked them too short a day?—*Zanesville (O.) Labor Journal.*

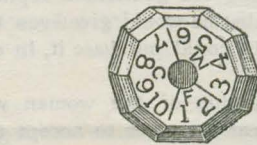


FIG. 2.—ANVIL OF THE TAINTOR SAW SET.

which forces the tooth of the saw against the face and side of the anvil. The upper handle holds the tooth so it cannot slip while the bending is being done. The difference in the thickness of different saws is provided for automatically. Consequently the finest teeth may be set near their points. The anvil has ten sides, each giving a different set. The faces are of three lengths, placed in lettered divisions. Placing the face of the anvil that gives the desired setting in front of the punch is the only adjustment necessary, and so placed it cannot slip. As a given face of the anvil will always give the saw the same set, it is evident that any setting may be repeated an indefinite

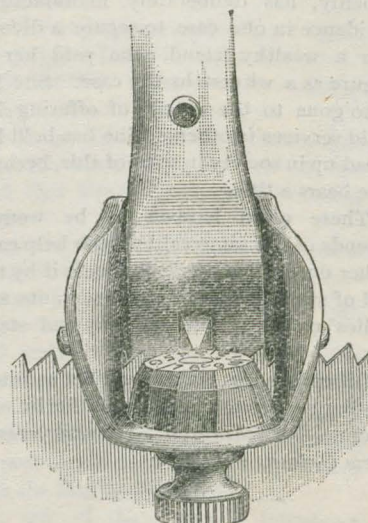


FIG. 3.—FRONT VIEW, SHOWING SAW IN POSITION.

number of times. For this reason the tool is called the Positive. In Fig. 3 a front view of the set is given, showing a

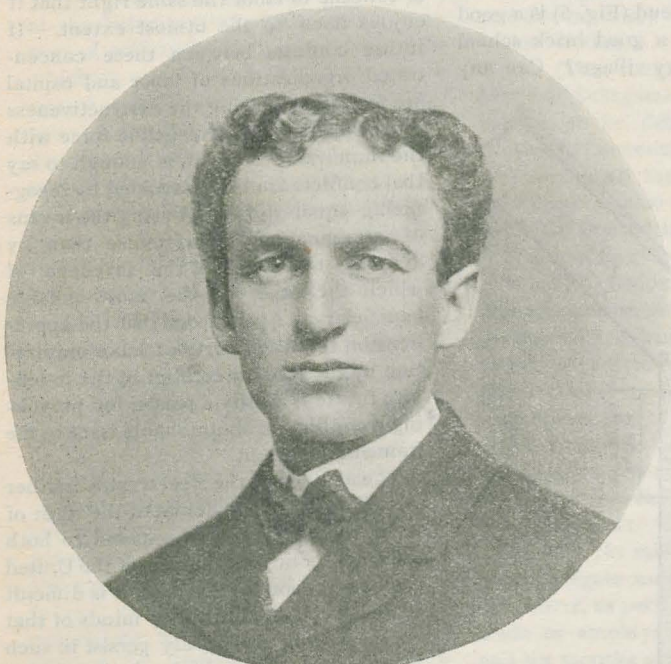
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

... OF THE ...

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF

Carpenters and Joiners of America

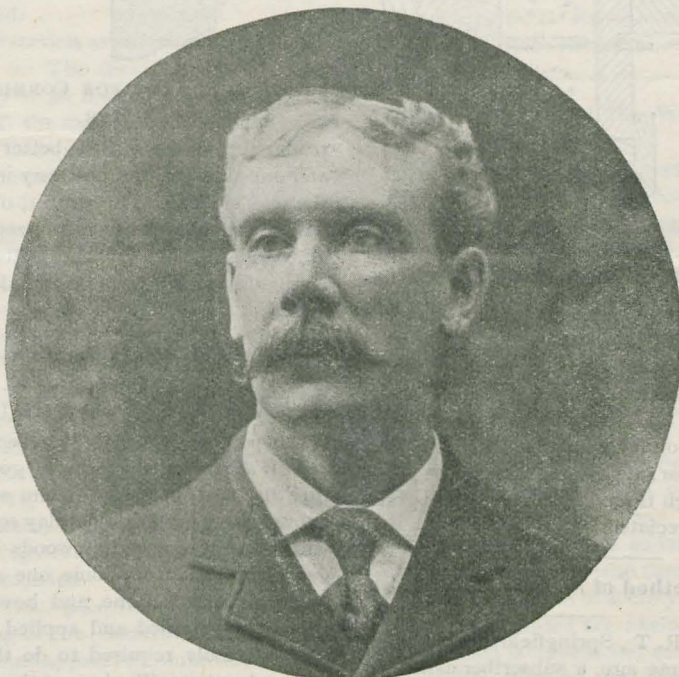
Elected at Scranton, September, 1900



FRED. C. WALZ, Hartford, Conn.



J. R. MILLER, St. Louis, Mo., *Secretary*



ALBERT C. CATTERMULL, Chicago, Ill., *Chairman*



J. F. GRIMES, Galveston, Texas



FRANK DUFFY, Bronx Borough, New York City

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Cluster Column for Porch.

From Krips, Scranton, Pa.:

I am much obliged to Fred. M. Bierman's, Germantown, for his very clear description of mitering straight and circular mouldings. I would be pleased if he or any other reader would describe and illustrate the proper method of making a cluster column for a porch or veranda. The column is formed with four circular faces, each face being nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a circle and about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The whole seems to be built up in some form, and I am a little puzzled as to how the work is put together.

Sound-Proof Window.

From Willis T., Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Replying to J. T. McP., Cleveland, I submit sketches 1 and 2 of what may be considered a fairly good sound-proof window. It will be seen by Fig. 1, that it

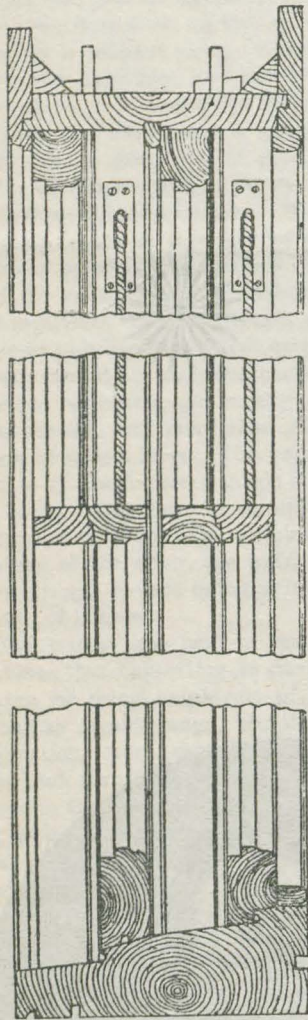


FIG. 1.—LONG SECTION OF SOUND-PROOF WINDOW.

consists of an ordinary sash frame made to carry two sets of sashes, each set being weighted and hung as in ordinary work, and all well fitted and made as close as possible compatible with easy working. Care must be taken in fitting the sash to the sub-sill in order to exclude sound. Fig. 2 shows a section of the frame with sash in situ. At Fig. 3, I show a section of window frame that was asked for, which is intended for a frame building, and which has a stud part of the wall for the back of the box. This is quite plain and requires no further explanation.

Placing Sliding Doors in a Partition.

From J. K., Johnstown, Pa.:

I have to place sliding doors $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick in a partition that must be only 4 inches thick, exclusive of lath and plaster on each side. The partitions are run up and plastered, one side showing in a hall,

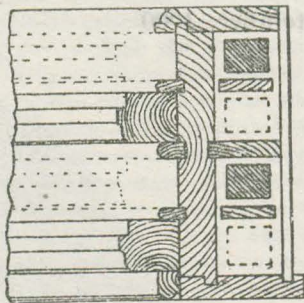


FIG. 2.—SECTION OF SOUND-PROOF WINDOW.

the other in a parlor. There is a beautiful stucco cornice on each side of partition, and it is to save cornice that the partition must be only 4 inches thick. The whole of the partitions—for there are two of them—must be cut away about one foot below the lowest member of the stucco cornice, and the pockets of the

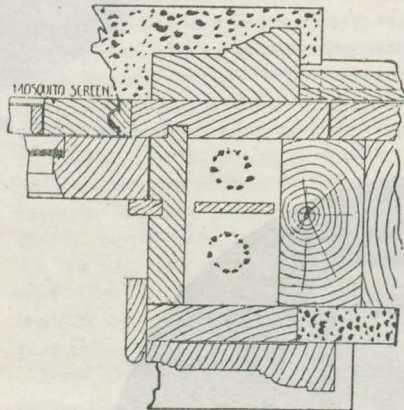


FIG. 3.—BOX FRAME WITH STUD BACK.

sliding doors must then be built in place of the partition removed. Here is a chance for some of our ingenious readers to try their skill in overcoming a new condition, and, at the same time, helping a brother out of a mechanical difficulty. Any help or suggestions that can be given me through these columns will be gratefully appreciated.

Cheap Method of Making Box-Frame.

From W. R. T., Springfield, Ill.:

Some time ago, a subscriber asked for a cheap method of making a box-frame for a small frame house by using the window stud as the back of the box.

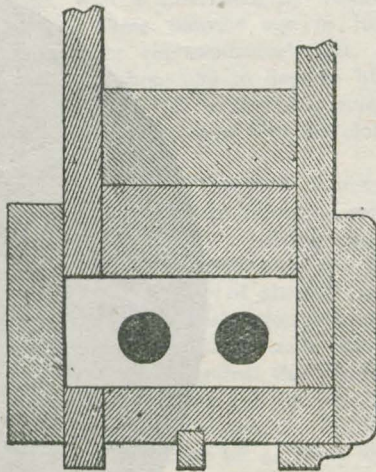


FIG. 4.—A CHEAP WINDOW FRAME.

While I don't exactly approve of utilizing the window stud as a backing for the box for several reasons, yet it is so often done that the up-to-date workman must know how to do it. If he expects to keep up with the procession, and to help him who doesn't know, I submit the sketch

shown at Fig. 4, which is the *ne plus ultra* of simplicity in window-frame making. The illustration requires no explanation; it is quite clear, quite cheap, and quite nasty.

Gutter and Cornice for a School.

From W. T. H., Rochester, N. Y.:

I would like to ask of the brethren if the method of forming a gutter and cornice like the one I send (Fig. 5) is a good one and suited for a good brick school situated in a country village? Can any

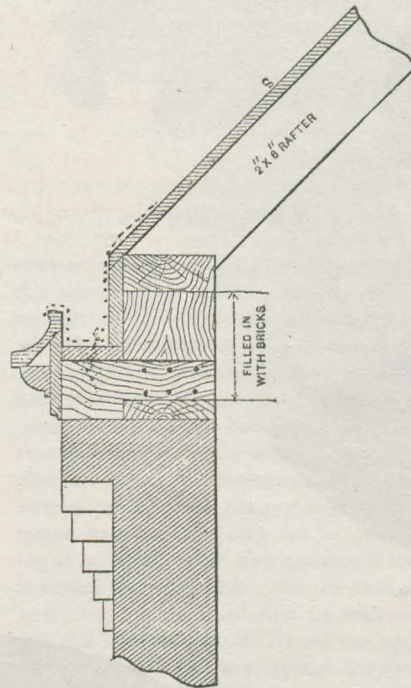


FIG. 5.—SCHEME FOR CORNICE AND GUTTER.

reader supply me with a better method, and one that will not cost any more than the one shown? The gutter, of course, will be lined up with galvanized iron, 24 gauge, as shown by the dotted lines. Any information will be thankfully received.

Wanted—Hints for Inlaying.

From Wm. T. W., Trenton, N. J.:

During the last winter, I have made for myself several nice pieces of good furniture in hardwood, and I am ambitious enough to think I could inlay some of it with some of our native woods if I only get a few hints from some one as to the way the work is done, and how the designs are obtained and applied, and the kind of tools required to do the work. If any brother will give me the information asked for, I will feel thankful.

Turning Stair Balusters.

From Thos. Wilson, Detroit, Mich.:

Will some posted reader be kind enough to inform me how stair balusters are turned in a lathe, having all their members on the same rake at the rail? I saw a lot of balusters and pillars the other day that were turned the way I mentioned, all the mouldings and beads standing on a rake. I have a foot-lathe of my own, one made in Battle Creek, this State, and I would like to know how to do this kind of turning so that I could do some of it on my own lathe. It may be, perhaps, that the balusters I saw were made by some specially devised machine. If so, of course, I will not be able to make any like them. I will be thankful for any information regarding these balusters.

THINK of a union of Chinamen. Yet that is what is now in existence in New York City. The Chinese laundry workers of that city have formed a union—to improve the wage schedule.

Labor's Right to Organize.

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, a careful and conservative journal published in the centre of the strike district, declares that the demands made by the steel workers are neither unreasonable nor extreme.

In discussing the cause of the trouble the *Dispatch* says: "The gigantic and extreme combination of capital was asked to concede to labor the same right that it enjoys itself to the utmost extent. If future contests between these concentrated organizations of labor and capital are feared as showing the destructiveness of the collision of irresistible force with the immovable body, it is enough to say that conflicts are better avoided by recognizing equal rights and using the means of argument and compromise than by denying to one side the privilege of which the other is the most notable beneficiary. Apart from that the apprehension that the liberty of labor organization might lead to conflict in the indefinite future is hardly a reason for provoking a conflict on an untenable issue in the immediate present."

The attitude of the steel trust is neither wise nor just. The denial of the right of labor to organize is so opposed to both logic and policy on the part of the United States steel corporation that it is difficult to believe the controlling minds of that company will stubbornly persist in such a course. The trust is at the beginning of its career. Its shares have not all been floated. Those that have been floated will be subjected to disastrous fluctuation in value if its management shall continue to pursue a course that will cause the investing public to lose confidence in its discretion and wisdom.

Its autocratic stand will inflict, perhaps, great suffering upon the wage-earners and their families, but it will at the same time sweep away millions belonging to those who have invested in its securities.

The trust has flung in the teeth of the public the dictum that the right of combination is an exclusive privilege of millionaire capitalists and denied to labor. The consequence may be the dissolution of this monster combine. If so, the business interests of the country will eventually be the gainer by the result.

Better Work From Shorter Hours.

When the hours of labor are shortened the workers perform their tasks more cheerfully and rapidly, and with more zest and thoroughness. The long hours of work are relics of the barbarous past. They are unnecessary for the employers, generally speaking, and they are harmful to the employe, and deprive him needlessly of time which he might better have to himself. The fellow who has something to look forward to besides work is all the better workman because of that fact.—*Brockton, Mass., Enterprise.*

MR. HARRY BOSTOCK, who when last heard from lived in Converse, Ind., will please send his present address to this office. Mr. Bostock is a glassworker and held office in the National Glasworkers' Union, and was at one time National Organizer of his trade.

A Kansas City judge has turned a man loose who stole an umbrella. The judge ruled that it was no theft, as a man has a right to believe he had an interest in the umbrella.

THE man with a new idea is a crank—until the idea succeeds.—*Mark Twain.*

Of Special Interest to the Members.

At the eleventh annual convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Scranton, September 17-28, 1900, the Committee on Constitution, in its report presented a plan for the formation of State and Sectional Conventions, and asked that it be incorporated in the constitution, but the project met with little favor, although, at the latter portion of the session, a report of said committee was adopted, in which it was ordered that the report in regard to the formation of State and Sectional Conventions should be printed in THE CARPENTER for the benefit of the membership, who are requested to carefully read it and forward suggestions or amendments to the same to be published in the official journal.

The report of the committee on the subject named follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION
SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 24, 1900.

To the Eleventh General Convention of the U. B. C. and J. of A.:

Your Committee has carefully considered all the propositions, amendments and substitutes, submitted by the Delegates from the floor of the Convention, and read by the Secretary and referred to us. Also the sections from our first report that were referred back to us by order of the Convention. We therefore beg leave to report:

New section:
Sec. 6. (The General Convention shall be composed of Delegates elected in the manner herein provided. The mileage of the Delegates for a direct, continuous journey to and from the place of Convention shall be defrayed from the funds of the General Treasury.)

New section:
Sec. 7. (a). (The representation and method of selection of Delegates shall be as follows: The Local Unions within a State, Territory or Province under the jurisdiction of the U. B. shall be known as a section and named after their State, Territory or Province.)

New section:
(b). (They shall meet in Convention biennially the first week in May, preceding the General Convention, and be composed of Delegates from Unions of the U. B. in such section.)

New section:
(c). (Representation to State or Sectional Conventions shall be on a basis of one Delegate for each Local Union, up to five hundred members, and two Delegates for Unions with membership in excess of this number. The Delegates must possess same qualifications and be subject to same rules as are required of Delegates to General Convention.)

New section:
(d). (The Convention shall be held in a central location in each section, upon call issued by General Office, the place subject to change; the Convention shall elect a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall serve until work is complete and all bills are paid, except the Secretary, who shall hold office until the next Convention. Before adjournment the Convention shall set the place of the next Convention.)

New section:
(e). (The Convention after election of Officers shall transact no business other than the matters appertaining to the objects of the Convention, viz.: 1st, consideration of resolutions for presentation to General Convention; 2d, proposed amendments to General Laws; 3d, election of Delegates to General Convention; 4th, good of the Order.)

New section:
(f). (Delegates and Alternates to the

General Convention shall be elected on the basis of one Delegate to each one thousand members or major fraction thereof, with due regard for equal distribution, proportionate to membership, in the various parts of State, Territory or Province. Where there is but one Local Union or less than one thousand members, one Delegate shall be elected by the Union. Any member qualified under our laws will be eligible as a Delegate to the General Convention.)

New section:
(g). (The compensation and maintenance of Delegates to the General Convention to be determined by State or Sectional Convention and borne proportionately by all the Unions according to membership, also the expense of the Sectional Convention.)

New section:
(h). (No Union will be excused for non-attendance, or exempt from payment of share of expense, except for good cause, subject to vote of Convention in that section.)

As amended:
(i). A Local Union shall not be entitled to representation which owes two months' tax to the General Office.

As amended:
Sec. 8. No member shall be eligible as a Delegate unless he is a journeyman Carpenter, as per Sec. 64, working at the trade or employed by the organization, and six months a member in good standing of (a) L. U., except when the L. U. has not been in existence the time herein required.

New section as amended:
Sec. 9. The (Secretary) shall, under penalty of \$5 fine, at once report to the G. S.-T. the name and Post Office address of the Delegate and Alternate.

As amended:
Sec. 10. Each Delegate shall establish his claims to a seat by credentials duly signed by the President and (Secretary of section) he represents with seal of (his) Union attached.

As amended:
Sec. 11. Each Delegate shall be entitled to one vote; no proxy representation shall be allowed.

(Strike out present Sec. 11.)
As amended:
Sec. 12. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of a majority of the Delegates attending the (Conventions).

As amended:
Sec. 13. (a). Immediately after the opening of the (General) Convention, the G. P. shall appoint a Committee on Rules. After the report of this committee has been acted upon, the G. P. shall appoint such committees as may be necessary, unless otherwise ordered. Each committee shall consist of five Delegates.

FRANK DUFFY, Chairman.
S. B. PRICE,
DAVID KIELY,
D. P. ROWLAND,
I. F. GRIMES, Secretary.

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
CONSTITUTION.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 25, 1900.

To the Officers and Delegates to the
Eleventh General Convention of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America.

Your Committee on Constitution has listened attentively to the discussion "pro and con" on the amendments submitted by us, as well as those submitted by Delegates on the floor of this Convention.

And we as a Committee are convinced that our original proposition for "State and Sectional Conventions" is the best solution for handling the business and

representatives of our General Organization.

One of our principal reasons for this opinion is, that during the discussion on one of our amendments, 46 Delegates spoke in opposition to it, but when the vote was taken, it resulted in 82 in favor and 2 against. On another recommendation 47 Delegates argued against the question, and the vote on same was 91 for and 2 against. The changes made in the two recommendations would only affect a few of the Sections or States, and would not interfere with the General Organization outside of these Sections.

If the State or Sectional Conventions were in existence, all matters of this character could be handled by them and the Delegates to the General Convention be instructed as to the desires of the membership of that Section. While the question of State or Sectional Conventions may be new to a number of the Delegates to this Convention, and the plan outlined may be in a crude shape, we would respectfully request that this report, with the entire plan as originally presented to this Convention, be published in our journal, THE CARPENTER, for the benefit of the entire membership, and that they be requested to consider it and then offer amendments on same for publication in THE CARPENTER. This plan will give all members an equal chance to offer suggestions from their D. C. or L. U.

FRANK DUFFY, Chairman.
S. B. PRICE,
DAVID KIELY,
D. P. ROWLAND,
J. F. GRIMES, Secretary.

The Church and the Workmen.

At the last annual convention of the Epworth League, held in San Francisco, and attended by 30,000 delegates from all over the world, the Rev. G. R. Turk, of Toronto, Canada, said of the workingman:

The Church stands for the enlightened conscience of the world. The Church is Christ brought down to date. Its members are called out from sin, drawn into fellowship with Christ and each other, and filled with the Holy Spirit, producing lives of sacrifice and service. The workingman is every man (or woman) who is self-reliant, and so far as possible self-supporting, and who thus contributes to the development of society. The tramp, drone and stall-fed are excluded. While the Church is upheld and carried forward by workingmen we are compelled to admit that many of their class bear no relation to the Church. It is ours to find out the cause, that, if possible, we may point out the cure. Among the causes are:

First—Lack of opportunity. Many workingmen belong to the increasing army of unchurched toilers who have no weekly rest day, the slaves of public and private greed.

Second—Unceasing toil, climaxed by late hours on Saturday, often through carelessness of church members, have so worn down the vital forces that sleep is more worshipful than psalm or sermon.

Third—Indifference, through habitual neglect.

Fourth—Misapprehension. The workingman believes the Church cares nothing for him, so he cares nothing for the Church. She has moved away from his humble locality to the fashionable suburb. She seems to cater to the man with the gold ring and costly apparel. While the saloon is open day and night, the church is locked except for a few hours on Sunday. When he does go occasionally, he hears oratory and music, but little about Christ, or how to overcome sin and lead a better life.

Fifth—Sin. This is the real cause. With many God has ceased to be a factor in the life. As a consequence, sin rests in the heart and brings forth its viperous brood. The saloon or club holds greater attraction than home or the house of God. What should be the attitude of the Church toward the workingman?

First—The Christ attitude. His attitude was love, and His working principle, contact. He loved the world, but to redeem the world He had to come to it. To save man he became man. The gloved hand is a non-conductor.

Second—The Church must prove to the workingman that she is his friend. She must help him bear his burdens and fight his battles against wrong. The struggle of the nineteenth century was for political freedom, while the struggle of the twentieth century is for industrial freedom.

Third—The Church must help the workingman in his fight for a weekly rest day. In Canada the Church and organized labor have combined to this end. Labor Councils have appointed committees to co-operate with the Lord's Day Alliance.

Fourth—The Church must lock shields with the workingman to put down the liquor traffic. We must kill the saloon or it will kill us. The surroundings of the workingman's home should be as safe as the boulevard.

Fifth—The places of worship must be within easy reach of the workingman. By what Christ principle have many workingmen been forced into the mission halls? The Church must pull down the money barriers and cease flaunting silks and diamonds in the workingman's face.

Sixth—The Church must not seek to coddle but to convert the workingman. Preach to him plainly and lovingly the great truths of sin and salvation. Show him that besides the "Sermon on the Mount" there are the sermons of Gethsemane and Calvary. Prove to him from the word of God that unless a man become a new creature in Christ, he cannot keep the Golden Rule. Some imagine they have a call to preach to the cultured class. Jesus, the Christ, knew only the masses, which included all classes. He taught that to reform society we must begin with the individual. The sweetest words he ever uttered were these: "I am come to seek and to save that which was lost?"

Distribution of "The Carpenter."

Considerable complaint has been lodged at this office in regard to the distribution of THE CARPENTER. Some are under the impression that it is sent to each member of the organization. Such is not the fact. The number of copies furnished each local is based upon a per capita as follows:

50 members—full number.	
50 to 100 " " 60 per cent.	
100 to 300 " " 50 " "	
300, upward, 40 " "	

This rule has been adopted because it has been found that the average attendance at the meetings, especially of the larger locals, is below the number of copies furnished. The per capita issued is based on the report of the previous month.

They Don't Understand the Subject.

Montreal's Labor Council voted down a proposition that the city's clergymen be asked to preach a labor sermon once a month. The prevailing argument was that the preachers would hurt the cause of labor because of their lack of knowledge of the subject.

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PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Not Yet Anarchy.

BY AJAX—BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE Industrial Anarchy in the United States is the title of an article by a foreign writer, who predicts bad times for our country on account of the labor revolts by which it is disturbed. He is an alarmist, this Britisher, and makes an outcry loud enough to keep the babies awake at night.

He tell of the numerous and dangerous strikes which are constantly seen, which are so perplexing to the lords of capital, and which are proof of the chronic irritation of labor. The big strike of the steel workers came at a time when there were a dozen other strikes, from San Francisco and Chicago to Paterson, and it came soon after the big strikes of the machinists, the coal miners and the sweat-shop people, besides many minor strikes in all kinds of industries. Millions of workers appear to be discontented with their wages, with the conditions of their employment, with the laws under which they are governed, and with the ever-increasing power of the ruling millionaires, who now control everything.

The foreign writer believes that there are stormy times ahead for the United States. He thinks that strikes are sure to grow bigger and fiercer. In other times they were unimportant affairs, but they have been steadily increasing in size, so that where formerly only small squads of malcontents were concerned in them hundreds of thousands of men take part in them. Never before were there such uprisings in any country. It looks as if there would be an irrepressible outburst when the new army, raised for the war with Spain, would be needed for domestic service, and when the American republic would go where the old republic of Rome went.

The foreign writer becomes truly alarming while he stirs up things.

He argues that the great American nabobs of the trusts, who already have millions of hirelings in their service, will never submit to any restraint. Their power is overwhelming, and among their backers are the governing authorities, the militia, the judiciary, an unknown proportion of the wage-workers, an unmeasured pile of capital, the politicians whom they fatten, a host of subservient ecclesiastics, and all the invisible forces. Never until the twentieth century was there such a powerful and domineering plutocracy as may now be seen in America, not even in ancient Rome, when the Roman monsters made prey of their slaves. Was there ever before a man who had a billion dol-

lars up his sleeve and had another billion under his thumb?

The words of the foreign writer become more and more alarming. He can see but one meaning to the steel workers' revolt and the hundred other labor revolts in this disturbed country. It seems that a great part of the American news received in Europe is about unparalleled strikes.

It would not be worth while noticing the alarmist foreigner here spoken of if his description of what he calls the "industrial anarchy in the United States" were of a less sensational character. It will undoubtedly find plenty of believers in England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain, where workingmen's strikes are by no means infrequent.

We take leave to say to the foreign writer that the industrial situation here is not at all desperate. We are not yet in a state of anarchy. Millions of American workingmen pursue their daily labor in peace, going to work soon after breakfast and knocking off shortly before supper. Not one-twentieth part of them are in revolt at any time. There is no reason to fear for the American people. It is proper to say, however, that the signs of the times contain warnings for those trusts and capitalist combinations which now control so large a proportion of the labor of our country. They could not, for any length of time, deal hardly with the intelligent and stalwart millions, nor curtail their rights or liberties. Were the power of capitalism a hundred times greater than it is, it would be beaten in any attempt to destroy our beneficent unions, or prevent the organization of labor.

A Good Labor Story.

Not very long ago two women entered a butcher shop in Chicago, and each wanted to purchase a calf's head. One of the ladies immediately gave the butcher to understand that her husband strictly adheres to union principles and only buys goods produced by union men, and, therefore, she stated: "I want a calf's head which was slaughtered and handled by union labor." The butcher took a calf's head from the hook, wrapped it up cleanly and neatly in paper and handed it to the lady.

The other lady absolutely refused to take a union calf's head, saying her husband is strictly a non-union man and does not believe in union principles, and cannot see what benefit a person can derive by means of unionism.

The butcher, therefore, took another calf's head from the hook and split it in two parts, took out the brains, and handed the head to the woman, saying: "Here you have a non-union calf's head."—*S. Field in the Meat Cutters' Journal.*

"That's Different."

The newspapers have gone into hysterics over the occasional violence offered to scabs imported by the bosses to take the places of striking machinists, steel workers, weavers, or other workers. But none of them see anything very dangerous to "law and order" in the deliberate conspiracy in Tampa, Fla., by which some eighteen leading members of the Resistencia Cigarmakers' Union were kidnapped and spirited away, no one knows where, and a "proclamation" posted threatening all labor agitators with lynching. All this, being in the interest of capital, can be passed over with a smile. Workingmen may learn a lesson from the contrast.—*The Worker.*

THE union label stands for everything that you stand for. If it is not worth looking after, neither are you.

Well-Deserved Praise.

ONE OF THE OLD GUARD.

IT IS surprising to find in the New York *Herald* an article containing words of praise and honor for the men whom the trade unions choose for officers. It is surprising that the great New York paper should give up the whole of one of its Sunday pages to the author of the article, a man who has written much in defence of the rights of labor, and who, it may be said here, is a contributor to the columns of THE CARPENTER.

Passing over his elaborate sketch of the revolutionary change in the relations between capital and labor within late years (as illustrated in the strikes of the steel workers, the machinists, the coal miners, the sweat-shop people and others), passing over also his discussion of the questions at issue, and his account of the situation at this time, and his forecast of stormy years for our country—passing over, as we must, the main body of an article which would fill many pages of THE CARPENTER, we come to some remarks about the men who are so often abused as "leaders" of the ranks of labor.

He goes on thus:

"It may be well to say something about the so-called 'labor leaders' of our time, for the information of the Philistines. Let no one doubt that there are strong men on the labor side nowadays. As the workingmen's organizations of our country have increased in number, membership, potency and efficiency; as the questions with which it is their business to deal have grown in importance, size and complexity; as unionism has spread until it is coextensive with our Republic; as the struggle between the contending forces has become more severe and resolute; as the danger signals have become more numerous and monitory; as the industrial and social transformation has more and more affected the community, to the detriment of our old time Americanism, it is evident that men of ability on the labor side are more necessary than they were in the day of small things. The more competent men within the ranks are needed for service on that side."

These words of the writer in the *Herald* must have surprised Wall street, which scorns and despises all representatives of unionism.

The *Herald* writer sets up a high standard for the men of whom he speaks, when he says:

"A union leader in our time ought to be a statesman, in the large sense, a man of action, ideas, knowledge and character, one who has an understanding of the philosophy of the labor question as it stands in our time and country. Now, I am free to say, after mingling for a lifetime with men of all sorts and conditions, from Wall street and Herald square to the Santee river and Pike's Peak, that the workingmen's unions contain plenty of members whose mental calibre is equal to that of the more prominent men in business, finance or affairs. This remark may be offensive to the Philistines, but it is made here for the instruction of those of them who think that all the horny-handed millions are blockheads."

The *Herald* writer has another paragraph, as follows:

"It is a fact of immeasurable importance to the 'magnates' that Caliban is thinking, that his brains have been growing for some years, and that he is learning how things go in this world. It is a fact of solemn and suggestive importance, for there is not money enough on earth to subdue millions of reasoning, intelligent, sagacious, healthy and stalwart men. It has been through the ignorance of the

masses that arbitrary men and plutocrats have gained their power. I shall mention no name of any of the strong men in the ranks who have here been referred to; suffice it to say that they desire no notoriety."

And yet another passage from the article here noticed may be quoted:

"It is utterly in vain for trusts, combinations or employers or capitalists to try to prevent the organization of labor into unions, or to set aside the rights of the unions or to destroy their rightful influence. They have fought the fight for existence and won it. They have gained their strength despite innumerable adversaries and obstructions, through untold sufferings, heroic valor and unyielding persistency. They have brought benefits to their members and to all labor that it would require volumes to describe 'Crush them!' cried a money king, as he fell from his throne. They form the largest and best benefit society in our country. They are schools of order, discipline, reason and brotherhood. The enemy may get the upper hand at times; but what of that while the beaten party lives to fight another day? If unionism were destroyed, if the millions of organized workmen who are engaged in all the organized industries of the country were forced to disband and take part in the general scramble at a time of industrial anarchy, be sure that other things than labor would suffer when chaos came again. It would be a bad time for the 'maguates' and for the whole community, and for many a branch of business, and for the public liberties, and for the Republican and Democratic parties, ay, and for Wall street itself. We might even gain some knowledge of that 'impending crisis' which is surely a thing to steer clear of, if it be possible."

It is surprising, indeed, that the most powerful organ of capitalism in New York gave place to such an article as the one from which a few brief quotations have been made, and which is printed under the head-line, "The Impending Industrial Crisis." It looks as if the growth of unionism and the frequent revolts of labor had led some people to think who never thought before.

Labor Day Parade of Bronx D. C.

The parade and picnic of the Bronx Borough District Council on Labor Day was one that will long be remembered by the carpenters of the City of New York. Over 6,000 men marched in parade and more than 10,000 participated at the picnic. It was the best turnout had in years. The neighboring Local Unions and District Council were well represented, and carried their banners and flags dating in some instances from back in the sixties. Grand Marshal Bro. E. S. Odell, with his assistants, C. H. Bauscher and W. Woods, had their hands full in attending to the many details required in order to make the day an enjoyable and an agreeable one. General President Huber and G. S.-T. Frank Duffy reviewed the parade, and expressed themselves as well satisfied with the showing made.

Food for Thought.

There is food for thought in the words of the Maine judge who said when sentencing a defaulting bank cashier: "I only wish that the law permitted me to send along to prison with you every one of the bank directors who, through a long term of years, expected you to do your work, live respectably and becomingly, bring up a large family and be honest—all on a salary of \$600."

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[All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to
the Secretary of the G. E. B.]

Can't Be "Knocked Out."

JOHN SWINTON.

THE defeat of the strikers, says an anti-labor newspaper, in speaking of a recent strike, "will be a knock-out blow to trade unionism in America."

Wrong again!

Trade unionism can't be knocked out by any blow, whether the blow be in the face, the ribs, the paunch, or the solar plexus. The enemy's fist isn't big enough, nor his knuckles hard enough, nor his arm strong enough, to knock it out. He isn't long-winded enough to knock it out. Samson couldn't knock it out, though he was able to pull down the pillars, and Hercules couldn't, though he was able to strangle a lion. If Pierpont Morgan joined with John L. Sullivan, and Carnegie with Corbett, and Schwab with Fitzsimmons, and Gary with Sharkey, they couldn't knock it out. It is stronger, in the long run, or for a longer time, than capitalism.

The enemy may sometimes scratch its skin, or break a few of its small bones, or close one of its peepers, or think he has got its arm out of joint; but that isn't the last of it. He may even floor it, or send it to its "corner;" but he had better look out, for it will soon be up again.

Trade unionism has been in countless tussles, but it lives yet, more stalwart than ever. It has been wounded, but never fatally. It has been hungry, but never died of starvation. If driven from one spot, it has turned up at another. It has buried thousands of its enemies at the cross-roads, as they fall, one after the other, and it haunts their graveyard by moonlight.

The trade union is an institution, an established fact, while any individual assailant is soon in the hands of an undertaker. Within the past twenty years, hundreds of the bitterest adversaries of trade unions have passed out, and have left trade unionism flourishing.

The enemy often chuckles while he boasts that he has delivered a death-blow or a knock-out. Let him chuckle. The young giant is on the watch for him.

The men of the carpenters' trade have had their share of battles ever since they began the business of organization. But they have never yet got a knock-out blow.

Look to-day at the magnitude, the strength, the deeds, and the beneficent work of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America!

The British Tory Squire.

The following editorial, cut from *Country Life, Illustrated*, is a beautiful illustration of the political cast of mind possessed by the British squirarchy. For narrowness, ignorance and ingrained selfishness no phase of thought possessed by any class in the empire can equal it. It represents the element which in conjunction with the keen financial exploiters has initiated and sustained the most ruinous and disgraceful policy ever adopted by a British government:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer, like the sporting novelist, is keeping back his denouement as late as possible. Our frank hope is that he will not raise the income tax very greatly, but borrow upon a large scale. No conceivable tax could be more unfair, more difficult to collect, more inconvenient to pay, coming as it does in one lump. Of course, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer does borrow upon a large scale, there will be those who will bray, in and out of Parliament, of flagitious finance; but he has a strong majority behind him, and can afford to disregard them. There is not a particle of doubt that the money spent on the war will in due course result in the acquisition of a valuable asset. The gold mines already existing in South Africa will be more remunerative than they were, labor will be cheaper, and they must, therefore, expect to pay a fairly heavy tax; but more than that, it is well known that there are other gold deposits than those of the Rand, which ex-President Kruger consistently refused to permit to be worked. His view was, that so long as he and the corrupt clique surrounding him had plenty of gold, it was well that others should have little, and he acted upon it consistently. In fact, we can see no reason why some of the gold deposits in the Transvaal should not be worked as a government enterprise, the profits being simply regarded as State income."—*The Voice*.

A Warning to Borrowers.

A man who was too economical to take a paper sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a \$4 stand of bees and in ten minutes looked like a watery summer squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and failing to notice a barbed wire fence, ran into that, breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy and ruining a \$4 pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the corn field and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket, the wife ran, upsetting a four gallon churn full of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In the hurry she dropped a \$7 set of false teeth. The baby, left alone, crawled through the spilled milk and into the parlor, ruining a \$20 carpet. During the excitement the oldest daughter ran away with the hired man, the dog broke up eleven setting hens, and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts.

Similar, But Different.

"Do you think I am capable of acting a part?" asked the stagestruck youth.
"I do," replied the busy manager, "and the farther apart we are when you act the better it will suit me."

To Our Colored Fellow-Men.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.



HOSE colored workmen who, in case of a strike or any other labor trouble, take the places of white workmen, make a mistake. It is foul play. They ought to be ashamed of themselves. They are guilty of a dirty trick. They are mean, dishonorable and perfidious. They do a wrong to all labor. They raise prejudice against their own race. They bring themselves into contempt.

We say these things because of the efforts that have recently been made to use colored men as "strike breakers." Within a year, numbers of them have been railroaded from the South to the North as labor mercenaries, and several capitalists threaten to hire thousands of them in case the white wage-workers make trouble. In two or three Western States, attempts have been made to use them against the coal miners, and, in other places, to turn them to account in the skilled industries, as in the steel works at Chicago, Pittsburg and elsewhere. Large numbers of colored men in the Southern States are now learning all the trades, not only in workshops, but in training schools, and plenty of them would like to get jobs in the North.

They are ready to cut under their white competitors, ready to take small wages, to work as many hours as they can, to live in a scrubby manner, and to promise that they will never, never go on a strike against their masters.

With a horde of these darkies, and another horde of Chinese, in the Northern States, there would be a great time for the boss of the Billion Dollar Trust, which holds steel works, coal pits, railroads, iron mines, real estate, and lots of ships, as well as the fat Schwab.

Let the colored men be warned in time. It would be bad for them, bad for the community, bad for all labor, and particularly bad, in the long run, for the capitalists, the trusts, and the billion dollar gangs.

Be sure of that. This is a country where all human rights have not yet been destroyed.

We give notice, therefore, to our colored fellow-men, whose welfare can never be promoted by injuring other people, don't try to cut under white workers. Don't let anybody use you as strike-breakers. Don't live as mere tools of capital. Don't crawl before those money-kings who would force you into slavery, and who are the crushers of labor, the ravagers of its rights.

This is a friendly warning.

Lot of Contempt of Court in America.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, O., was recently fined for contempt of court by Police Magistrate Wachenheimer, because of some remarks of the Mayor at a hearing where four workingmen were being tried in a manner contrary to recognized legal usage. The following day Mayor Jones addressed a letter to the Magistrate, in which he said:

"Our police courts are very largely conducted as institutions that take away the liberties of the people who are poor, and my action was incited by contemplating four of my fellow human beings who were being convicted by the machinery of the court, so far as the benefit of jury, counsel or cash is concerned.

"There is already a whole lot of contempt of court abroad in America, and it is being very largely augmented by reason of such exhibitions of autocratic authority as you displayed yesterday."

Justice Called for, But in Vain.

If ever there was a case where swift and certain justice should follow on the heels of crime it should be that at Port Royal, Pa. Call it what you will, in the last analysis it is clear, cold-blooded murder—murder perpetrated by studied neglect of the law and willful evasion of wholesome mining rules by the mine officials. Yes, flood the mines! The merciful waters will obliterate the tracks of the criminals! The flooding will give time for the cry of justice to grow faint; it will dim the recollection of the witnesses! The public mind will be diverted and the pitiful pleas of the pettifoggers about the "acts of God" will obtain with the jurors, and venial courts will, with nice casuistry, pretend that it was an unavoidable accident. If all the bones of the men who have been murdered in the mines by invasions of the law by the coal companies were gathered in one heap, it would make a pile greater than that erected by the impious sons of men on Shinar's plain. We talk of law, justice, order, but the bones of these murdered men cry for vengeance! There were heroes there, and at what mine accident were there not heroes? Some time, some day, there will be Fidelity and Courage cut in clear marble with the lineaments and dress of a coal miner, instead of a warrior clad in a uniform! Then justice will be done.—*Ex.*

Healthy Growth of Unionism.

"Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consequence of that consciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. Not to speak of the material advantages they have gained for workingmen, they have developed powerful sympathies among them, and taught them the lesson of self-sacrifice in the interest of their brethren, and still more, of their successors. They have infused a new spirit of independence and self-respect. They have brought some of the best men to the front, and given them the ascendancy due to their personal qualities and desirable in the interests of society."—*John K. Ingram, LL. D.*

Enlightened the Lawyer.

"I presume, my good fellow, you're a laborer?" said a lawyer to a plainly dressed witness.

"You are right. I am a workman, sir," replied the witness, who was a civil engineer.

"Familiar with the use of the pick, shovel and spade, I presume?"

"To some extent. Those are not the principal implements of my trade, though."

"Perhaps you will condescend to enlighten me as to your principal implements?"

"It is hardly worth while. You don't understand their nature or use."

"Probably not," loftily, "but I insist on knowing what they are."

"Brains."—*London Tit-Bits.*

ALL true union men will do all in their power to assist the Amalgamated Association in this, their life or death struggle with the billion dollar steel trust.

Can a Man be a Christian on \$5 a Week?

I am asked in this article to tell whether a man can live and be a Christian on \$5 a week. Not only can a man be a Christian on \$5 a week, but I do not see how he could possibly be anything else. He might not be much of a theologian, and he could not well be a church-goer, but a Christian he must be.

Let us define the terms we are using. A man is a fully matured male human being, who takes an intelligent interest in his own affairs and in the affairs of the State of which he is a citizen. He works for an employer in some centre of industry, at some not very skilled form of employment. He is, of course married, with (say) three children, thus making four persons in all, dependent upon him for a home, a supply of food, clothing, medical attendance and holidays. Twenty shillings is the sum out of which his wife—he could not do it—has to provide all these.

A Christian is one who takes no thought for the morrow, and does not lay up for himself treasure upon earth.

In the early days of Christianity asceticism was held to be a logical outcome of Christian belief. Dives was sent to Hades for apparently no other reason than that he was rich. Lazarus went straight to Abraham's bosom because of his earthly poverty. Christ sent out His disciples with empty purses and Himself had not where to lay His head. The Great Teacher understood clearly the difference between life and a mere struggle for existence. If men desired, they might have it in abundance, but only on condition that they abandoned the worship of Mammon.

And now let us return to our workman with his \$5 a week. Living under a Christian system, the purchasing power which twenty shillings represents would be amply sufficient for his every need. But the god we worship is Mammon, not Christ, which makes all the difference. In church life, in literature, in politics, not to consider whether a man can be a Christian on \$5 a week, that is, live a life in accordance with the will of God under Christian surroundings, but whether he can do under present conditions, which are not Christian, and my answer is, no. The man with a wife and three children and an income of \$5 a week dare not "take no thought for the morrow." With the morrow will come the landlord demanding his rent, and if the rent be not forthcoming, out he will go into the street. In all likelihood the landlord will be a professing Christian who will sing of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

The neighborhood in which the man will be compelled to live, in any big industrial centre, will be one in which a healthy life is impossible. He will see his children and his wife suffer from sickness due in part to lack of decent food and in part to insanitary surroundings. However meek and mild he may be, the human spirit within him will be forever in revolt against such conditions, and this of itself is fatal to the Christian life. At his work he will be treated with less consideration by those in authority than the machinery, which, it may be, he tends. A man with \$5 a week is a hireling of no account, of whom there are thousands willing to take his place, should he show the slightest sign of revolt. Not for him the fellowship of the Christian Church. That sacred place is reserved for people who can wear good clothes and subscribe to the minister's salary.

Under such circumstances it is not difficult to forecast the end. The man feels himself enveloped in the meshes of a net from which there is no escape. A sense

of injustice never leaves him. The present has no joy, the future no hope. And so, bit by bit, his self-respect departs, the careworn face of his wife and the poor clothing of his children irritate him; he loses heart, loses faith in man, faith in God. With growing years he finds it ever more difficult to get work. By and by, some period of unemployment more prolonged than those through which he has gone overtakes him, and he ceases to struggle and becomes, in the language of the fashionable slummer, a lapsed mass or a lost soul.

And yet, sodden it may be, with drink, foul of speech and life, too unclean for even the dogs to lick his sores, I would sooner risk my chance of getting to heaven with him than those who, having robbed him and made him what he is, are respectable church-goers and members of society. (Christ had no hard words for the poor erring sons and daughters of men.) All His invective was kept for the scribes and Pharisees, the hypocrites, who professed a faith in God which they never knew nor understood. The outcast in his lonely broodings and his fits of remorse will get nearer to the heart of God than will those who observe all the rites of Christianity, but are strangers to its spirit.

The subject is a tempting one. With \$5 a week a man might be comfortable, if only he was allowed its full value for himself and his dependents. But out of the poor pittance he has to contribute toward the maintenance of a whole host of more or less useless persons and institutions. The police force, the army and navy, the law courts—all of them anti-Christian institutions—the landed aristocracy, the plutocracy, the stock exchange gambler, the bookmaker of the race course, domestic servant, footman, these are all of them living in idleness, and as such are a burden upon the industry of the community. And a man with \$5 a week has to bear his share of the burden. He is paid one-third the value of his labor, and when he seeks to lay it out he is robbed of one-half of his purchasing power, and all this is done by a Christian people. Did the nation own its own land and employ its own labor, in the supplying of its needs, it could more than double the production of real wealth, reduce toil to a mere incident, abolish all poverty and dethrone the brute god Mammon. Not only so, but the fierce and unending struggle for a living or for wealth which characterizes modern life would give place to a kindly brotherhood, wars would cease and

"The common sense of most would hold the fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth would slumber wrapped in universal law."

Under such conditions, the \$5-a-week man would be living a full life, developing all his faculties in accordance with the laws of his being, and rising higher and higher in the scale toward that perfect manhood which is surely the goal of human existence. But, some horrified critic would say, "This is socialism, and socialism is anti-Christian." Others, however, may find in the picture a realization of the meaning of the words which they learned at their mother's knee when they were taught to pray, "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."—*Cor. Pittsburg Post.*

A Word to the Wise.

No man can understand too thoroughly the conditions of the industry in which he is employed. Every workman should supply himself with the journals of his trade and study them as carefully as does his employer. Time spent in this way cannot fail to bring a reward.

For a' That and a' That.

Is there for honest poverty
Wha hangs his head, and a' that?
The coward slave we pass him by;
We dare be poor for a' that;
For a' that and a' that,
Our toil obscure and a' that;
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.

What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear haddin'-gray, an a' that?
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine—
A man's a man for a' that.
For a' that and a' that,
Their tinsel show, and a' that;
The honest man, though e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.

Ye see yon birkie ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, and stares, and a' that—
Though hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that;
For a' that and a' that,
His riband, star and a' that;
The man of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that.

A prince can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke and a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might—
Guid faith, be maunna fa' that!
For a' that and a' that,
Their dignities, and a' that.
The pith o' sense and pride o' worth
Are higher rank than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may—
As come it will for a' that—
That sense and worth, o'er all the earth,
May bear the gree and a' that.
For a' that and a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that—
When man to man, the wide world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

—Robert Burns.

Plainly Stated.

A recent remark in a local paper condemning the "labor leaders" who "roll in wealth" contributed "by their dupes"—that is, by the men who belong to the union—interested this office a little. Of course, the *Press* is well aware that Editor Robinson's assertions are rated at very near their real worth by the majority of Georges Creek people; but even a paper so "fearlessly" devoted to "honest expression" of Robinson's opinions as the *Star* might accidentally hit on a great truth some time—so the *Press* investigated. This paper is always ready to be informed, always open to conviction, constantly looking for instruction and never ashamed to admit it; and an office which began its creditable and eminently successful career on the threshold of a labor complication, has pursued a tortuous course through divers other industrial unpleasantness and gained an intimate acquaintance with the inner workings and financiering of local secret society government ought to know all about these dreadful people, the "labor leaders."

Here are a few facts: The last statement of National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, as published in a recent *Mine Workers' Journal*, shows per capita tax paid by about 200,000 members; expense for "labor leaders" in the largest trades union in the world, about \$6,000 a month, or \$72,000 a year. The wages of the membership this year will be increased about \$15,000,000, without considering that non-union men working in near-by mines are also receiving larger wages as a result—\$72,000 invested for fifteen millions return is not such awful robbery.

Take the individual offices. President John Mitchell is in a position requiring great coolness, judgment and finesse. To his ability the great gains in the anthracite region are due more than to any other one cause. He receives \$1,500 a year, and is the highest salaried man in the whole organization. The Consolidation Coal Company didn't pay a dividend of quite 2 per cent. of the Mine Worker's last year, and it probably didn't handle

problems nearly as large; yet many a clerk in that company's employment, without responsibility and not worked half as hard as President John Mitchell, is paid as much salary as he. The President of any coal company that employs a hundred men would think such a salary mighty small; yet this man guards the interest of near a quarter million miners on that salary.

Among union men it has long been common to say, when a man develops superior ability, "He'll not stay with us long." Some rich corporation sees that he is a good man, an able man, and they make him an offer of a place and a salary suited to his ability; or the government officials recognize in him the man they want for some important and well-paid work—and organized labor loses him.

John Jarrett left the Amalgamated Association that way. T. V. Powderly did it. Cameron Miller, "Mike" Ratchford, Charles Litchman, and a hundred other good men have done it. If the "dupes" put up so much wealth, why don't the organizers stay to enjoy their ill-gotten gains?—*Midland (Md.) Press.*

About Injunctions.

Secretary Frank Morrison, in writing to the *Chronicle* about the many injunctions issued lately, says the following:

"It is the wildest kind of folly for a labor organization to attempt to protect itself against the wholesale issuance of injunctions in case of strike. The most effective manner in which they can be disposed of is simply to ignore them, and to proceed with the business of the organization in a legal and honorable way. The injunctions are secured for the purpose of intimidation and not with the expectation that the courts will sustain them. The policy of President Gompers in injunctions issued against him to desist in carrying on his work in the usual recognized and legal way, is to ignore them. We want the members of our organizations to comply with every recognized law on the statutes, but we also expect them to exercise all their rights which have been recognized as such by the courts from time to time, and to refuse to comply with any injunctions which infringe in any way upon these rights."

Not Much.

The interests of labor and capital are identical, are they? Why even the factory whistles shriek the contrary. Two or three long shrieks warn you that you, together with the products of your labor, belong to the master who has bought you for a certain definite time. One short toot is sufficient to inform you that you are "free" to store more productive power in your muscles and sinews to be sold with yourself the following day. Aye, even the whistles of capitalist industry shriek the class struggle daily.

Schools Not Closed in Summer.

The International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., call attention to the fact that instruction is given throughout the entire year, the vacations of the principals and instructors being arranged so that there is no interruption in the schools. This affords an opportunity for mechanics and others who have a dull season during the summer to take up a course by mail and make good use of what would otherwise be waste time.

In order that there may be one rich there must be many poor; and the affluence of the few presupposes the indigence of the many.—*Adam Smith.*

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

JULY 8—The G. E. B. met in regular session on the above date, the meeting being called to order at 1 P. M.

The appeal of Victor A. Conant against the decision of the G. P. sustaining L. U. 77, of Portchester, N. Y., in fining him \$10 for violation of trade rules, was referred back to the G. P., with instructions to reopen the case and send for all papers, as there was nothing to show what trade rule had been violated.

The lockout in Dayton, O., occupied the attention of the G. E. B. until the hour of adjournment.

JULY 9—An appropriation of \$500 was made to the locked out men of Dayton, O.

Union No. 83, of Halifax, N. S., sent notification that their members had been on strike since June 1, and asked for financial aid. Laid over for fuller details.

Ottawa Union, No. 674, also asked aid for members on strike since June 1, but as it had not been organized the specified time (see Sec. 132 of Constitution), their request was refused.

The audit of the books occupied the remainder of the session.

JULY 10—The audit of the books was continued until adjournment at 12 M.

At the afternoon session \$400 was donated to York, Pa.

The audit of the books occupied the rest of the meeting.

JULY 11—Work on the books continued until adjournment.

JULY 12—Communication from Union No. 78, of Troy, N. Y., inference to strike was received, and the G. S.-T. was directed to forward resolution directing said union to send detailed report of all receipts and expenditures, with names of recipients and dates of payment; also, that the G. E. B. cannot allow payments of strike benefits of \$9 per week, all over legal benefits to be paid from the funds of the local.

Correspondence from Unions Nos. 52 and 150, of Charleston, S. C.; No. 129, of Hazleton, Pa., and No. 275, of Newton, Mass., was read, and action deferred.

Correspondence from Union No. 652, of Elwood, Ind., relative to the strike in that city was read, and as the trouble was practically settled no financial aid was extended.

Union No. 233, of Binghamton, N. Y., asked for a remission of per capita tax for May and June, on account of the prolonged strike. The G. S.-T. having already replied with a payment of \$100, and requesting strike to be called off, it was decided that per capita tax be paid out of the money forwarded.

Application was made by the D. C. of Queen's County for official sanction and financial aid in a movement to establish minimum rate of wages, to take effect October 1.

Certain members of Union No. 42, of New Rochelle, N. Y., stated they would appeal to the Convention against the decision of the G. E. B. in the case where they were fined by Bronx Borough D. C., for violation of trade rules. The G. E. B. directed their attention to Sec. 48 of the Constitution, and insisted on the collection of the fines. (See Sec. 169b and 169c.)

A proposition submitted by Union No. 266, of Stockton, Cal., to amend Sec. 142 of the Constitution that a member could be nominated for office, although not present at the meeting of the Union, was decided to be unnecessary to submit to general vote.

Application for official sanction of labor movement without financial aid was received from No. 546, of Olean, N. Y., and granted.

Application from Portsmouth, Va., for financial aid and official sanction in trade movement for eight-hour day was decided favorably as regards official sanction, but financial aid was not tendered, and the Union was directed to amend its demand in regard to wages and try to establish a minimum rate, as it was not advisable to have two scales.

A communication was read from Buffalo D. C. asking for further appropriation for the millmen. The G. E. B. decided against a further appropriation, and suggested that the D. C. adopt some local provision to aid the strikers.

JULY 13—Union No. 526, of Galveston, Tex., asked for return of ledger sent to General Office to be used in settlement of death claims from Galveston. Granted.

Also, from same union, in regard to payment of certain death claims, and as to who were the legal heirs.

An appeal from Union No. 125, of Utica, N. Y., against a decision of the G. P. disapproving a by-law prohibiting members from using a bicycle between the hours of 8 A. M. to 12 M. and to 1 to 5 P. M. for trade purposes was dismissed.

Notice of appeal to next Convention against decision of the G. E. B. in the case of St. Louis vs. Earl Padgett and others was received.

The appeal of C. M. Williams, of Union No. 122, against the decision of the G. P. was referred back to that officer to have it brought up in proper form, according to Sec. 81 (b) of the Constitution.

In the appeal of John Carlson, of Union No. 147, against a decision of the G. P., wherein he sustained the action of the D. C. of New York in imposing a fine of \$25 for violation of trade rules, the G. E. B. reversed the decision and directed that the amount of the fine should be returned.

JULY 15—Communication from Union No. 150, of Charleston, S. C., was received in reply to telegram asking for further information in regard to strike on exposition grounds. The men having returned after being out four days, the matter was referred back to the local union.

An appeal from A. E. Haines, of Union No. 281, of Indianapolis, Ind., against that union in holding that a member who had already been paid a disability benefit could not be elected a business agent, was referred to the G. P.

Auditing of books continued.

JULY 16—Petition from Union No. 90, of Evansville, Ind., for reimbursement to the amount of \$161.90 in connection with the payment of death claim and court expenses in the Baisch case, which had been disapproved by the General Office, was received and action deferred.

The decision of the G. P. in the appeal of C. M. Williams, of Union No. 122, against D. C. of Philadelphia, laid over from July 13, was sustained.

The report of H. Blackmore as delegate to the A. F. of L. was read and laid over for further action.

The G. S.-T. was directed to return \$10 received from Milwaukee D. C. for a charter to millwrights, which charter had not been issued.

An application for financial aid from Union No. 145, of Sayre, Pa., for members who struck in sympathy with the machinists, etc., in the railroad shops, was refused, because said strike was illegal.

An application for aid from Mill-hands Union No. 338, of Seattle, Wash., was likewise refused, as the union had not been organized the necessary length of time.

JULY 17—The sum of \$500 was donated to Union No. 129, of Hazleton, Pa.

The G. E. B. directed that no donations or appropriations should hereafter be made to locals without first being approved by them, and said donations or appropriations shall be sent out within twenty-four hours after such approval.

A statement from Union No. 78, of Troy, N. Y., was received, showing the amount paid in strike benefits for the weeks ending July 6 and 13. Action on same deferred until the union complied with the resolution of the G. E. B. of date July 12.

JULY 18—The G. S.-T. was notified to have all papers in his possession turned over to the G. E. B. to complete the audit.

JULY 19—Some vouchers which had been called for were presented and checked off.

JULY 20—Audit continued.

JULY 22—A committee of three, consisting of Bros. Walz, Duffy and Miller, was appointed to make inquiries as to the standing of various banks, with the object of depositing part of the funds of the U. B.

JULY 23—In accordance with resolution adopted on the day previous, the G. E. B. served notice on the G. P. directing him to temporarily suspend the G. S.-T. until a thorough investigation had been made of the charges of neglect in the transaction of the business of the General Office.

JULY 24—In reply to a question as to whether he had complied with the request of the G. E. B., the G. P. informed that body that he had temporarily suspended the G. S.-T. pending investigation by the G. E. B., as provided for in Sections 18 and 19 of the Constitution.

The G. P. also notified the G. E. B. that he had appointed Bro. Frank Duffy to act as G. S.-T. temporarily, which action was endorsed by that body.

The committee appointed to notify the bank of the change in the office of G. S.-T. reported that satisfactory arrangements had been made whereby the finances of the organization could be handled by Bro. Duffy.

JULY 25—Work pertaining to the audit continued, and Postmaster notified of the appointment of Bro. Duffy as acting G. S.-T.

JULY 26—Bro. Duffy was instructed to make application for a bond, as required by the laws of the U. B.

JULY 27—Statement forwarded to the Bond Company of financial standing of the U. B. as far as audited.

JULY 29—A donation of \$500 was made to Union No. 544, of El Paso, Tex. for men on strike.

An application from Boston D. C. for \$1,000 to aid in enforcing the eight-hour day, was referred back for further information.

A donation of \$500 was granted to Bronx Borough D. C. to support strike.

Kings County D. C. were notified that the application of Bronx D. C. for aid had been granted.

The question of the bond of Bro. Duffy was taken up, and a motion was adopted that all checks issued by him be countersigned by the G. P.

On motion the G. S.-T. was directed to procure an electric fan for the meeting room of the Board.

JULY 30—Communication was received from

Union No. 495, of Streator, Ill., in reference to a delayed death benefit, and the G. S.-T. was directed to pass on the merits of the claim as soon as possible.

The petition of Union No. 90, of Evansville, Ind., asking for reimbursement in the payment of death benefits and court expenses in the Baisch claim, was received, and the amount involved was directed to be forwarded to that union.

Communication was read from Union No. 652, of Elwood, Ind., asking for lockout benefits. The trouble being over, the G. E. B. did not believe it necessary to make an appropriation.

Communication from No. 191, of York, Pa., was received, giving status of strike and moneys paid out of last appropriation from the General Office.

JULY 31—A notice was sent to the late G. S.-T. to have all books, papers, etc., in the office by 1 P. M.; August 1, as the G. E. B. had decided to audit all accounts up to date.

AUGUST 1—Communication was read from Union No. 191, of York, Pa., asking for further financial aid. The G. E. B. sent a request to the union that a complete statement of moneys received and disbursements made be sent to the General Office.

A petition from the same union, asking that the G. E. B. sanction an appeal to be issued to the unions of the U. B. was also received, and the G. E. B. refused to endorse the appeal, as it would flood the locals and prove detrimental instead of beneficial to the U. B.

An appeal from Union No. 78, of Troy, N. Y., was received. The G. E. B. declined to make further appropriation, and suggested that the few men on strike return to work.

AUGUST 2—The day was occupied in checking up the accounts of the month of July.

AUGUST 3—A communication was received from Union No. 85, of Shreveport, La., stating that the members were locked out by the Contractors' Association, and asking that a representative of the U. B. be sent to Shreveport and endeavor to settle the difficulty. The request was granted.

An application from Queens County D. C., asking sanction and aid in a movement to establish an eight-hour day and minimum rate of wages throughout the District, to take effect October 2, was received; also, a protest from Union No. 601, of Rockaway Beach to granting such sanction. The G. E. B. decided to postpone action pending further information, and requested the G. S.-T. to deputize some one to make an investigation of the conditions existing in the District.

The G. E. B. directed the G. S.-T. to have prepared for the use of the Board, in substantial form so as to be added to from time to time, a statement of moneys paid each local for death or other claims; also, amounts paid in strikes and lockouts.

AUGUST 7—The G. E. B. directed that a circular letter be prepared and sent to each local defining its position in the matter of the suspension of the late G. S.-T.

(Said circular was forwarded to all the locals of the U. B.)

On motion, the G. E. B. decided to employ an expert accountant to go over the books from January 1, 1901, until August 1, 1901.

The G. S.-T. was instructed to increase the per capita tax of the U. B. to the A. F. of L. to such basis as the returns to the General Office showed. This increase to begin with July, 1901, payment.

AUGUST 8—Mr. T. Edward Ross was engaged as the expert to examine the books, and the G. S.-T. was instructed to notify him to begin work at as early a date as possible.

Bro. Duffy reported that he had made application for a bond of \$30,000 in the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, of Baltimore, Md., and that the same would be made out to the G. E. B. He expected to have said bond ready about August 15.

The Board decided that if the bond was issued, it should be forwarded to the chairman, and the other members notified; if the bond was not obtained, the Board were to be immediately notified.

It was decided that when the G. E. B. adjourn, it do so subject to the call of the G. S.-T. after the re-audit of the books by the expert had been attended to.

The G. S.-T. was directed to communicate with the Brotherhood of Painters, requesting them to cite specific instances wherein unions of the U. B. had worked to the detriment of the Brotherhood of Painters and also to correspond with Manhattan D. C. in regard to the matter.

The question of placing the funds of the U. B. in two banks was held in abeyance until the Board is called together again.

In considering Sec. 81 (b) of the Constitution, the G. E. B. decided that it applied to local unions and District Councils as well as to individuals, and that all appeals and answers to same should be certified to before a notary public. In addition, in all cases of charges and trials where an appeal is taken, the G. P. and G. E. B. must be supplied with a copy of the charges and all evidence taken at the trial.

In the matter of a Union Label for the U. B., Bro. Duffy was instructed to carry out the wishes of the Board, as expressed at the April session. Adjourned.

To the Kickers.

The men who fought the battles for labor, who make enemies of capitalists and corporations by what they do and say, have trials enough to encounter without feeling they must also be on their guard against enemies in the very ranks of labor, who ought to be their friends and supporters. But while it is discouraging to know there are creatures so despicable as to seek to blight the good work of loyal men (and it would be difficult to imagine anything more utterly contemptible), it must never be forgotten that the sound sense and good judgment of the great majority of the laboring people can be relied upon to scorn the work of gossip and render futile the efforts of falsifiers who would willingly wreck every hope of labor's future that in the ruins they might find some selfish gain, petty hate or malice gratified.—*Labor News.*

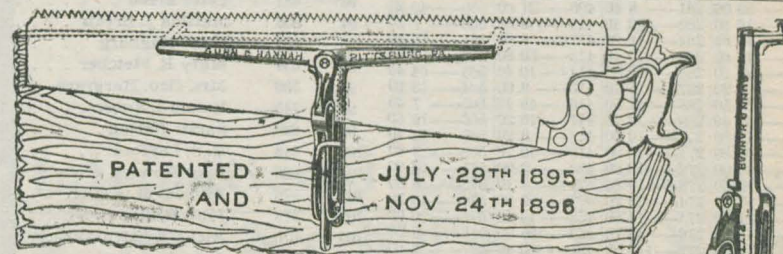
Human Nature.

The individual who gets the fewest letters makes the most complaint to the postmaster; the man who never had a good meal at home growls at the hotel accommodations; the person who complains most of his neighbors is the meanest of the lot; the church member who pays the least to the preacher's salary finds the most fault with his preaching, and always of the bad management of the church; and the subscriber who is the slowest to pay his subscription finds the most fault with his paper.—*Ex.*

What Great Wealth Begets.

The man who imagines that great wealth guarantees great happiness is not wise. The man who imagines great wealth in others begets great responsibilities is also wide of the mark. History proves unmistakably that great individual wealth begets bestiality, corruption, and finally disaster.—*Ex.*

DOING all we can to promote our friend's happiness is better than to continually drink to his prosperity.—*Binghamton Independent.*



A NEW SELF-FASTENING FOLDING SAW-CLAMP
It will instantly fasten itself to any projection, without the aid of screws, nails or other fastening. Half the length of a rip-saw; weighs 3 1/4 lbs.; folds up like a jack-knife; can be carried in pocket; made of best malleable iron. \$1.00 each. If your hardware dealer hasn't it, send price to the manufacturers, **GUNN & HANNAH**, PITTSBURG, PENNA. Mail orders filled same day as received.



MONEYS \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.
During the month ending August 31, 1901.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$161 20		147—\$16 60		289—\$32 00		441—\$36 40	
2—76 40		148—31 65		290—10 10		442—4 00	
3—38 80		149—7 40		291—22 80		443—28 00	
4—69 10		150—7 40		294—3 40		444—36 00	
5—73 40		151—25 00		295—21 40		445—6 40	
6—22 10		152—24 30		296—20 20		446—5 40	
7—207 40		153—7 60		297—20 40		447—24 00	
8—128 40		154—17 80		298—5 80		448—15 80	
9—69 40		155—23 60		299—25 20		449—47 40	
10—169 60		156—4 20		300—19 20		450—7 65	
11—77 60		158—26 20		301—27 60		453—47 00	
12—65 80		159—21 25		302—5 40		454—28 55	
13—34 60		160—4 40		303—23 80		455—4 20	
14—10 90		161—26 20		305—9 20		456—8 00	
15—14 80		162—14 20		306—92 00		458—6 00	
16—72 20		163—12 80		307—7 60		459—3 00	
17—6 40		164—13 40		308—10 00		460—9 20	
18—5 60		165—103 60		309—196 40		461—3 60	
19—81 00		166—15 80		311—17 40		462—3 80	
20—18 80		167—54 00		312—6 40		464—37 40	
21—23 40		168—19 40		313—8 90		465—30 00	
22—177 40		169—55 55		316—25 40		466—5 20	
24—37 70		170—4 00		317—14 80		467—9 60	
25—47 40		171—23 60		318—12 50		468—24 20	
26—42 60		172—2 00		319—10 00		469—5 40	
27—23 40		174—19 80		320—4 60		470—52 80	
29—163 60		175—12 40		321—15 05		471—34 00	
30—9 40		176—37 80		322—60 40		472—2 80	
31—37 10		177—41 40		323—2 40		473—27 70	
32—37 00		178—4 00		324—6 25		474—5 40	
33—176 60		179—23 60		325—24 60		475—24 00	
34—18 60		180—25 40		326—8 15		478—68 10	
35—10 40		181—94 40		327—10 40		477—9 00	
37—26 00		182—9 50		328—21 00		478—12 00	
38—7 45		183—69 70		329—7 45		479—9 50	
39—29 20		184—31 30		330—2 00		481—52 40	
40—12 40		185—7 00		331—114 05		482—18 20	
41—5 80		186—22 00		332—31 80		483—108 20	
42—25 60		187—16 95		333—9 80		484—6 00	
43—78 20		188—14 00		334—10 40		485—4 40	
44—12 70		189—26 00		335—14 70		486—38 00	
45—29 00		190—41 80		336—10 20		488—7 40	
46—11 00		191—39 00		337—4 20		489—18 80	
47—52 20		192—4 60		338—20 05		490—22 00	
48—7 60		193—26 20		339—44 60		492—88 40	
49—85 80		194—10 00		340—52 20		493—32 70	
50—32 20		195—8 20		341—4 60		494—32 20	
51—44 20		197—18 70		342—3 10		495—23 60	
52—73 25		198—113 00		343—7 20		496—17 20	
53—23 20		199—42 80		344—3 20		497—37 40	
54—43 50		200—30 60		346—8 60		498—8 20	
55—142 10		201—7 90		347—4 30		499—17 20	
56—19 80		202—51 00		348—14 80		502—18 40	
57—6 60		203—17 00		349—64 30		503—6 60	
58—18 00		204—5 20		350—37 40		504—9 80	
59—15 60		205—65 10		351—14 00		505—4 20	
60—51 70		207—12 20		352—12 40		506—4 00	
61—100 50		208—8 90		353—18 80		507—10 00	
62—36 80		209—31 40		354—18 80		508—13 20	
63—23 20		210—38 60		355—5 80		509—37 40	
64—9 00		211—111 20		356—6 55		510—9 70	
65—15 50		212—14 95		357—18 30		511—20 40	
66—4 40		213—6 20		358—15 10		512—7 10	
67—15 40		214—18 80		359—61 80		513—38 00	
68—10 40		215—7 40		360—6 50		515—118 60	
69—10 00		216—10 00		361—20 00		516—4 40	
70—10 40		217—18 80		362—12 40		517—15 25	
71—116 40		218—87 20		363—46 00		518—12 60	
72—45 80		219—34 80		364—6 40		519—3 60	
73—61 20		220—10 20		367—14 00		520—5 40	
74—39 20		221—4 20		368—8 40		521—20 00	
75—31 70		222—10 80		369—17 05		522—1 00	
76—31 90		224—46 10		370—4 20		523—11 40	
77—111 30		225—30 40		371—3 60		524—27 40	
78—13 60		226—12 90		372—4 00		525—4 80	
79—7 40		227—16 20		373—8 40		526—39 10	
80—24 40		228—8 70		375—124 00		528—6 20	
81—10 20		229—25 60		376—9 00		530—6 00	
82—46 40		230—18 20		377—20 60		531—12 40	
83—124 20		231—23 15		378—12 05		532—47 10	
84—37 20		233—73 40		380—4 80		533—4 80	
85—10 80		234—7 20		381—17 20		534—50 00	
86—185 40		235—5 40		382—12 40		535—14 50	
87—18 60		236—18 00		383—7 50		536—16 50	
88—18 20		237—14 70		384—18 40		537—8 00	
89—46 40		238—19 60		385—7 40		538—2 88	
90—8 20		239—22 00		387—11 50		539—5 65	
91—48 40		240—41 40		388—22 40		541—36 40	
92—27 50		241—20 10		389—18 80		542—8 80	
93—44 20		242—36 40		390—44 80		544—515 70	
94—13 00		245—19 00		391—18 15		545—5 90	
95—10 20		246—21 20		392—45 40		546—9 80	
96—2 20		247—24 90		393—15 50		547—26 60	
97—43 45		248—7 60		394—26 10		548—22 30	
98—65 40		249—18 20		395—14 20		549—7 60	
99—70 40		251—9 20		396—31 50		550—31 15	
100—54 70		252—13 20		399—22 60		551—10 00	
101—20 70		253—6 40		400—8 20		552—10 00	
102—7 60		254—18 00		401—22 60		553—21 20	
103—00 00		256—1 00		402—17 20		554—15 40	
104—57 60		257—8 00		404—8 80		555—6 20	
105—95 80		258—19 00		406—5 20		556—13 80	
106—4 40		259—10 40		407—3 70		557—16 60	
107—105 00		260—47 75		408—30 80		558—11 80	
108—69 00		261—8 40		409—21 60		559—40 25	
109—16 80		262—22 40		411—6 80		560—7 20	
110—18 80		264—12 20		412—4 60		561—25 50	
111—44 60		265—10 40		413—50 80		562—20 40	
112—27 20		266—19 80		414—10 40		563—64 40	
113—9 20		267—5 10		415—8 00		564—18 20	
114—20 60		268—54 60		416—45 40		565—7 40	
115—52 40		269—12 20		417—15 20		566—15 60	
116—16 80		270—10 00		418—3 20		567—22 40	
117—66 80		271—10 00		419—40 20		568—9 60	
118—10 00		272—18 60		420—2 20		571—16 60	
119—180 60		273—19 80		421—8 10		573—6 60	
120—97 60		274—28 20		423—65 20		574—15 70	
121—21 10		275—14 60		425—13 00		575—26 20	
122—48 80		276—43 75		426—105 20		576—5 00	
123—19 00		277—112 80		427—60 40		577—8 60	
124—23 20		278—24 20		428—16 60		578—26 40	
125—33 40		279—17 80		429—56 05		579—13 80	
126—33 10		280—7 40		431—11 80		580—27 60	
127—28 05		282—18 20		433—22 20		583—8 40	
128—97 90		283—6 60		434—7 60		584—61 40	
129—2 20		284—15 65		436—13 60		586—107 20	
130—17 30		285—66 40		437—2 80		587—8 00	
131—14 60		287—4 00		438—25 95		589—13 20	
132—58 80		288—36 70		440—60 80		590—18 00	

Moneys Received.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
591	\$9 40	666	\$17 60	741	\$5 60	819	\$40 95
592	27 40	667	30 40	742	6 00	820	8 80
593	13 60	668	26 00	743	42 00	821	1 00
594	5 40	670	5 00	744	3 60	822	5 60
597	8 60	673	9 00	745	4 80	823	13 60
598	4 60	674	47 40	746	10 20	824	6 25
599	17 95	675	3 20	747	33 00	825	12 40
601	48 80	676	10 20	748	7 20	826	4 33
603	9 50	677	17 40	749	10 00	827	35 40
604	13 40	678	6 20	750	33 80	828	6 20
605	8 90	679	1 75	751	14 00	829	3 80
606	7 70	680	13 45	754	12 60	830	9 40
608	7 60	681	6 55	755	30 65	832	5 00
609	10 00	682	19 00	756	20 40	833	12 00
610	7 90	684	8 20	757	14 30	835	3 80
612	10 40	685	12 10	759	10 00	836	14 15
613	18 80	687	9 20	760	8 40	837	2 00
615	14 40	688	13 40	762	12 00	838	16 10
616	9 60	690	17 20	765	2 80	839	10 00
617	7 40	691	22 20	767	16 70	840	2 80
619	2 00	693	1 50	769	22 60	841	6 00
620	8 80	694	6 95	770	4 00	843	12 20
621	36 20	695	11 80	771	12 90	844	5 20
622	26 40	696	51 65	772	11 60	847	16 20
623	18 00	697	8 95	773	51 40	849	20 90
624	47 00	698	14 00	774	52 30	851	7 45
625	2 00	699	25 70	776	3 80	853	22 80
626	10 00	700	50 40	777	5 50	854	2 40
627	72 75	702	6 00	778	18 70	855	11 00
628	17 00	703	7 80	779	9 30	856	7 85
629	1 75	705	23 60	780	12 80	858	21 80
630	10 80	706	25 00	782	1 00	859	3 60
631	8 00	707	16 80	783	7 40	860	6 00
632	11 47	708	6 80	784	3 00	861	9 00
633	23 90	709	6 40	785	5 20	862	2 25
635	6 20	710	10 80	786	11 40	865	1 25
636	16 60	711	11 00	787	6 80	866	2 00
637	21 00	712	14 00	790	26 00	867	3 00
638	8 80	713	22 40	791	29 30	869	2 60
639	23 20	714	12 60	793	17 80	872	3 90
640	5 00	715	58 80	794	10 80	873	8 00
641	3 00	716	28 00	796	5 40	874	1 60
642	12 20	717	39 20	798	4 40	875	3 40
643	27 60	720	20 20	799	6 40	876	3 60
644	13 80	721	8 80	802	5 00	877	9 00
645	8 60	722	14 80	803	3 00	878	2 50
646	4 20	723	17 60	804	4 60	880	1 85
649	6 45	724	28 00	805	9 60	882	7 25
651	28 20	725	6 00	807	7 60	886	10 00
654	32 60	726	27 80	808	4 00	887	10 00
656	32 00	727	13 80	809	1 50	888	10 00
657	19 80	728	11 10	810	16 10	889	10 00
659	14 40	729	17 40	811	5 58	890	10 00
660	9 40	730	10 00	812	7 70	891	15 65
661	16 00	731	26 60	813	6 40	892	10 00
662	3 40	732	18 60	814	7 60	893	10 00
663	10 60	733	4 40	815	7 70	894	10 00
664	10 00	734	7 00	817	3 60	895	10 00
665	9 00	739	17 15	818	17 60	896	10 00



Notices under this head cost \$2.00 apiece.

LOCAL UNION No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.
WHEREAS, God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to remove one of our members by death; be it
Resolved, That in the death of Brother THOM, Local Union No. 448 loses one of its best members; one who always stood by his vows and steadfastly maintained the cause of organized labor, and by his quiet dignity endeared himself to all; we feel the loss of such a man and tender our sympathy to his family and friends in their affliction, and would respectfully dedicate a few lines to his memory by setting aside a page of our journal for a record of the same.

H. W. HALL,
JAMES RYCKMAN, } Committee.
H. A. BUTTERFIELD.

LOCAL UNION No. 728, Pontiac, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our Brother and worthy President, ISAAC ES-SICK; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to his family and relatives in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further
Resolved, That the charter of this Local Union be draped for a period of thirty days out of respect to the memory of our deceased Brother.

EDGAR HOLMAN,
GEORGE RARIDON, } Committee.
L. E. MCCOMBS.

LOCAL UNION No. 188, Milwaukee, Wis.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy and beloved Brother, JACOB SANDLER; and

WHEREAS, We deeply deplore the loss of our esteemed Brother; therefore be it
Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes; that a copy of the same be presented to the family and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

MICHAEL RODENKIRCH,
AUG. BEHLING, } Committee.
PETER VAN ROO.

LOCAL UNION No. 530, Hendersonville, N. C.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Spirit of Love, the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst Brother MARSHALL E. COX; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our Brother, MARSHALL E. COX, Local Union No. 530, of Hendersonville, N. C., laments the loss of a Brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the sick and distressed; one who was a true friend and upright citizen.

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in memory of our departed Brother, and express our sincere sympathy to his bereaved wife and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Union and a copy be sent to official organ for publication, and a copy sent to the press of this town.

D. B. JACKSON,
D. P. KELLY, } Committee.
J. P. EMBLER.

LOCAL UNION No. 586, Sacramento, Cal.
WHEREAS, An All-wise Providence has seen fit to take from our midst our friend and Brother, THOMAS POOK; and

WHEREAS, Said THOMAS POOK was a young man of moral habits, strict integrity, business sagacity and of a kind disposition; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That we feel, in the passing away of such a member, we have lost a sober, energetic, reliable, straightforward and valuable Brother, whose untimely death we most sorrowfully regret; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our most heartfelt sympathies to the parents of our departed Brother, in their sad bereavement and affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be set up on the minutes as a memorial of the respect and esteem in which he was held by his brother members of this Local.

W. J. RENFERS,
NICK FRIEHOFF,
NAT. ADAMS,
THOMAS F. KNAPP, } Committee.
A. MALONEY,
J. SABIN.

LOCAL UNION No. 76, New Orleans, La.
WHEREAS, It has been the will of God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, JOHN LAMBERT; and

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 76 feels the great loss of our faithful Brother member and earnest promoter of unionism; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for sixty days in memory of our deceased Brother, and that we express our sincere sympathy to his wife and family; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, and same be published in our official journal and spread on the minutes of our Local.

AUG. LIMBERG,
D. D. SAWYER, } Committee.
MARTIN BLUM,
JULIUS FITZNER.

LOCAL UNION No. 88, Anaconda, Mont.
WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to call from among us our beloved Brother, JESSE GILCHRIST; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our most sincere sympathy to the bereaved relatives, and that we drape our charter for thirty days; also, that a copy of this memorial be spread on our minutes, one forwarded to his family, and the same be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

PETER R. DAVIDSON,
J. A. HERBERT, } Committee.
J. J. McKEAGUE.

The Injunction Abuse.

The stoutest defenders of the injunction process as used against striking workmen must admit that it is being rapidly pushed to extremes. From the very nature of the case this is a result to be expected. The power which the courts are using is very elastic and not clearly defined. A review of the last thirty years would reveal the fact that it has grown amazingly, not through legislation by the people, but through the reasoning and the decision of the courts themselves. There are hundreds of judges in this country, working under the codes of forty-four different States, and the nation itself, and each of them may extend the injunction process to suit himself, subject only to the restraining power of a higher court of appeal. As labor conflicts have continued, the tendency to make the injunctions more and more sweeping has become very marked in all parts of the country. A little extension of the theory of judicial contempt at one time makes it easy to effect another extension at a later time, so that things have reached a serious pass in this summer of 1901. It does seem as if many of our judges were still acting on the old theory of the essential wickedness of strikes and organized labor. The present tendency is so far running to an extreme as to aggravate seriously the old conflict between capital and labor. The simple right to talk, to argue for any legitimate cause, violence not being used or positive intimidation, is too fundamental to be overthrown at any point in our social system. In thus extending the enjoining power, American courts are in bad business, for they not only outrage the people's inherited conception of ordinary rights in the citizen, but cover themselves with suspicion in the minds of the wage-earning classes as being controlled by the power of capital.—*Springfield Republican*.

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JOHN MCAULIFFE, 11 Hayes St., Cambridgeport, Mass.

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I learned the carpenter's trade while quite a young man. I soon felt keenly the need of a technical education, to master the problems in my work. Not being able to attend college, I had about concluded to give up when a friend handed me one of the circulars of the Schools. I at once decided to take the Architectural Drawing and Design Course. The Course has been worth several times the cost to me. In a very short time I was able to master difficult problems, my business became more remunerative, and my prospects brightened. I now have an architect's office in this city, and am doing a good business. I intend to take another Course from you as soon as I can. I will gladly reply to any letters regarding the Schools.

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EXPULSIONS

FOR violation of Section 71 of the Constitution, Oston J. Roberts, E. E. Archer and J. B. Roberts were expelled by Local Union No. 655, of Key West, Fla.

LOCAL UNION No. 191, of York, Pa., has expelled E. A. Maul, late Recording Secretary, for conduct unbecoming a union man in connection with the strike in that city.

LOCAL UNION No. 226, of Traverse City, Mich., has expelled Philip A. Coreville for contempt in refusing to stand trial for violation of trade rules, in accordance with Section 117 of the Constitution.

JACKSON MONROE has been expelled from Local Union No. 362, of Pueblo, Col., for violation of Section 70 (a) of the Constitution.

FOR scabbing on an unfair job, W. D. Sketve, W. C. Lavender and C. H. Chandler were expelled from Local Union No. 312, of Montgomery, Ala.

UNDER date of August 10, Charles Sundhen has been fined \$25 and expelled from Union No. 166, of Rock Island, Ill., for violation of trade rules.

LOCAL UNION No. 276, of Oklahoma City, Okla., has expelled Albert Weems from membership for embezzling funds of the local.

FOR violation of Section 122 of the Constitution, Henry Scholl and Harry J. Snell have been expelled from Union No. 492, of Reading, Pa.

Labor Unions in England.

"You have some knowledge of the strength of labor unions," said Mr. Eckersley, an English capitalist, to the Washington Post, "but I doubt if operatives in the different trades are as united or as powerful in this country as at home. It is no unusual thing for a body of laborers representing all the men of a certain class in Great Britain to have \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 in their reserve fund. The coal workers, for instance, are composed of the men employed in England, Scotland and Wales, and their fund was about \$2,500,000 when I last saw a report of it. Your people, except the common, unskilled laborers, get higher wages than ours, but they have to pay more to live in every way. Houses that I am told bring \$30 a month here rent for \$1.50 a week at Sheffield, but the tenant pays the taxes, which would amount to about \$1 a week."

Room for Missionary Effort.

The labor union, like the church, has the chief reason for its being in its living up to its missionary spirit. We must be proselyters, pure and simple, and persuade all the non-union men we can to join the union. When all laborers are unionized, strikes, boycotts, lockouts, bitter feelings, will have become things of the past, and we can spend all our energies in the prosecution of the larger and higher labor life after which we are all hungering. This is not mere millennial—it can be realized now and here, if we only grasp the situation and make use of all our golden opportunities.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Lebanon, Ill.
Albany, N. Y.	Lenox, Mass.
Allegheny City, Pa.	Lockland, O.
Alta Loma, Tex.	Long Beach, Cal.
Alton, Ill.	Long Branch, N. J.
Anderson, Ind.	Long Island City, N. Y.
Ardmore, Pa.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Ashland, Wis.	Los Gatos, Cal.
Argentine, Kan.	Lowell, Mass.
Atlanta, Ga.	Lynn, Mass.
Auburn, N. Y.	Madison, Ill.
Austin, Tex.	Malden, Mass.
Bakersfield, Cal.	Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Bayonne, N. J.	Marion, Ind.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Maywood, Ill.
Belleville, Ill.	McKeesport, Pa.
Berkeley, Cal.	Memphis, Tenn.
Berwyn, Pa.	Menlo Park, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Bloomington, Ill.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Boston, Mass.	Moline, Ill.
Boulder, Colo.	Mooreland, Ill.
Braddock, Pa.	Montclair, N. J.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Mt. Olive, Ill.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Brookline, Mass.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Muncie, Ind.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Butte, Mont.	Newark, N. J.
Cambridge, Mass.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Camden, N. J.	New Britain, Conn.
Canon City, Col.	New Castle, Pa.
Carnegie, Pa.	New Haven, Conn.
Carondelet, Mo.	New London, Conn.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	New Orleans, La.
Centralia, Ill.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	Newport, R. I.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Newport, Ky.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Newtown, N. Y.
Coffeen, Ill.	Newton Centre, Mass.
College Point, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.
Collinsville, Ill.	Norwich, Conn.
Colorado City, Col.	Oakland, Cal.
Columbus, Ohio.	Oak Park, Ill.
Council Bluffs, Ia.	Odin, Ill.
Covington, Ky.	Omaha, Neb.
Corona, N. Y.	Orange, N. J.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Ourray, Col.
Dallas, Tex.	Palo Alto, Cal.
Danville, Ill.	Pasadena, Cal.
Davenport, Ia.	Peoria, Ill.
Denver, Col.	Percy, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Detroit, Mich.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Dorchester, Mass.	Plainfield, N. J.
Duluth, Minn.	Portchester, N. Y.
East Boston, Mass.	Port Richmond, N. Y.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Portland, O.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Pueblo, Col.
Elwood, Ind.	Quincy, Ill.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Racine, Wis.
El Paso, Tex.	Randsburg, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	Riverside, Cal.
Eureka, Cal.	Rochester, N. Y.
Evanson, Ill.	Rock Island, Ill.
Evansville, Ind.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Fall River, Mass.	Sacramento, Cal.
Florence, Colo.	Saginaw, Mich.
Flushing, N. Y.	Salem, Ill.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Salida, Cal.
Fremont, Col.	Salt Lake, Utah.
Fresno, Cal.	San Antonio, Tex.
Galveston, Tex.	San Diego, Cal.
Geneva, N. Y.	San Francisco, Cal.
Gillette, Col.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Grand Junction, Colo.	San Mateo, Cal.
Great Falls, Mont.	San Rafael, Cal.
Greenwich, Conn.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Hartford, Conn.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Haughville, Ind.	Scranton, Pa.
Hanford, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.
Haverhill, Mass.	Sewickley, Pa.
Highland Park, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Highwood, Ill.	Shreveport, La.
Hitchcock, Tex.	South Chicago, Ill.
Hoboken, N. J.	South Denver, Col.
Holyoke, Mass.	South Evanston, Ill.
Homestead, Pa.	South Englewood, Ill.
Houston, Tex.	South Omaha, Neb.
Hubbard City, Tex.	Spokane, Wash.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Springfield, Ill.
Independence, Col.	Springfield, Mass.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Stanton, Ill.
Irvington, N. J.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Irvington, N. Y.	St. Louis, Mo.
Jersey City, N. J.	St. Paul, Minn.
Joliet, Ill.	Stapleton, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo.	Stockton, Cal.
Kansas City, Kan.	Streator, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Swampscott, Mass.
Kingston, N. Y.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Tacoma, Wash.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Texas City, Tex.
La Junta, Col.	Tiburon, Cal.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Toledo, O.
Lawrence, Kan.	Topeka, Kan.
Lawrence, Mass.	Toronto, Can.
Leavenworth, Kan.	

Eight-Hour Cities—Continued.

Town of Lake, Ill.	Washington, D. C.
Tremont, N. Y.	Watsonville, Cal.
Trenton, N. J.	Waukegan, Ill.
Tucson, Ariz.	Westchester, N. Y.
Union Hill, N. Y.	West Hoboken, N. J.
Unionport, N. Y.	West Newton, Mass.
Utica, N. Y.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Vallejo, Cal.	Wilkesburg, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Van Nest, N. Y.	Worcester, Mass.
Venice, Ill.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Victor, Col.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Waco, Tex.	

Total 247 cities.

Directory of Brotherhood Business Agents.

Akron, Ohio, B. F. Ebert, 428 East Bachtel ave.	Washington, D. C., J. T. Barknam, 609 C st. N. W.
Alton, Ill., Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.	Watsonville, Cal., Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine st.
Asheville, N. C., J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main st.	Watertown, Conn., J. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine st.
Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.	Waterville, Maine, F. A. Stephens, 46 Elm st.
Austin, Texas, J. Geggie, 205 West Sixth st.	Worcester, Mass., William A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.
Beaumont, Texas, J. P. Worley.	Wyoming Valley, D. C., John R. Mullery, Room 15, Weitzankorn Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Birmingham, Ala., T. L. Medders, 2212 3d ave.	
Boston, Mass., J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.	
Bridgeport, Conn., N. P. Bissonnette, 723 Ogden	
Brooklyn, N. Y., James Thompson, 252 Third ave.	
Brooklyn, N. Y., Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.	
Buffalo, N. Y., C. Donald Glass, 44 Kehr st.	
Camden, N. J., Ruben Price, 804 S. Fifth st.	
Chelsea, Mass., Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View road.	
Charleston, S. C., S. McClure, 83 Mary st.	
Chicago, Ill., F. Cruise, President; P. F. Duffy, Assistant; C. E. Nelsene, Assistant; Hy. Martin, No. 10; O. Anderson, No. 58; G. Ratcliff, No. 62; T. F. Church, No. 181; J. C. Grantham, No. 199.	
Chicago Heights, Ill., M. O. Neighbour, Box 728.	
Cincinnati, Ohio, D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st.	
Cleveland, Ohio, William Schultz, 83 Prospect st.	
Covington, Ky., E. Watkins.	
Dayton, Ohio, John Weyrich, 110 Best ave.	
Detroit, Mich., T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.	
Elizabeth, N. J., John T. Cosgrove, 76 Park st.	
Fort Worth, Texas, G. B. Priddy.	
Hartford, Conn., Fred C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.	
Holyoke, Mass., R. E. Bonville, 158 High st., Room 5.	
Indianapolis, Ind., H. E. Travis, 144 E. Washington st.	
Kansas City, Kan., E. O. Sherwood, 2111 Drip st.	
Kansas City, Mo., W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.	
Knoxville, Tenn., W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave.	
Louisville, Ky., H. S. Huffman, 219 W. Jefferson	
Lockport, N. Y., John Smith, 182 South st.	
Marion, Ind., Joseph Shellhouse, W. Tenth st.	
Memphis, Tenn., J. T. Hall, 846 Porter st.	
Milwaukee, Wis., Wm. P. Ashley, 395 Fifth st.	
Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7, L. F. Blackfield, 2308 Twelfth ave. South.	
Montclair, N. J., S. B. Otterli.	
Newark, N. J., J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.	
New Haven, Conn., Wm. Bailey, 170 Wooster st.	
New York (Bronx), C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.	
New York, N. Y., W. H. Blatchford, 1544 Second ave.	
New York City, West Side, Geo. Slatter, 240 E. 80th st.	
New York City, Shops, Adolph Knieger, 253 E. 78th st.	
New York City, Stairbuilders, Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.	
Niagara Falls, N. Y., A. F. Allen, 625 Niagara st.	
Norfolk, Va., B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.	
Northampton, Mass., John T. O'Conner.	
Oklahoma, I. T., C. E. Ballard, Box 276.	
Oshkosh, Wis., Frank Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.	
Peoria, Ill., C. H. Lefler, 123 S. Adams st.	
Philadelphia, Pa., Joseph Holt, 232 N. Twelfth st.	
Pontiac, Ill., M. H. Abinet.	
Queen's Borough, Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.	
Richmond, Va., James H. Pond, 1 East Clay st.	
Rochester, N. Y., F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.	
San Francisco, Cal., J. J. Swanson, 1133 1/2 Mission street.	
Schenectady, N. Y., Charles N. Kelafant, 827 Strong st.	
Scranton, Pa., E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.	
St. Louis, Mo., R. Fuelle, 25 S. 11th st.	
St. Louis, Mo., Henry Koenig, 2539 University st.	
St. Louis, Mo., A. A. McFarland, 604 Market st.	
St. Louis, Mo., Alphonse Hartman, 1702 S. 12th st.	
St. Paul, Minn., J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin st.	
Springfield, Ill., John Dick, 615 Eastman st.	
Springfield, Mass., George W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.	
Syracuse, N. Y., John T. O'Brien, 307 Oak st.	
Tampa, W. A. B. Kelly, 907 Marion st.	
Trenton, N. J., J. L. Pancost.	
Troy, N. Y., J. G. Wilson, Box 65.	
Washington, D. C., J. T. Barknam, 609 C st. N. W.	
Waterbury, Conn., Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine st.	
Watertown, Conn., J. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine st.	
Waterville, Maine, F. A. Stephens, 46 Elm st.	
Worcester, Mass., William A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.	
Wyoming Valley, D. C., John R. Mullery, Room 15, Weitzankorn Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

870. ADAMSVILLE—T. F. Cockerell.
 376. ANNISTON—V. B. Alger, Care of Trades Council
 454. BESSEMER—W. M. Doyle, Secretary Dist. Council
 BIRMINGHAM—Robt. E. L. McConnell, Box 55.
 75. "—T. L. Medders, 2212 3d ave.
 722. "—Thos. Willard, Box 597.
 670. BLOCKTON—Jas. H. Deason.
 623. BREWTON—H. M. Godwin.
 372. BRIGHTON—L. J. Freeman.
 271. GADSDEN—R. C. Hood.
 286. ENSLEY—J. I. Grosjean, Box 587, Birmingham, Ala.
 839. JASPER—J. K. F. Manascoe.
 312. M. STGOMERY—A. J. Rowell, 108 Whitman.
 353. "—(Col.) Samuel Bell, Box 251.
 89. MOBILE—H. V. Davis, 852 Elmira st.
 92. "—(Col.) W. C. Lewis, 751 S. Louis st.
 422. NORTH BIRMINGHAM—B. Andrus.
 615. PRATT CITY—W. M. Wilson.
 410. SELMA—(Col.) J. W. Williams, 908 Phillip st.
 472. "—S. D. Johnson, 19 1/2 Water st.
 882. WOODLAWN—F. O. Berssey.
 666. WYLAM—S. P. Baker.

ARIZONA.

857. TUCSON—Henry DeVry.
 86. FORT SMITH—T. C. Gardner, 1622 Boulevard st.
 891. HOT SPRINGS—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
 539. LITTLE ROCK—H. H. Young, 203 E. 10th st.
 690. "—Arthur Granbury, 1210 W. 7th st.
 366. MENA—A. B. Sears.
 576. PINE BLUFF—H. E. Monk, 703 W. 12th st.
 675. "—(Col.) G. W. Brown.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA COUNTY—H. P. Jensen, 459 11th st., Oakland.
 194. ALAMEDA—Geo. G. Kneppler, 1515 Sixth st.
 743. BAKERSFIELD—G. W. Hillyer, 2208 Chester ave.
 701. FRESNO—Robert Barr, Belmont and Diana.
 815. HAYWARD—J. D. Allen.
 710. LONG BEACH—J. D. Benham.
 332. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
 426. "—C. H. McGeorge, Box 689.
 "—D. C.—J. H. Hughes, 559 Ruth ave.
 844. LOS GATOS—J. W. Sheffield.
 828. MENLO PARK—Chas. M. Weldon.
 36. OAKLAND—Geo. H. Johnson, 5427 Vincent st., Alden.
 550. "—(Mill) Chas. Wallburg, 1625 LeRoy Ave., Berkeley
 668. PALO ALTO—F. A. Sullivan.
 769. PASADENA—George M. Giguette, 800 Grand ave.
 235. RIVERSIDE—Charles Hamilton, 519 9th st.
 586. SACRAMENTO—Edw. Rolff, Box 41, J st.
 810. SAN DIEGO—T. C. Hoar, 340 Kearney ave.
 SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary Dist. Council, J. F. Macdonald, 400 Capp st.
 22. "—N. L. Wandell, 1133 1/2 Mission st.
 95. "—(Latin) J. Galanave, 980 Jackson st.
 304. "—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
 423. "—(Mill) J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
 438. "—Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
 616. "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom st.
 766. "—(Mill) James Irvin, 3578 20th st.
 316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
 262. "—(Mill) Ed. White, Box 876, Santa Clara.
 162. SAN MATEO—L. Huyck.
 35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 194.
 849. SANTA CRUZ—L. L. Fargo, 104 Mission st.
 751. SANTA ROSA—W. S. Gilbert.
 246. STOCKTON—E. L. Huntley, 19 E. Sonora st.
 704. THURON—Thos. Edwards, Jr.
 180. VALLEJO—Wm. M. Boyd, 138 Ill st.
 771. WATSONVILLE—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA.

408. BRANTFORD, ONT.—C. Wilmot, care Havel & Whitham.
 799. BROCKVILLE, ONT.—E. Parlow.
 645. COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Frank Thrift.
 796. FERNIE, B. C.—Alex. McDonald.
 529. GREENWOOD, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
 83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow
 18. HAMILTON, ONT.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
 249. KINGSTON, ONT.—L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot.
 817. MIDLAND, ONT.—James McGaw.
 71. MONTCTON, N. B.—Geo. Meahan, Main st.
 134. MONTREAL, QUE.—(Fr.) G. Audet, 204 Rivard st.
 524. NELSON, B. C.—R. Robinson, Box 202.
 713. NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—C. J. Webber.
 732. NORTH SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, N. S.—James McDougall, P. O. Box 158.
 674. OTTAWA, ONT.—Robert Stewart, 550 McLeod st.
 672. PETERBORO, ONT.—R. F. McGregor, 509 Water st.
 618. PHOENIX, B. C.—W. R. Lee.
 730. QUEBEC CAN.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal, 184 du Roi, St. Roch.
 255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—Wm. McCreath.
 292. SHERBROOKE, QUE.—Jas. Collins, Box 716.
 764. SAULT STE. MARIE—James R. Johnson.
 38. ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Jas. Hindson, Henry st.
 108. ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.—W. Burque, Box 413.
 560. STRATFORD, ONT.—Jas. Haddock, Box 254.
 27. TORONTO, ONT.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
 890. VALLEYFIELD, QUE.—Ovila Loisel.
 617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. S. Falconer, Box 231.
 553. WATERLOO, ONT.—Peter Jacob, Berlin, Ont.
 343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—Thos. Ritson, 387 Notre Dame ave.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—Louis Pade, 2149 Water st.
 489. CANON CITY—Seth Shepard, 103 Chestnut st.
 417. COLORADO CITY—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 35.
 515. COLORADO SPRINGS—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
 CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of Dist. Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
 547. CRIPPLE CREEK—D. McBride, P. O. Box 364.

55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475. FLORENCE—J. H. Charman.
244. GRAND JUNCTION—Fred. M. Diehl.
178. INDEPENDENCE—O. K. Tompkins,
P. O. Box 163.
850. LEADVILLE—Joseph Scott,
1408 Harrison ave.
681. LOVELAND—E. C. Williamson.
362. PUEBLO—G. E. Dye, 606 E. 11th st.
8.2. SALIDA—C. B. Chapman, Box 152.
267. TELLURIDE—S. A. Engleman.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—M. L. Kane, 121 George st.
127. DERBY—John A. Thomas, Shelton, Conn.
Box 390
196. GREENWICH—F. W. Herbert,
25 Davenport ave.
43. HARTFORD—Geo. E. Miskell, 237 Lawrence.
804. NAUGATUCK—H. W. Wells.
97. NEW BRITAIN—Wm. Morton, 132 Arch st.
79. NEW HAVEN—Alex. Johnston,
149 Norton st.
133. NEW LONDON—Forest L. Sherman,
298 Montauk ave.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 233 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
181. PUTNAM—George Youngs.
757. SOUTH MANCHESTER—C. H. Brown,
Bolton Notch, Ct.
210. STAMFORD—O. W. Olsen, Greenwich ave.
234. THOMPSONVILLE—Thomas McCarroll.
216. TORRINGTON—Fred. Chagnot, 314 High st.
260. WATERBURY—Wenzel Wolf, 93 E. Farnham.
825. WILLIAMSTIC—Geo. Taft, 32 Bank st.
583. WINSTED—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE.

626. WILMINGTON—Robert Colgain,
717 Bennett st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—F. J. Niedomanski,
358 N. st., S. W.
884. "—Robert Dows, 1002 C st., S. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
605. "—A. C. MacNeill, 1028 E. Bay st.
627. "—W. H. Pabor, 822 Roselle st.
655. KEY WEST—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
354. "—(Col.) Joseph Hannibal,
301 Julia st.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 316 1/2 W. Zarragossa.
107. "—(Col.) W. A. Watts, 18 S. Tarragona.
864. ST. AUGUSTINE—H. F. Hood, 153 Blanco st.
531. ST. PETERSBURG—D. H. West.
420. TAMPA—(Col.) L. W. Borders, 11 India st.
606. "—W. A. B. Kelly, 907 Marion st.
819. WEST PALM BEACH—Geo. W. Brown,
Box 442.
859. "—(Col.) Eugene Williams.

GEORGIA.

- ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council,
W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.
317. "—(Cars) Ed. D. Saye,
330 Luckie st.
329. "—J. M. Vaughan, 362 W. North av.
439. "—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
283. AUGUSTA—A. T. Lang, Sav. Road & 12th st.
872. "—David D. Dickson, 413 Marbury st.
527. BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
805. "—J. L. Waite, 115 N. Amherst st.
684. CEDARTOWN—W. H. Tillery.
813. COLUMBUS—A. S. T. Jamison, Phoenix, Ala.
501. DARIEN—R. M. Levine.
793. GAINESVILLE—C. P. Harris.
144. "—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326. "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Cent. Del.
654. "—R. J. Stevenson, 466 1/2 Cotton ave.
411. ROME—G. L. Trammell,
112 Calhoun ave.
SAVANNAH—Secretary Dist. Council,
524 Oak st.
256. "—T. C. Dickson, Box 311.
318. "—(Col.) George G. Greene,
2403 Florence st.
261. VALDOSTA—E. H. Goodwin, 614 N. Ashley st.

IDAHO.

398. LEWISTON—Michael Ketten.
220. WALLACE—E. L. Wood.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—Chas. E. Grace, 635 E. 3d st.
741. BEARDSTOWN—August Peshier.
433. BELLEVILLE—Herman Neff, 1011 W. Main.
63. BLOOMINGTON—S. Cunningham,
610 S. Clinton st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th
Place, Chicago, Ill.
804. CAIRO—Robt. L. Riley, 2205 Holbrook ave.
841. CARBONDALE—H. H. Hall.
737. CARLINSVILLE—John Fitzgerald.
203. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 N. ave. B.
387. CENTRALIA—M. C. Welsh, 423 S. Maple st.
41. CHAMPAIGN—Wm. T. Jewell, 408 W. Green.
518. CHARLESTON—G. M. Cook, S. 6th st.
549. CHESTER—H. E. Brinkman.
CHICAGO—Secretary Dist. Council,
Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block,
56 Fifth avenue.
10. "—W. G. Schardt, 56 5th ave., Room 503.
1. "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. "—R. O. Behnke, 508 1/2 Ogden ave.
21. "—(French) P. Hudson, 207 S. Center av.
54. "—(Boh.) M. Jarolimek, 823 Allport st.
58. "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
181. "—K. G. Torkelson,
1614 N. Central Park ave.
242. "—(Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
416. "—Chas. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave.
Pilsen Sta.
419. "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 1062 W. 13th st.
504. "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry ave.
521. "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen,
745 W. Division st.
272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Van P. Miller,
Stegar, Ill.
809. CHILLICOTHE—J. H. French.
204. COFFEEN—W. H. Snyder.
295. COLLINSVILLE—M. J. Dooner.
289. DANVILLE—C. L. Hopper, Box 32.
742. DECATUR—A. M. Dillon, 1648 N. Water st.
790. DIXON—William Keith, 1104 W. 6th st.
510. DUQUOIN—E. E. Burbank.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378. EDWARDSVILLE—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
363. ELGIN—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen
st., Chicago, Ill.
480. FREEBURG—Henry Schick.
380. GALESBURG—C. J. Johnson,
879 Washington ave.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
805. HAVANA—E. E. Verist.
581. HERRIN—Will Bergess.

461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
174. JOLIET—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
496. KANKAKEE—J. H. F. Zahl, 160 Merchant av.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) E. Lapolice,
214 W. 116th st., Chicago.

154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, 630 N. Elm st.
250. LAKE FOREST—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
336. LA SALLE—William Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
837. LEBANON—Wm. N. Mills.
508. LINCOLN—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
505. LITCHFIELD—Emery Small.
613. MADISON—George Watson, Venice, Ill.
609. MAKANDA—T. J. Cover.
508. MARION—R. E. Davis.
789. MARISSA—Samuel Nairn.
765. MASCOUAT—Edward Hoerd.
817. MATTOON—J. L. Powell, 817 N. 22d st.
873. METROPOLIS—B. P. D. Schroder.
241. MOLINE—J. C. Fulmer, 1505 20th ave.
80. MORELAND—H. J. Sharpe,
2449 Ohio st., Chicago.

280. MT. OLIVE—Fred Becker.
604. MURPHYSBORO—J. F. Slaughter, 607 N. 15th.
671. NEW BADEN—Julius Hummel.
582. ODIN—T. D. Stroup.
566. OAK PARK—Gus. Franks, Woodbine ave.
745. O'FALLON—W. J. Wittig.
631. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deelen st.
618. PANA—W. C. Wright.
614. PEKIN—Geo. P. Chase, 515 So. 3rd st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
733. PERCY—W. C. Fisk.
195. PERU—C. M. Boeckling, Box 254.
723. PONTIAC—L. E. McCombs, 314 S. Plum st.
183. QUINCY—F. W. Eischer, 1125 Madison st.
792. ROCKFORD—Richard Ulen, 914 S. 3rd st.
193. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 906 14 1/2 st.
193. SALEM—Jos. M. Morrow.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham,
8023 Edwards ave., Chicago.

479. SPARTA—H. L. Cooper.
16. SPRINGFIELD—John R. Holmes,
509 S. New st.
631. SPRING VALLEY—D. F. Dilts.
156. STAUNTON—A. M. Gockel.
695. STERLING—A. H. Hess.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske,
1112 S. Bloomington st.
748. TAYLORVILLE—Terry Rapp.
807. TOLUCA—Peter J. Schumiger.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demorest, 719 County st.
418. WITT—John Durston.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—Clarence Noble.
352. ANDERSON—W. H. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
694. BOONVILLE—C. H. Bohrer.
431. BRAZIL—E. D. Wilder, 115 S. Franklin st.
483. CLINTON—C. C. Douglas.
595. ELKHART—G. A. Server, Box 262.
632. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
93. EVANSVILLE—Geo. J. Kissler,
1308 E. Maryland st.
232. FT. WAYNE—I. E. Allen, 178 E. Lewis st.
160. GAS CITY—F. M. Thomas.
590. HAMMOND—H. B. Easter.
213. HARTFORD CITY—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary Dist. Council,
H. G. Johnson, 15 S. Pine st.
60. "—(Ger.) William Hoff,
908 Sanders st.
281. "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—Walter Lapy,
718 Mechanic st.
734. KOKOMO—J. A. Pease, Gen. Del.
215. LAFAYETTE—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
487. LINTON—Frank Flowers.
385. MARION—L. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
795. MONTEZUMA—Frank Wittenmyer.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
433. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmon,
203 W. Spring st.
117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
619. PETERSBURG—J. C. Saller.
813. RUSHVILLE—Charles E. Hall.
413. SOUTH BEND—W. H. Crow, 323 S. Fellows st.
703. SULLY—Roy Hout.
203. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2022 N. 10th.
638. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H'tl.
812. "—John W. Hurst, 804 N. 7th st.
593. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—J. G. Miller.
445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

788. ALBIA—H. C. McCormick.
315. BOONE—M. L. Connett, 815 Arden st.
534. BURLINGTON—Harry Chambers,
623 Market st.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—M. Carpenter,
339 4th ave., W.
597. CENTREVILLE—Elwood Clark.
772. CLINTON—H. F. Metterhouse, Hotel Grand.
361. COUNCIL BLUFFS—M. H. Ward,
124 Harrison st.
551. DAVENPORT—Ewald Riepe, Daviest, N. W.
103. DES MOINES—A. H. Weeks, 1216 Laure st.
425. "—(Mill) Wm. Swanson, 500 E. Hayes
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 249 7th st.
281. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514. HITEMAN—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
523. KEOKUK—C. P. Hultman, 1609 Fulton st.
767. OTTUMWA—H. T. McCarroll.
879. RED OAK—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
552. WATERLOO—W. C. Rieberg,
cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
753. ATCHISON—Fred Clark, Ninth Street Hotel.
123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill, Lock Box 796.
188. KANSAS CITY—W. E. Griffin, 305 S. Ninth.
535. "—Wm. Jones.
458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully,
210 N. Fifth st.
561. PITTSBURG—O. J. Stoker, 102 W. Adams st.
158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Grattan st.
201. WICHITA—W. E. Youngmeyer,
1228 S. Santa Fe ave.
725. BOWLING GREEN—W. G. Smith.
641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. "—(Ger.) B. Kamporen,
262 W. 13th st.
851. HENDERSON—J. G. Nordgauer, 7 July st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Western.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary Dist. Council,
Henry Paul, 1230 Ash st.
103. "—M. L. Christian, 625 Sixth st.
214. "—(Ger.) J. Schneider,
915 East Chestnut street.
752. "—(Millwrights), J. C. Wheeler,
2925 Duncan st.
811. MAYFIELD—Luther Cartwright.
698. NEWPORT—George Bergman, 537 E. 2d st.
809. OWENSBORO—J. W. Clark, 1211 Hall st.
559. PADUCAH—Walter England.

LOUISIANA.

574. JENNINGS—J. W. Hazen.
588. MONROE—W. J. Lorraine, Box 353.
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. "—F. Duhrkop, 616 Cadiz st.
551. "—(Col.) J. Burley,
1526 S. Roberson st.
739. "—M. Joaquin, 1804 St. Roch.
85. SHREVEPORT—W. J. Hirst.

MAINE.

621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459. BAR HARBOR—N. W. Cheney,
20 Holland ave.
407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517. PORTLAND—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leland st.,
Woodford.
787. SKOWHEGAN—Willis A. Bailey.
348. WATerville—N. H. Snitter, 8 Abbott st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Keenan, 206 Aisquith st.
44. "—(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder,
2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—W. W. Wells, B. st.
889. ALLSTON—W. B. Tedford.
761. ATTLEBORO—Ebna C. Allen,
67 East st., N. Attleboro.
578. BEVERLY—Albert W. Dodge, 40 Chase st.
BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council,
H. M. Taylor, 591 Park st.,
New Dorchester.
33. "—D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester ave.,
Dorchester.
624. BROCKTON—Samuel T. Lays, 241 N. Ash st.
438. BROOKLINE—James Keefe, 506 Tremont st.,
Boston.
441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass. ave.
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
685. CHICOPEE—Edmond Blanchette.
858. CLINTON—John F. Cain, 75 Willow st.
892. DEDHAM—J. F. McDonald,
362 Washington st.
386. DORCHESTER—James W. Lent, 23 Harbor
View st., Dorchester.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
780. EVERETT—W. A. MacDuff, 17 Franklin st.
223. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 203 Horton
778. FITCHBURG—W. H. Howard, Jr.,
169 Roulstone st.
360. FRAMINGHAM—Thos. K. Hill,
S. Framingham.
570. GARDNER—Joseph E. Cornier, Box 15.
782. GREENFIELD—Wm. Lapoint.
82. HAVERHILL—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424. HINGHAM—W. D. Foley, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, Box 38, South End.
656. "—W. J. Hillman,
Merrick Lumber Co.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802. HYDE PARK—Jas. Faulkner,
52 Hyde Park ave.
111. LAWRENCE—T. M. Kelley, 79 Willow st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794. LEOMINSTER—Frank I. Brown,
15 Harrison st.
49. LOWELL—J. T. Thomas, 754 Central st.
688. LYNN—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
625. MALDEN—Robt. V. Townsend, 8 Hillside pl.
777. MEDFORD—George F. Hayden.
760. MELROSE—Calvin Fletcher,
39 Boardman ave.
867. MILFORD—Fred O. Bent, 145 W. Spruce st.
817. NATICK—Nels. J. Swanson, 15 Grant st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st.
680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boiesner,
1241 Centre st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—J. E. Chabot, 19 Union st.
784. NORTH EASTON—John Johnson, Box 17.
836. NORWOOD—Peter D. MacDonald, 162 Lenox
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
762. QUINCY—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
816. REVERE—Jesse S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 11a Dana st.
888. SALEM—D. L. Brown, 15 Fairmount.
629. SOMERVILLE—Z. K. P. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
861. SOUTHBURGH—Louis N. Langevin,
14 Hook st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring.
177. "—P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
862. WAKEFIELD—T. I. Brown, 8 Village st.,
Reading, Mass.
540. WALTHAM—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
823. WEBSTER—J. W. Negas, Box 976.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 87 Orange st.
708. WEST NEWTON—C. W. Lowell, 168 River st.
848. WEYMOUTH—John A. Ryan,
East Braintree.
821. WINTHROP—W. B. Simmons, 81 Lincoln st.
885. WOBURN—Walter Hamilton,
No. 16 Wyman st.
23. WORCESTER—Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer
408. "—(Fr.) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lunelle.
720. "—(Swedish) Fred Peterson,
11 Elizabeth st.
877. "—(Mill) Chas. T. Gates, Jr.,
32 Coburn ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512. ANN ARBOR—Chas. Bucholz, 921 W. Wash.
871. BATTLE CREEK—B. U. Parker,
165 Battle Creek ave.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
797. CHARLEVOIX—Jos. Linn.
19. DETROIT—O. H. Mullin, 114 Beach st.
303. "—A. Haak, 601 St. Antoine st.
577. ELK RAPIDS—A. Cole.
643. FLINT—M. King, Miles Williams.
335. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
180. HANCOCK—J. M. Kelly.
651. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
297. KALAMAZOO—John Moser,
1703 N. Pitcher st.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Hanson, 362 Southern av.
609. ONAWAY—Robt. Chappell.
791. PETOSKY—W. J. Masters, Mitchell st.
585. PORT HURON—C. E. Seebach,
2340 Walnut st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. "—Wm. Schwartz, 403 N. Oakley st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell,
227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—Ed. J. Hammond,
406 Wadsworth st.
603. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant,
306 South Centre street.
814. WYANDOTTE—Wm. Rouse, 210 Vine st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. 6th st.
548. "—(Millwrights) John Franzen, 3236 Chicago
Backman, 415 W. 26th st.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307. WINONA—Robt. Fry, 411 E. King st.

MISSOURI.

721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Feltz.
607. HANNIBAL—Herbert Foster.
311. JOPLIN—W. E. Robbins, 922 Joplin st.
4. KANSAS CITY—F. A. Crawford,
218 Harrison st.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
740. NOVINGER—Andrew Matter.
110. ST. JOSEPH—E. V. Tucker, 2106 Washington.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
Henry Blackmore, 604 Market st.
5. "—(Ger.) Charles Thoms,
2106 Victor st.
45. "—(Ger.) Hy. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton.
47. "—(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
78. "—Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. "—A. W. Ware, 4562 Swan ave.
578. "—(Stairs) Aug. Stohlmann,
1946 Sidney st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—J. W. McBroom, Box 181.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. J. Woodbury, 617 Henry.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
8'6. LATHROP—W. A. Hawley.
153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquist, 1009 Bedford st.
28. MISSOULA—D. A. Sheldon.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—J. W. Emberson, 2827 U st.
427. OMAHA—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. G. Spence, 625 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—T. A. Smart, 93 Pillsbury st.
579. NASHUA—A. C. Blaine, 73 Walnut st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—W. M. Wood, Box 6,
Bradley Beach, N. J.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Arctic ave.
383. BAYONNE—Max Linerstein, 87 W. 51st st.
486. "—S. H. Hussey, 954 Ave. D.
880. BERNARDSVILLE—J. L. Reeve.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—Reuben Price, 570 Carmen st.
594. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller.
519. E. RUTHERFORD—K. J. Jorgenson,
113 Broadway Carlstadt, N. J.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, 1st and James.
391. HOBOKEN—Wm. Weidemeyer, 554 1st st.
467. "—(Ger.) H. Schneider, 12 Sunnyside
ave., Weehawken.
HUDSON Co.—Sec. Dist. Council,
Geo. Williamson, 77 Sherman ave.,
Jersey City.
87. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—G. R. Edsall,
811 Communipaw ave.
118. "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhop, Jr.,
839 Walnut W. Hoboken, N. J.
282. "—Wm. Hafeman, 6 North st.,
J. C. Hts.
482. "—L. F. Ryan, 199 Ninth st.
564. "—Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st.
Jersey City H'g'ts, N. J.
157. "—(Stairs) C. J. Bove,
120 Weehawken st. W. Hoboken.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241,
Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Harry Baldwin,
Friendship place.
688. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council,
John Sterling, 44 New st.
119. "—H. G. Long, 60 Orange st.,
Bloomfield.
120. "—(Ger.) A. Wilderman, 238 Oliver.
148. "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306. "—A. L. Beagle, 123 N. 2d st.
723. "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
330. NEW ORANGE—M. A. Stone, Box 26.
349. ORANGE—F. Schorn, 22 Chapman st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 90 Water st.
490. PASSAIC—J. Van Weil, Lodi, N. J.
65. PERTH AMBOY—Fred Christensen,
170 Brighton ave.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
842. PLEASANTVILLE—Herman J. Hahn,
Box 261.
537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
459. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
31. TRENTON—J. L. Panoast, 43 N. State st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek,
721 Adam st. Hoboken.
620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave.
320. WESTFIELD—John Goltz, 144 Elmer st.
290. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles K. Burhans,
147 Hudson Boulevard, Union Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

840. CLOUDCROFT—U. R. Christman.
511. ROSWELL—W. G. Bollinger, Box 614.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. "—(Ger.) John Lather, 219 Sherman.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453. AUBURN—S. L. Thompson, 58 Seaward ave.
614. BALDWINVILLE—H. W. Widrig.
24. BATAVIA—Gebhard Wassink, 19 Seaverplace.
238. BINGHAMTON—W. C. Bryant, 29 Alfred st.
BRONX—Secretary of District Council,
E. S. Odell, 921 Fleetwood ave.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,
C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Marks ave.
12. "—Geo. Frank, 56 Fifteenth st.
32. "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) M. Juergens,
62 Grant ave.
109. "—Ed. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
126. "—M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor st.
147. "—Martin Pearson,
213 Pennsylvania ave.
175. "—W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebing st.
247. "—C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
258. "—M. Spence, 211 Pulaski ave.
291. "—(Ger.) Wm. Braun,
1899 Greene ave.
881. "—S. E. Elliott, 1866 St. Mark's ave.
451. "—Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. "—E. P. Mossien, 372 12th st.
634. "—John Leeson, 570 Union st.
639. "—H. B. Patterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9. "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132. "—(Mill) A. Graupner, 1274 Genesee.
355. "—(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.,
E. Buffalo.
374. "—Miles Little, 106 Garner ave.
440. "—Herman Gruner, 50 Eaton st.
642. "—(Mill) Otto Leonard,
330 Box, ave.

502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
 446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
 368. CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy.
 99. COHOES—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
 640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Francke, 131 11th.
 700. CORNING—Gus Hammerstrong.
 503. DEPEW—J. M. Witherspoon, Box 617, Lancaster, N. Y.
 649. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
 468. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
 532. ELMIRA—H. Lewis, 509 W. 3d st.
 81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy, Box 28.
 323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
 714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, Locust st.
 673. FORT EDWARD—Frank S. Leaver, Box 345.
 754. FULTON—J. M. Blodgett, 123 S. 5th st.
 187. GENEVA—W. A. Maycock, 306 William st.
 229. GLEN FALLS—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester st.
 380. HERKIMER—W. H. Sasman, Mohawk.
 512. HORNEVILLE—John Brennan, Park Hotel.
 149. IRVINGTON—E. Maitland, Box 151.
 657. ISLIP, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Box 366, Bay Shore.
 303. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
 613. JAMAICA—Chas. Stout, Box 46.
 66. JAMESTOWN—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
 40. KINGSBRIDGE—E. J. Morrison, 7 River st.
 251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
 727. LAKE PLACID—E. D. Marshall, Newman, Essex Co.
 635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss, Box 173.
 516. LINDENHURST—Geo. H. Curtis, Babylon, L. I., Box 393.
 601. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangano, 142 W. Monroe st.
 280. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
 34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter, 506 Broadway.
 543. MAMARONECK—Alva Briggs.
 574. MIDDLETOWN—Simcon Wood, 39 Olive st.
 212. MT. VERNON—C. Lampus, 29 S. High st.
 493. " Wm. T. Wood, 37 Stevens avenue.
 646. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
 301. NEWBURGH—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
 42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 5 Division.
 718. " George Booker, 8 Oak st.
 507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona.
 NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
 " Sec. of Dist. Council, Wm. C. Butler, 1334 Chisholm st.
 51. " K. McLean, 115 E. 36th st.
 56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. J. Johnson, 8 E. 77th st.
 61. " E. C. Glock, 223 W. 135th st.
 200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 111 E. 108th st.
 240. " T. Forrestal, 1491 Lexington ave.
 285. " (Framers) Albert C. Koop, 331 E. 52d st.
 309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
 310. " D. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th ave.
 375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2nd ave.
 382. " John Lussen, 330 E. 83d st.
 387. " T. J. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
 457. " (Scan.) Ole Jensen, 219 E. 90th st.
 464. " (Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.
 468. " W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
 473. " Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 476. " George Tauber, 904 8th ave.
 478. " H. H. O'Connor, 13 Ritter place.
 497. " (Ger.) Ferdinand Meier, 243 E. Tenth.
 509. " Michael J. Gilroy, 235 E. 67th st.
 513. " (Ger.) John H. Bots, 595 E. 87th st.
 575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Kogale, Bronx.
 707. " (Fr Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
 715. " Charles Camp, 114 Bradhurst ave.
 724. " J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
 774. " J. T. Nittk, 460 W. 20th st.
 786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
 322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 524 2nd st.
 360. NORTH TONAWANDA—Jos. C. Hiam, 370 Thompson st.
 310. NORWICH—Jesse Faulkner, 88 S. Broad st.
 474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
 101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
 546. OLEAN—M. A. Foster, 144 12th st., N.
 747. OSWEGO—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk st.
 163. PEESKILL—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
 77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, 262 Madison ave.
 606. PORT RICHMOND—Wm. Houseman, 63 Columbia ave., West Brighton.
 203. POUGHKEEPSIE—C. Pallier, Box 32.
 QUEENS CO., Sec. of Dist. Council, F. Mittenzwer, Box 147, Corona, L. I.
 RICHMOND BOROUGH—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st., West Brighton, S. I.
 72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
 179. " (Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
 231. " Adam Fay, 28 Yale st.
 601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward F. Closs, Oceanus, N. Y.
 573. RYE—Julius Rosenquest, Box 283 Railroad.
 600. SARANAC LAKE—Edward Walker.
 412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
 146. SCHENECTADY—H. E. Bishop, Box 816.
 835. SENECA FALLS—Thomas Laughlin, 8 Boardman st.
 853. SILVER CREEK—Wm. Clees.
 567. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Fargess st.
 SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
 15. " (Ger.) Martin Ohman, Mary st.
 26. " E. E. Battey, 617 E. Genesee st.
 192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
 805. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, Box 294.
 78. TROY—James G. Wilson, 40 George st., Green Island, N. Y.
 636. " (Mill) P. F. Nash, 49 High st., Green Island, Albany Co.
 389. TUXEDO—Fred. Slawson, Box 84, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
 125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
 278. WATERTOWN—Geo. M. Smith, 78 Rutland.
 172. WESTCHESTER—Sidney Baxter, Middletown road.
 337. WHITESBORO—Joseph McWinie, Box 42.
 53. WHITE PLAINS—Chester Lovett, 50 Grove.
 128. WHITESTONE—H. Hey.
 503. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—Charles Mader, 12 4th.
 324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—John Fargeson.
 273. YONKERS—E. H. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
 726. " John Herdina, 54 Riverdale ave.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—J. H. Brooks, 37 Church st.
 491. " Lee Wilder.
 558. CHARLOTTE—R. T. Clark, 712 N. D. st.
 738. CONCORD—J. F. Hudson, Box 237.
 530. HENDERSONVILLE—D. P. Kelley.
 744. KINGS MOUNTAIN—A. K. Falls.
 630. RALEIGH—J. G. Adams.
 831. " Wm. Faulcom, 225 W. North st.
 505. SALISBURY—W. H. Crow.
 826. SPRAY—J. L. Gatewood.
 632. WAYNESVILLE—W. C. Philips.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—G. W. Ewing, 115 Hill st.
 569. BARBERTON—E. E. Holderbaum.
 686. BARNESVILLE—C. L. Bundy, Tacoma, O.
 170. BELLAIR—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
 483. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
 245. BYESVILLE—J. W. Dilley.
 CAMBRIDGE—E. W. Messick, 916 Grant ave.
 143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
 589. CHILLICOTHE—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
 CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
 2. " J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
 209. " (Ger.) Aug. Weise, 909 Gest.
 327. " (Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3212 Beresford ave.
 628. " Geo. T. Petry, 4131 Spring Grove ave.
 604. " Stair B. C. Menkhous, 1772 Westwood ave.
 667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
 676. " Geo. Frederick, 2608 Sanders J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
 692. " G. Ostermayer, 83 Prospect st.
 11. " Jas. Rumsey, 47 Lyman st.
 14. " Thos. W. Keller, 1140 Payne ave.
 39. " (Boh.) Jos. Soukup, 82 Cabell st.
 383. " (Ger.) T. Wehrlich, 16 Parker avenue.
 449. " (Ger.) Henry Warwig, 38 Seiden avenue.
 61. COLUMBUS—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
 494. " W. E. Stevens, 58 E. 4th ave.
 863. CONNEAUT—John Orford.
 525. COSHOCTON—S. S. Wagoner.
 DAYTON—Sec. Dist. Council, F. Collier, 808 Geyer.
 104. " John Weyrich, 110 Best st.
 346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth, cor. Fillmore and Pierce.
 328. E. LIVERPOOL—J. T. Michel, Box 407.
 557. E. TOLEDO—Henry J. Comte, 421 Parker st.
 294. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Warner.
 822. FINDLAY—J. B. Ansapach, 1221 Summit st.
 637. HAMILTON—A. W. Simes, 729 Buckeye st.
 182. LIMA—Henry Herrod, 140 South River st.
 703. LOCKLAND—A. Matre, Reading, O.
 705. LORAIN—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
 854. MADISONVILLE—Thos. Devine.
 735. MANSFIELD—C. O. Winbiger, 131 E. 2d st.
 881. MASSILLON—L. V. Cushing.
 856. MARIETTA—Edw. Stewart, 533 6th st.
 749. MT. VERNON—W. W. Martin, 205 S. Mechanic st.
 136. NEWARK—Sherman R. Friscoe, 69 William st.
 404. PAINESVILLE—H. C. Collier.
 650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
 437. PORTSMOUTH—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. 3d st.
 600. SPRINGFIELD—Wm. S. Eastwood, 131 W. Clark st.
 186. STEUBENVILLE—F. B. Throckmorton, Cor. 5th and Slack sts.
 243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
 25. TOLEDO—E. G. McFillen, 233 Kenilworth ave.
 168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
 405. WELLSVILLE—F. S. McClain.
 171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. E. Anderson, Forest ave.
 716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Koppes, 1321 Central ave.

OKLAHOMA TER.

719. EL RENO—Fred. Kamm.
 763. ENID—F. D. Wheeler, 705 Monroe ave.
 276. OKLAHOMA—H. A. Kemble, Box 131.
 572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis, Box 316.

OREGON.

536. BAKER CITY—T. M. Jepson, Box 415.
 50. PORTLAND—C. P. Mercer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
 211. ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Willis, 314 Dansom st.
 237. " (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
 135. ALLENTOWN—O. C. Knapenberger, 531 N. 8th st.
 833. BERWYN—Chas. D. Edwards.
 406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrigot, 422 E. Broad st.
 773. BRADDOCK—Sylvester Miller, 639 Washington ave.
 124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte.
 500. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
 813. CARBONDALE—F. J. Love, 96 Cemetery st.
 571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart, Eliot, P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.
 207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, Fifth and Madison sts.
 845. CLIFTON HEIGHTS—Frank Quantin.
 587. COATESVILLE—Wesley Neida.
 321. CONNELLSVILLE—L. P. Hoover, 608 Trump.
 768. DORRANCETOWN—G. R. Anderson, Luzerne, Pa.
 580. DUBOIS—James Smith, 220 E. Scribner st.
 239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
 501. EAST STROUDSBURG—Frank O. Phillips, Stroudsburg.
 421. ELWOOD CITY—M. Klingensmith, Box 755.
 409. ERIE—T. H. Mosher, 1020 Cherry st.
 483. FRANKFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
 682. FRANKLIN—F. A. Nicklen.
 122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
 402. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
 208. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
 129. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohnert, 222 Peffer st.
 238. HAZLETON—C. O. Beck, 672 N. Church st.
 HOMETEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., 110 W. Tenth ave.
 843. JENKINTOWN—Wilson Hillegas, Willow Grove.
 545. KANE—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
 208. LANCASTER—Elmer E. Ehly.
 677. LEBANON—W. H. Beckley, 557 Green st.
 827. MCKEESPORT—O. D. Rhodes, 223 Pine st.
 556. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
 711. MT. CARMEL—Joseph C. Camp, 41 S. Poplar.
 415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
 414. NANTICOKE—A. A. Balliett.
 246. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Barry, 545 11th ave.
 206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
 333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 68, Parnassus, Pa.
 830. OIL CITY—S. M. Day, 12 W. 7th st., South Oil City.
 PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dist. Council, F. W. Burgess, 2217 Wilder st.
 8. " Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
 227. " (Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Memphis st.
 238. " (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
 277. " Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th st.
 350. " (Mill) Wm. Lewis, 1236 Marlborough st.
 PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. J. Kelly, 1212 Gibbon st.
 142. " H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave., Allegheny.

164. PITTSBURG—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rose st.
 165. " (E. E.) F. A. Kinsey, 209 Denesson av.
 202. " G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st.
 230. " W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th.
 254. " J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
 385. " A. Paton, 254 Castor st.
 402. " (Ger.) R. Linnert, 131 1/2 12th st., S. S.
 401. PITTSBURG—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
 150. PLYMOUTH—Frank Bellis, Box 579.
 228. POTTSVILLE—Horace S. Freed, 712 Seneca.
 492. READING—F. L. Degler, 1128 Elm st.
 834. REYNOLDSVILLE—D. H. Northamer, Box 41.
 145. SAYRE—F. J. Holenback.
 563. SCRANTON—P. J. Conlon, Sloan ave. and Lincoln Hts.
 484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) Edw. W. Rech, 712 Locust st.
 699. SEWICKLEY—Robert D. Reed, Box 46.
 37. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 214 S. 7th st.
 268. SHARON—C. F. Bastress, 15 Ridge st.
 709. SHENANDOAH—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal st.
 818. SUNBURY—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa ave.
 824. TAMAGUA—August Gabel.
 852. VERONA—James Davis.
 541. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, 17 N. Wade ave.
 248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
 93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton.
 102. " A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
 669. " (Mill) J. G. Steinhower, 73 E. North st.
 430. WILKINSBURG—J. M. Reed, 1110 Ross ave.
 691. WILLIAMSPORT—W. H. Irwin, 324 Locust st.
 WYOMING VALLEY, D. C.—Roy E. Jacobs, 301 N. Washington st.
 191. YORK—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
 759. CHATTANOOGA—H. C. Hartman, Highland Park.
 342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Paquet, Box 183, Valley Falls, R. I.
 94. PROVIDENCE—David Bishop, 220 Washington st.
 217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
 801. WOONSOCKET—J. S. Dupuis.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
 159. " W. E. Moserman, 291 Rutledge ave.
 69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 Taylor st.
 140. " J. P. Westbury, 1323 Lumber st.
 221. FLORENCE—J. W. Brown, 1323 Lumber st.
 697. GRANITEVILLE—(Col.) F. P. Oliphant, Warrenville, S. C.
 808. " H. J. Parkman.
 875. MULLINS—J. K. Duncan.
 876. " (Col.) G. J. McQueen.
 689. ROCK HILL—J. B. Clyburn.
 736. SUMTER—W. B. DeLorme.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 704.
 733. SIOUX FALLS—D. M. McDonald.

TENNESSEE.

759. CHATTANOOGA—H. C. Hartman, Highland Park.
 779. CLARKSVILLE—W. R. Lowe.
 259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton.
 225. KNOXVILLE—E. F. Vaughn, 2417 Virginia ave.
 MEMPHIS—Dist. Council, Frank Welting, 105 S. 2d st.
 152. " (Col.) M. E. Stevenson, 28 Nesbit ave.
 219. " Thos. M. Edmonds, 124 Robeson st.
 394. " J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
 350. NASHVILLE—W. C. Steven, 515 Ash st.

TEXAS.

770. AMARILLO—A. S. Farley.
 300. AUSTIN—J. A. Crawford, 97 Waller st.
 392. BEAUMONT—Wm. D. Miller, 537 Sabine Pass ave.
 185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 71 W. Wardville.
 731. CORSCANA—W. A. Loving, 1411 W. 5th ave.
 886. DAHART.
 198. DALLAS—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
 371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
 544. EL PASO—S. Fisher, Box 631.
 339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
 506. GAINESVILLE—J. I. Siddall, 529 Gladys st.
 GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council, Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
 526. " F. T. Bell, 2812 Ave. O.
 611. " (Ger.) A. Stein, Jr., 2008 Mechanic st.
 758. GRAND SALINE—A. D. Robertson.
 856. GREENVILLE—W. H. Orr.
 693. HILLSBORO—Walter O'Hara.
 114. HOUSTON—W. W. Sanner, 2010 Jefferson st.
 462. " (Mill) Peter Allerup, 1320 Congress ave.
 30. HUBBARD CITY—A. F. Stowe, Box 66.
 820. LOCKHART—S. P. Holmes.
 855. MARSHALL—J. R. Marbury, 605 N. Texas st.
 445. MARLIN—R. E. Kunze.
 662. MINERAL WELLS—W. H. Prague.
 873. PALESTINE—J. C. Pope, 208 N. Jackson st.
 520. PARIS—W. B. Hamilton.
 640. PORT ARTHUR—F. J. McKenzie.
 460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce st.
 717. " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
 197. SHERMAN—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost st.
 729. STEPHENSVILLE—Sam. Long.
 596. TAYLOR—J. T. Sudduth.
 555. TEMPLE—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
 602. TERRELL—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
 379. TEXARKANA—H. Crabtree, Twentieth and Pine sts.
 622. WACO—T. E. Moore, 1801 N. 6th st.
 608. WEATHERFORD—T. E. Love.
 781. WEST—W. W. Park.

UTAH.

450. OGDEN—Robt. Barr, 2267 Moffatt ave.
 184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT.

481. BARRE—D. A. Cook, Box 145.
 679. MONTPELIER—J. F. Collins, 24 Ridge st.
 500. RUTLAND—T. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln ave.
 263. ST. ALBANS—Morris Perry, 244 S. Main st.

VIRGINIA.

456. DANVILLE—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
 887. HAMPTON—J. R. Pufoter.
 403. LYNCHBURG—W. K. Barger, 208 F st.
 373. NEWPORT NEWS—(Col.) P. K. Shell, 150 18th st.
 396. " R. W. Vaden, 1253 27th st.
 331. NORFOLK—B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.
 397. PETERSBURG—J. E. Barner, 431 Miller st.
 447. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey, 628 London st.

388. RICHMOND—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.
 683. " (Mill) Jos. Keller, 1113 W. Clay st.
 319. ROANOKE—T. H. Pettus, 321 4th st., S. E.

WASHINGTON.

883. ABERDEEN—Ben Mulette.
 562. EVERETT—J. W. Meece, 3002 Maple ave.
 775. GRAYS HARBOR—C. H. Gilbert, Hoquiam.
 756. NEW WHATCOM—T. W. Johnson, Box 441.
 528. REPUBLIC—Charles Coulson.
 131. SEATTLE—H. Hollkamp, 1817 1/2 7th ave.
 338. " (Mill) J. H. Stafford, Latona.
 98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1029 Gardner av.
 470. TACOMA—D. McPherson, 1302 S. Prospect st.

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435. CHESTER—J. W. Finley, Mercer.
 236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stenley.
 428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 608 Fairmount ave.
 762. GRAFTON—F. S. Cornwell.
 302. HUNTINGDON—C. A. Burns, 525 Ninth st.
 800. PARKERSBURG—C. D. Mahan, 121 Sixth st.
 893. WELLSBURG—H. K. Gordon.
 3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

776. FOND-DU-LAC—E. P. Brown, 154 Forest st.
 588. GREEN BAY—A. Jacobson, 1249 Cherry.
 836. JANESVILLE—E. B. Hilton, Highland House.
 161. KENOSHA—E. F. Fechner, 756 Dayton st.
 290. LAKE GENEVA—C. M. Auld.
 314. MADISON—Carl Gruendler, 423 W. Mifflin st.
 849. MANITOWOC—W. W. Braasch, 1401 S. Main st.
 68. MENOMONIE—E. A. Murray.
 MILWAUKEE—Secretary of Dist. Council, L. J. Fellenz, 564 Madison st.
 188. " Aug. J. Hagen, 834 82d st.
 522. " (Ger.) August Behrmann, 1515 Chestnut st.
 252. OSHKOSH—Casper Fluor, 55 Grove st.
 91. RACINE—J. Sherwood, 134 Centre st.
 657. SHEBOYGAN—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th st.
 344. WAUKESHA—Geo. F. Pfeffer, 401 Lake st.
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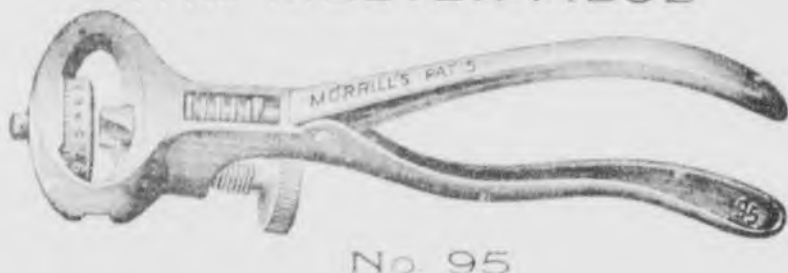
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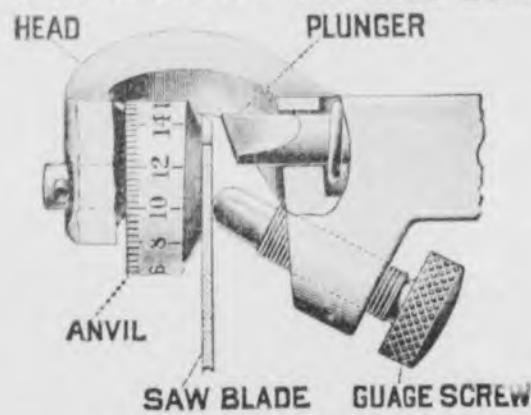


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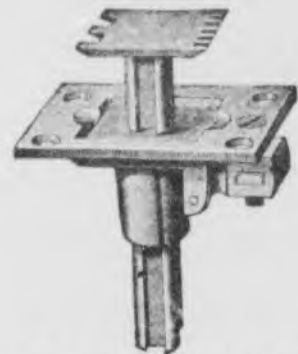


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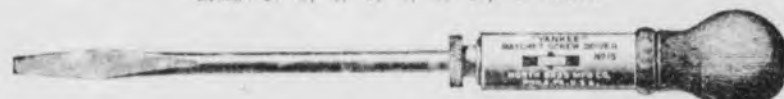
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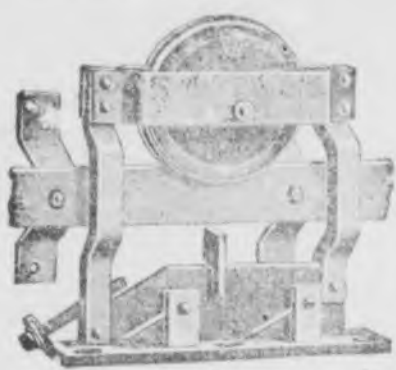
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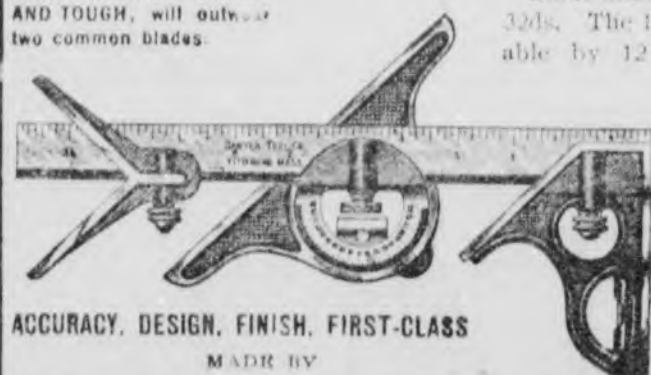
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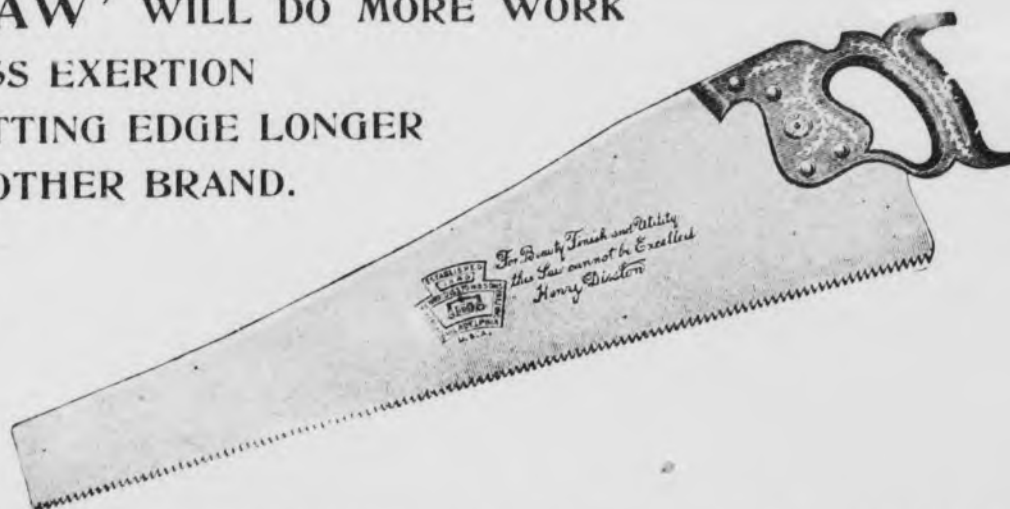
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Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1901

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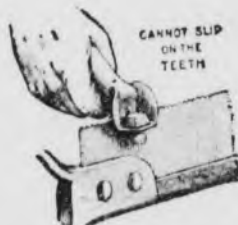
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We also make a fine assortment of trousers for work, house and street. Working
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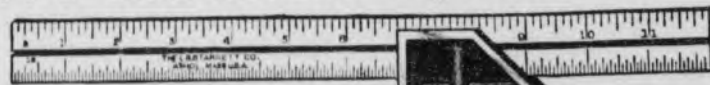
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STARRETT'S CARPENTERS' SQUARE



This is our famous combination
square which comprises in one tool
rule, level, plumb, try square, mitre
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is graduated one edge each in 8ths,
32ds, 12ths and 48ths. Especially
for Carpenters' use.



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Insist on your Dealer's supplying a Simonds Hand Saw.



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Cut shows box folded to pack in chest. When folded up it is 2 1/4 in. thick, 7 1/2 in. wide.



Cut shows box open for use.

They are made of three thicknesses of wood glued together—one, 3/4 in., and two, 1-16 in., making 1 1/2 in. thick, and are hinged together with steel hinges, fastened with copper rivets entirely, no nails or screws being used, and are neatly stained cherry color and varnished.

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useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

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PRICE 25 CENTS

Agents Wanted

Hash for Breakfast



It is good when it isn't the comic-paper-board-ing-house kind. But to make hash requires chopping, and the use of the chopping bowl and knife early in the morning disturbs the household, besides being laborious. Sargent's Gem Food Chopper will enable you to prepare hash without noise, and it is useful in the preparation of many other dishes, dainty and substantial. It is carefully made and nicely tinned; self-cleaning and self-sharpening. It

chops all kinds of meat, both raw and cooked, fruits, vegetables, crackers, bread, eggs, cheese, nuts and other foods. Chops easily, quickly and quietly; is easy to take apart, easy to put together, easy to adjust. Send for booklet.

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OUR BAG MAIL

RED OAK, Ia.—Union No. 879 is hustling right along. They initiated six new members at their last meeting and intend to make a demand for better conditions before long.

ATLANTA, Ga., celebrated Labor Day in grand style. We had the largest parade we ever had—it was something like two miles long and nothing but union men in it, either.

ALTOONA, Pa.—Local Union No. 900 was admitted to the ranks of the U. B. recently. They have started out with a good membership and expect before next spring to have every carpenter in town with them.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Local Union No. 8 has shown its interest in the outcome of the steel strike by sending \$50.00 to John Williams, Treasurer of the Steel Workers' organization, for the benefit of the men on strike.

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—Work is very good here, nearly all the members of Union No. 527 are at work. Our membership has fallen off considerably of late, but now that business is reviving we anticipate a large increase.

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—Local Union No. 865 steadily continues to increase in membership and the interest displayed by the members is quite commendable. We are hopeful of doing good work here for the cause of union labor.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Since the unionizing of the mills in this vicinity, our Union has been on the increase. We have at the present time the largest Union of the building trades in our district, with fourteen candidates waiting for initiation.

VALLEY FIELD, Cal.—Trade in our vicinity is fairly brisk and all our members are at work. Prospects for getting new members into our union, No. 890, are exceedingly bright, and we expect to have every carpenter in our vicinity in the union before long.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Trade unionism in this city is booming. The plumbers, painters and carpenters have recently organized, and we are trying to get the bricklayers and other building trades to form unions. Trade is very brisk and we have hopes of unionizing labor in all branches.

EL PASO, Tex.—Local Union 544 returned the donation made by the General Executive Board to assist them in their strike for better conditions, stating they had settled their dispute for the present. They also send their thanks to the Board for their kindness in remembering them in their trouble.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Local Union No. 79 is in a flourishing condition. Large additions to our membership have been continuously made since we were granted our eight hour day through the efforts of the Union, and we hope to have every eligible carpenter and joiner with us before January 1st next.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Carpenters are requested to remain away from New Orleans for the present. The firm of George Swift & Co. is building an elevator here under conditions that are very unfair, and if carpenters will only remain away, we hope to bring that firm to the observance of union conditions.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Union No. 469 is in a fairly prosperous condition. Work is pretty good for a union man; none other need apply. The standard scale is 40 cents per hour. We have our own hall and a free reading room. A central labor body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is now in full swing here, in which we have two officers and three delegates.

SAGINAW, Mich.—After a long struggle for better conditions, Union No. 59 has at last succeeded. Saginaw is to-day one of the best organized towns in the country, and even with an initiation fee of fifteen dollars, carpenters are extremely anxious to join us. They realize that had it not been for the Union the eight hour day and the present conditions would never have been attained.

WOODLAWN, Ala.—Local Union 882 was organized on July 31, 1901, with 120 charter members, being the largest union ever chartered in this district. We are now affiliated with the Birmingham District Council and the Birmingham Trades Council. We had a good representation of our local in the Labor Day parade. Almost every meeting night we are getting in new members and hope to soon be able to make Woodlawn a strictly union town.

Information Wanted.

Anyone knowing anything of the whereabouts of Hermann Treder, a carpenter and cabinetmaker, supposed to be a member of this organization, and who was a resident of New York City in 1888, from which place he removed to New Jersey, will confer a favor by communicating with Hans M. Treder, U. S. S. Blake, care of Spedden Ship Building Co., Baltimore, Md.

Trade Movements for Better Conditions.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Union No. 111 is still out in opposition to the nine hour contractors. They will not declare the strike off until these bosses concede the eight hour day.

WINNEPEG, Man.—Carpenters in search of work will please avoid Winnipeg, Manitoba, as our men are out on strike there. The bosses have broken their agreement, and the men won't stand for it.

YORK, Pa.—The members of Local Union, No. 191, York, Pa., have been on strike all Summer for better working conditions and more pay. The bosses are trying to starve them out, but the boys are determined to stick it out until they win.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—The Carpenters of Greenwich, Port Chester, Rye, Harrison, Mamaroneck and vicinity, have made a demand for eight hours and \$3.00 per day, to take effect next Spring. The prospects for securing the demands are very favorable.

GREENWICH, Conn.—Local Union, No. 196, is preparing to make a demand for \$3.00 per day in the coming Spring. They are now affiliated with the Building Trades Council of Portchester, and that will strengthen them considerably in enforcing their demands.

BOSTON, Mass.—The carpenters of Boston, Mass., are making active preparations to permanently enforce the eight hour work day, not only in their city but also in the surrounding territory. Up to the present they have had an up-hill fight, but now we expect they will be able to concentrate forces, and by united effort and action settle this question once and for all.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Mill Men of Buffalo, N. Y. are locked out because they refuse to sign a document binding them to work ten hours per day instead of nine as their present agreement calls for, and at the same rate of wages as formerly. They are putting up a stiff fight and are determined not to go back to work until the agreement entered into by their employers and themselves is strictly observed. The District Council is giving them all the assistance they can, and have spent in their support, up to date, \$5,600.00.

Things to Be Remembered by Members and Local Unions.

Make your letters as brief as possible and to the point.

Don't order supplies on the back of Financial Secretary's report. It may be overlooked.

A Union not holding meetings at least once a month forfeits its charter and is not in benefit.

Where a member goes to work he should live up to the Union rules of the city he works in.

See that your tax is paid promptly every month, and thus avoid running in arrears and out of benefits.

It is the duty of every member of the Union to see that their tax is paid and the receipt for same read at the meeting.

When sending in list of officers the Recording Secretary should give the street and number plainly or the Post Office box.

When Local Unions grant clearance cards, two months' tax should be sent to the General Office in order to avoid errors and mistakes.

Financial Secretaries are requested to see that the blanks sent with the quarterly circular are handed to the proper officials of their Local Union.

When sending tax to this office, the number of the Union should be given and the address of the Treasurer, so as to avoid having the mail go astray.

The Financial Secretary is required by the Constitution to forward a monthly report to this office, and not every three or four months, as some are in the habit of doing.

Tax must be paid on all members admitted during the month. No matter at what time they were admitted. Otherwise we would not be able to determine our membership.

Claims for death and disability benefits should be filled out complete. Card of membership and doctor's certificate should also accompany them. If these matters are not attended to it causes delay in passing on the claims.

Union-made Suspenders.

The members of Suspender Workers' Union No. 8144, chartered under the A. F. of L., are engaged in the manufacture of Union-made Suspenders, which are guaranteed the strongest on the market, and sell at the same price as suspenders that are not made by union labor—25 and 50 cents a pair. Each pair bears the label of the American Federation of Labor, and if our members will ask for and insist on having only suspenders that bear the Federation label, they will assist the Suspender Workers' Union and organized labor at the same time.

Bread and Amusement.

Bread and circuses! A learned and orthodox theological writer, commenting on this demand of the Roman populace, remarks that such is the cry, not of the pagan, but of the human heart. Another, rather of a different sort, but much better known, especially to those who have just learned to read print without much trouble, expresses the same idea in describing an old woman,

Who—what do you think—
Lived upon nothing but victuals and drink?
Victuals and drink were the chief of her diet,
And yet the old woman could never be quiet.

Certainly not! How can it be expected of man or woman to be content with daily bread alone as is the machine with its daily oiling? Even when by "bread" we mean all that was found in the fleshpots of Egypt, man needs something more. The mind must be fed.

Twenty centuries ago Rome's wisest rulers recognized this fact—recognized that man is not a machine—and the lawmakers of to-day are slowly learning that man, even though with "the emptiness of ages in his face," cannot be transformed into a machine any more than he can be supplanted by one. Labor and food and rest were not enough for him even when his meat was the flesh of the cave bear. Then war was his pastime. In semi-civilized Rome when he shouted for circuses he meant no less than a mimicry of war, and so to furnish him with recreation the human prisoner and the wild beast fought to the death in the arena, while his animal spirit, unburdened with toil, made holiday in that pandemonium.

"Other times, other manners!" The shedding of blood is no longer regarded as a recreation, but as an unpleasant duty of somewhat doubtful necessity. Men look elsewhere for their amusements, and the word circus suggests only daring equestrian feats, venerable jokes and rubicund lemonade. But still the cry is heard "Panem et circenses," though worded differently when men demand the eight-hour day.

As bread means much more now than it did when the Roman artisan lent his lungs to the clamor for panem, so circenses may be translated to stand for all of these pastimes in which man may find that diversion so necessary to his well being.

Why should he to whom life means but a continual grind between the upper and nether millstones, poverty and toil, be denied the respite and recreation which the eight-hour day would open up to him?

While the eight-hour day is recognized very generally as being capable of bringing recreation to the workers, few see that in it is to be found one of the safety valves of society.

The unemployed, that great army in whose hands has so often rested the fate of empires—their numbers must be reduced! How shall it be done? Shooting them might be recommended upon the ground of dispatch, starving them would be rather a slow operation; but they will submit to neither.

There is a remedy, and it is proposed by their fellow-workingmen, and it is to be found in the better distribution of labor that the eight-hour day brings.

The man at work is willing—nay, anxious—that his idle brothers should have that chance, knowing full well that with so many hungry men fighting each other and all fighting him for his job, he can have but little hope of an honest return for the sweat of his brow.

So up with the old cry of your Roman prototypes, fellow-workers, ceasing only when we have that division of food and amusement that should be ours by every right and reason.—*D. Douglass Wilson, in Machinists' Journal.*

Prosperity Killed the Man.

Samuel Strong, 35 years old, had made a fortune of \$10,000,000 in ten years in Colorado; but money did not make him a man. At Cripple Creek he gambled, and cheated, and bullied those around him; and in a drunken bout the other night a gambler shot him, in self-defence. The dead man had deceived two women and married a third. Prosperity, too, often kills. It very often breeds immorality. The wise man is he who is content with enough to supply his needs.—*Citizen and Country.*

Hard Luck.

In tearing down an old colonial mansion in Virginia recently, the destroyers discovered an ancient wine cellar well stocked with wines whose age was beyond question. But, alas, the new owner is a prohibitionist. Talk about hard luck and fate's brutal idea of humor.—*Barrels and Bottles.*

The Workers Have a Common Purpose.

During my recent tour of the country from New York to San Francisco, I was most impressed with the singleness of purpose which actuates the trade unions generally. They all seem to be devoting their attention to the primary objects of their organization, says Henry White, Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America.

To-day we find the members striving for the attainable and impressed with the truth that the hope for a better future depends upon the concessions gained now and the encouragement which they give. It is now understood that the workers must be brought together by means of the simplest issues, so as to enable them to consult their mutual interests and act in harmony. Once aroused in them higher aspirations and they will find the way out of the woods themselves.

The one great influence making for harmony and unity of purpose all over the country is the American Federation of Labor. The policies outlined at the yearly conventions of the American Federation of Labor are being adhered to and generally accepted as reflecting the highest wisdom of the labor movement.

In this a decided gain has been made, as it enables the entire movement to concentrate its energies in the attainment of its common object.

A rapid and steady increase in membership is observed everywhere. This flocking toward the unions on the part of the workers makes the prospects very encouraging. The trade union movement does not ignore the giant combinations of capital with which it will some day have to measure its strength. To keep pace with the centralizing tendency of capital, the unions will have to move quickly.

Organized workingmen are acquiring a new source of power which if fully utilized will make them masters of trade. It is becoming a powerful auxiliary to the movement and is exerting an influence for good which is most encouraging to the observer. Goods of many varieties are making their appearance upon the market bearing the symbol of fairness, the union label. Merchants and manufacturers are advertising very liberally their wares as being union made.

This shows that the union label has become a factor in business, and that the business world is beginning to appreciate the opportunities which the patronage of the million or more union members offer.

Don't Get Drunk, Messrs. Trust Owners.

The steel trust wants vengeance, and it is going to fight. The McKeesport mills, employing 8,500 men, are to be absolutely destroyed. The city is to be ruined, the workmen guilty of organizing are to be permanently out of work—and that will be one lesson to the people that they must not oppose the will or the whim of a trust owner.

An organ of the steel trust itself says, to quote literally:

"This is the first bold stroke at McKeesport by the United States Steel Corporation, as a result of the present strike. These mills which are being torn down are the oldest iron and steel plant in the Monongahela Valley outside of Pittsburgh. They were started by W. D. Wood in 1851."

Other mills in which the men have struck are to be wiped out by the trust. Other manufacturing towns are to be ruined absolutely.

In the headquarters of the steel trust there are pleased smiles and cheerful rubbing of hands over the vengeance that is taken.

"No matter what happens in this strike, some thousands of strikers will learn a lesson."

Indeed they will. They will be very poor, permanently; their families will suffer, and if they were made of such stuff as makes up the timid financiers, they would wish they never heard of the union.

But the steel trust owners must remember that somebody else may suffer in the long run.

In England, when the inhabitants of a village showed themselves disrespectful to the lord who owned them, the village was pulled down. Very often the lord combined two kinds of pleasure by driving out the obnoxious inhabitants and transforming the whole territory into a deer forest. There he and his hounds hunt in solitude over the former homes of men and women starved to death. This happened in France as well as in England.

In France as well as in England they got hold of the principal gentleman who represented that kind of aristocracy, and they cut off his head.

The head that was cut off in France belonged to a poor, good-natured fool named Louis XVI.—neither his good nature nor his stupidity could save him.

The head cut off in England belonged to Charles, an arrogant ass, conceited beyond belief, almost fitted through egotism to manage a United States trust.

He had divine right back of him, and plenty of preachers to preach that divine right, but that did not save him.

The common body of the people produced a man named Cromwell. When that man was born there was a certain royal head very shaky on its shoulders.

The common body of this people will produce its Cromwell in time.

Fortunately he will not need to cut off heads, or to dignify any foolish little tyrant with public execution.

The leader that is coming in the United States will lead men to the ballot box and do the work there. He will make national property of these trusts, as Cromwell, as Danton, made national property which the kings thought was theirs.

The trust owners in the United States are going to enjoy themselves for a long time. When their men go on strike, they will go to Newport. If their men get violent, they will hire Pinkertons, or save the money by sending for troops which their tools in office will supply.

But time and human indignation are wonderful workers. They are more pow-

erful and more persistent even than the trust owners who think there is nothing to arbitrate. Their turn will come, and the descendants of the present trust owners will find themselves ultimately possessed of nothing but a poor reputation, with perhaps hereditary eczema and megalomania added on.—*Evening Journal.*

His Opinion on Capital and Labor.

Numbers is the only weapon in the hands of the laborer. If he voluntarily lay that aside he hands himself over bound hand and foot into the hands of the slave-driver. Even a just employer, an employer wishful to do the right thing, is powerless under the circumstances. For him to attempt by himself to institute better wages, easier conditions of life, would be for him to ruin himself in competition with those whose instincts are to grind down and oppress. Capital is a fixed quantity; labor is worth—what you can get for it. The contest under such circumstances is not a fair one. Until labor by combination fixes itself, good employers and bad employers alike can only take advantage of its weakness.

Until labor says to capital: "The world is mine as well as yours, it is for all of us alike; I have my value and you yours; the respective amounts shall be fixed between us; it shall not be left merely for you to decide," capital will naturally make terms entirely to its own interest. It is not just, and it is not honest. The world could not succeed without the exploiter—the man who thinks and plans and organizes. He on his side cannot exist without the laborer. The terms between them are not for either of them to decide without reference to the other. To say that the matter should be left to the individual employer and the individual employed is mere jugglery.

A man for his business needs money, just as he needs labor; he buys it at the price fixed by the money market. If money were not organized for its own protection the same state of things would exist to-day that existed a thousand to five hundred years ago, when the robber barons held their castles, and every man with a groat in his pocket was liable to become their victim. Money organized itself against the robber. It secured its police; it made its laws, and it fashioned its governments.

Unionism is not a new thing. In the Middle Ages the trade unions were huge forces—the only things, indeed, powerful enough to keep despotism in check. They dictated terms to kings and emperors. The liberties of modern Europe have sprung from them. The laborer, uneducated, uninformed, untaught to think for himself, has hitherto listened sheepishly. Of late some glimmering of his own rights, of his own power to enforce them, has come to him—much to the indignation and disgust of those whose interests, viewed from a narrow standpoint, are diametrically opposed to his. But the world cannot exist on injustice—at least not for long. It is to the interests of the generations to come that a fairer arrangement should be arrived at, lest worse things befall.—*Jerome K. Jerome.*

Teacher—"John, of what is the earth's surface composed?"

John—"Land and water."

Teacher—"That's right; now can you tell me into what parts are the land and water divided?"

John—"I don't know, but pa says a feller named Morgan owns the earth, and refuses to divide up with anybody. Yes, and pa says this Morgan is using all the water for his stock."

Labor Day in San Francisco.

It is reported that the Labor Day parade in San Francisco this year was one that will ever be remembered.

It was the greatest demonstration ever witnessed in the West, and will go down as a "Red Letter" day in the history of labor organizations of that city.

It is estimated, without exaggeration, that over 20,000 men and women were in line. The parade was over four miles long. The place of honor was given to the iron trades, who have been on strike since May 20. The Sailors' Union brought up the rear as the anchor men. Let this turnout be a lesson to the unfair employers who are bitterly opposed to our trade unions. Keep together—stick together should be our motto, for in union there is strength.

Wanted the Experience.

The girl was very rich and the young man was poor but honest. She liked him, but that was all, and he knew it. One night he had been a little more tender than usual.

"You are very rich," he ventured.

"Yes," she replied frankly, "I am worth \$1,250,000."

"And I am poor."

"Yes."

"Will you marry me?"

"No."

"I thought you wouldn't."

"Then why did you ask me?"

"Oh, just to see how a man feels when he loses \$1,250,000."—*Stray Stories.*

News of the Labor World.

THE building contractors of New Orleans have threatened to smash the building trade unions of that city.

LABOR DAY was celebrated in North Carolina for the first time this year, under proclamation of the Governor.

LABOR statistics show the United Mine Workers in this country have a total of 1,700 local unions and over 224,000 members.

It is estimated the American Federation of Labor will gain 500,000 members in 1901, which will make them a membership of 2,000,000.

THE Beer Bottlers' Union of San Francisco has been locked out of all but one of the local breweries. A walkout of all brewery employees is likely to follow.

THE strike at the Stirling silk mill, in Pittston, Pa., which began nine months ago, came to an end on August 29, both sides making concessions as to a wage scale.

THE bench moulders of the Penn and Reading Hardware companies at Reading Pa., have secured a 10 per cent. increase in wages through the arbitration of their claims.

THE entire commerce of San Francisco has been tied up since July 30, by the maritime unions, against the attempt of the Employers' Association to disrupt the labor movement of that port.

As a result of the small vote of the members of the International Association of Cigarmakers, it has been decided to postpone until September, 1904, the convention which was to have been held in Baltimore.

THE number present in the Labor Day parades in various cities were as follows: Kansas City, 8,000; Chicago, 25,000; St. Louis, 40,000 (two parades); Cincinnati, 10,000; Cleveland, 10,000; Denver, 7,000; Atlanta, 4,000.

MACHINISTS, blacksmiths and other employes in the Port Richmond repair shop of the Reading Railway, at Philadelphia, have rejected a 5 per cent. advance in wages, demanding an increase of 12 per cent.

GOVERNOR GAGE, of California, has denied the request of the State Board of Trade for the use of the militia to break the strike in San Francisco, on the ground that there have been no infractions of law to justify that course.

THE seventeenth annual agreement of the bricklayers of New York was signed last week, the bricklayers receiving an advance of 40 cents per day. Their wages are 60 cents per hour for eight hours, or \$4.80 per day. Organization pays.

IN his address to the anthracite miners at Forest City, Pa., on the 6th, President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, said that next spring he would urge the miners of that region to ask for an eight-hour day, and if it was denied them he would advise them to fight for it.

IN the Southern States the widespread attention devoted to Labor Day was the more striking because of its comparative newness. Union of white and black men marching side by side indicated changed conditions in the labor world there and the increased attention being devoted to the problems of modern labor. There were enthusiastic meetings in Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham, Mobile, Lexington, Nashville, Knoxville, Houston, Fort Worth and many other cities throughout that section.

The Eight-Hour Day.

IN an address at Minneapolis, Minn., recently, M. N. Rogers, President of No. 7, among other things, said:

We are beginning to understand that a civilized man is one who cares for the welfare of his fellows. We are beginning to understand that an educated man is one that knows that it cannot be well for him unless it is well for his fellows. We are beginning to understand that one individual standing alone does not amount to anything in the business world, especially if he happens to be poor.

We are beginning to understand that one union standing alone cannot secure for themselves their just rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We are beginning to understand that it is becoming harder and harder to get steady employment for all of the working classes, and it is plain to be seen that there is not enough work for all of the toilers to work ten or twelve hours per day. One of the principal reasons for this is in the use of modern machinery. On an average 4,000 men with modern machinery will do as much work now as 40,000 men used to do without machinery. It is seen by these statistics that machinery has increased the productive power of labor ten fold.

To illustrate the effect this has upon the working people under the present economic conditions, suppose there is a factory located upon a non-productive island. It requires the service of ten men to run this factory. They receive a wage per day for which they can buy

the necessities of life. Now suppose that one of these men invent a machine with which one man can do the work of ten men. The man that invents the machine becomes a capitalist and retires from work. He then picks out one man of the nine to do the work and discharges the other eight. Now what is to become of those eight men? It is plain to be seen that they must get off from that non-productive island or starve, unless they can make some agreement with those that run the factory. Having time they commence to think and talk the matter over.

One said that there were eight of us and only two of them, we have more strength than they, let us go and break up the machine then we will get our work back. But another said no, there is a better way. Let us all go to the manufacturer and ask him to divide up this work by shortening the work-day and adjusting the pay so that all will have employment and receive a day's pay for it, explaining him that in this way the machine would be a benefit to all, while in the other way the machine would cause the most of them to starve. But suppose the manufacturer would refuse to go into an agreement this kind and say as to you making living that is no concern of mine and is a matter of indifference to me whether you make a living or not. Could we call a man of this kind a highly civilized man? Would we not be reminded "Man's humanity to man makes countless the sands mourn." Would we not feel like tacking upon his office door the gold rule which reads, "Do unto others you would have others do unto you." The eight men not being able to make an agreement with the manufacturer they go to the man that is running the machine and say to him, John, you are not getting any more pay or any reduction in hours for running this machine, and as for we are thrown out of an opportunity to make a living. Now we propose that we all form ourselves into a union and demand that this work be divided up so that we all will have work and receive day's pay for it. This will give you more leisure, give us an opportunity to make a living, and in this way the machine would be a benefit to all. But suppose John would say no, the manufacturer was good enough to give me this job and I will stay here and run this machine ten hours per day. As for you making a living that is a matter of indifference to me. Would you call John an educated man? Would you call him possessed of common business ability? Would you call him a civilized man if he would not help his fellows to better their condition when he is doing so he would better his own condition?

The eight men not being able to make an agreement with the men that run the factory, with the men that control the labor market, what are they to do?

Say, if you had children four or five as pretty as God has ever made, and lacked the food to keep them alive, lacked the method, but not the will, their cries of hunger to stop and still, and then saw oceans of food in view, for God's sake, tell me, what would you do?

Say, if you had a wife, whose heart had fed your own for a score of years, and never a moment walked apart from all your hopes and griefs and fears, and now in that faithful bosom had grown a little life that was part your own, and hunger harrowed them through and through for God's sake, tell me, what would you do?

Would you, like the natives of Siberia, peacefully fold your arms and starve to death before you would disturb the regular course of business?

Thought and sympathy are the parents of reform. Right and justice are the foundation of law. Plan and action are the father of success.

The Song of the Wage Slave.

The land it is the landlord's,
The trader's is the sea,
The ore the usurer's coffers fill—
But what remains for me?
The engine whirrs for master's craft;
The steel shines to defend,
With Labor's arms, what Labor earned,
For Labor's foes to spend;
The camp, the pulpit and the law
To rich men's sons are free;
Theirs, theirs the learning art, and arms—
But what remains for me?

The coming hope, the future day,
When wrong to right shall bow,
And hearts that have the courage, man,
I pay for all their learning;

I toil for all their ease;
They render back, in coin for coin,
Want, ignorance, disease;
Toil, toil—and then a cheerless home,
Where hungry passions cross;
Eternal gain to them that give
To me eternal loss!
The hour of leisured happiness
The rich alone may see;
The playful child, the smiling wife—
But what remains for me?

They render back, those rich men,
A pauper's niggard fee,
Mayhap a prison—then a grave,
And think they're quits with me;
But not a fond wife's heart that breaks,
A poor man's child that dies,
We score not in our hollow cheeks
And in our sunken eyes;
We read it there, where'er we meet,
And as the sum we see,
Each asks: "The rich have got the earth,
And what remains for me?"

We bear the wrong in silence,
We store it in our brain;
They think us dull, they think us dead,
But we shall rise again.
A trumpet through the land will ring;
A heaving through the mass;
A trampling through the palaces
Until they break like glass.
We'll cease to weep by cherished graves,
From lonely homes we'll flee;
And still, as rolls our million march,
Its watchword brave shall be—
The coming hope, the future day,
When wrong to right shall bow,
And hearts that have the courage, man,
To make that future now!
—Ernest Jones.

Fun at the Carpenter's.

The carpenter had put down his tools and gone for his luncheon.

"Life for me is a perfect bore," said the Auger.

"I'm a little board myself," said the Small Plank.

"There's no art in this country," observed the Screw Driver. "Everything's screwed in my eyes."

"You don't stick at anything long enough to know what you're driving at," interjected the Glue.

"That's just it!" said the Screw. "He never goes beneath the surface the way that Jack Plane and I do."

"Tut!" cried the Saw. "I go through things just as much as you do. Life's stuffed with sawdust."

"Regular grind," said the Grindstone.

"I agree with you," observed the Bench. "It doesn't make any difference how well I do my work, I'm always sat on."

"Let's strike," said the Hammer.

"That's it!" cried the Auger. "You hit the nail on the head that time."

"I'll hit it again," retorted the Hammer, and he kept his word, but he hit the wrong nail. That is why the carpenter now wears his thumb in a bandage. It was his thumbnail the hammer struck.
—Chicago Bulletin.

It is a sure sign that labor unions are beneficial to workingmen when organized capital becomes so bitter against them.

THE steel trust is to remove some of its mills to places where the people are friendly to it. Such places are not to be found on the map.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1901.



ORGANIZE!

THE REQUEST OF GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER, FRANK DUFFY.

The one thing of more importance to us at the present time is to organize. This should be our watchword for some time to come. It is only by persistent, hard and energetic work on the part of every member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, backed up with a firm determination to be successful that we will win better working conditions. To do this we must first ORGANIZE. Each member is required to form his part as well as he knows how. Not only to attend the meetings of the Union, pay his dues, and never give expression to his ideas; but to be active and wideawake to his own interests and the interests of his fellow-man. Visit him, see that he joins the Union, and by so doing make your position in the labor world more secure, and your organization something to be proud of. We are not half organized yet, although we boast of 900 Unions with a membership of 85,000. There is still vast room for improvement. In every city, town and village in the United States and Canada, we should have a good healthy Union, capable of taking care of its members without calling at regular intervals on the "home office" for assistance in every little petty struggle or move made. It is only by working on these lines that we may expect to succeed. What is more dear to the heart of a workman than to belong to an organization that holds out its arm against oppression, that helps the weak in the battle of life, that advocates better living conditions, that demands justice and fair play to all alike, that gives assistance in time of sickness and death, and that stands for the "edification and protection" of the greatest institution on God's earth, "the American home." Give me such an "organization" in preference to all others should be the cry of every man who has to earn his living by the sweat of his brow.

The most important topic discussed by the British Trade Union Congress, in session at Swansea, Wales, two weeks ago, was that of the liabilities of unions in damages for striking and picketing according to the laws recently laid down by the House of Lords in the case of the Taff Vale Railroad Company against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. Steps were taken to protect the union funds from such suits.

THE Journeymen Barbers will hold their convention in Cleveland, Ohio, commencing on Monday, September 30.

WHEN writing to our advertisers mention THE CARPENTER.

Circular Letter.

The International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics requested us to submit to our membership at large their circular letter of recent date, showing how they have been treated by the large firms of Dayton, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1901.

To Organized Labor and its Friends, Greeting:

The workmen and women of this country are confronted to-day with a problem that they will have to solve. That is, the attitude of Organized Capital towards the Toilers. Two gigantic Trusts are now at war with organized labor. Believing themselves secure in their position and having unlimited wealth at their back, they have deemed this a favorable opportunity to start a fight on organized labor. The National Metal Trades Association of employers have thrown down the gauntlet to the mechanics working in the metal trades, the same as the Steel Trust forced a fight on the iron and steel workers. The National Metal Trades Association, through their local organization in Dayton, Ohio, have forced a fight upon the Allied Metal Mechanics. The Davis Sewing Machine Company, and the Computing Scale Company, were selected to start this fight, and on the 25th of July they discharged all of their former employes and said they would not recognize any labor organization in the future. On that date each employe received in his envelope a card which he was requested to fill out. The following is a correct copy of the application:

APPLICATION CARD.

Occupation Date 190 .
Name Age Address
Last Place Employed How long?
Reference
Do you object to working with Non-Union Men?
Remarks
Applicant's Signature
Date our letter Date their letter

No man who had any self-respect be he Union or Non-Union, could sign, as it is a blow at his liberty and his rights to belong to any lawful society or organization. We hope the time will never come in this country when the people will give up the rights and liberties that were bought by the blood and struggles of their forefathers. These two firms announced their intention of running open shops. This is a diplomatic way of declaring they will run non-union shops, as there is no Union man but what knows that when a firm has been Union throughout, declares their intention of running an open shop, it can have no other object than to run a Non-Union shop, and it is only a matter of time until there would not be a Union man in the plant. The fight of the Allied Metal Mechanics is the fight of every Union man, because if the National Metal Trades Association is successful in forcing the employes to sign such degrading applications it will be but a short time until other employers of labor will force their workmen to sign like applications. It is our intention to fight for the rights of "THE MEN" to organize to the bitter end. We intend never to give up this struggle until we have won. In order to do this we must have funds. The International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics has just come out of the struggle for the nine-hour day inaugurated on May 20 in conjunction with the machinists, our treasury is exhausted, having expended all our money in the struggle. It therefore becomes necessary to appeal to other organizations for financial assistance. In

order to keep our men out, we must provide them with the necessities of life. They will stand to a man as every one has pledged himself to that effect. This is the first time in the history of our organization that we have ever made an appeal to any sister organizations, but we realize that if we lose, you lose, and in order that the noble cause of labor in which we are engaged may not perish we ask that you take immediate action on this appeal. Send all moneys to E. H. THEIS, Room 1, Dover Block, Dayton, Ohio, and notify GEORGE B. BUCHANAN, 421 Valentine Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation and support, we are

Fraternally yours in the cause of Labor,

JOHN MULHOLLAND,

International President.

GEO. B. BUCHANAN,

International Secretary-Treasurer.

"Let us get together and show the Capitalists that we still have rights that even they must respect, and that we want peace so bad we are willing to fight for it."

P. S.—The Davis Sewing Machine Company, and the Computing Scale Company, of Dayton, Ohio, has been placed on the unfair list of our Association and also that of the American Federation of Labor.

We would request that a committee be appointed to wait upon the merchants handling and using the Computing Scales and the agents handling the Davis Sewing Machines with a view to having them discontinue their use. We must stop the sale of these goods in order to reach these two unfair Companies. The Longshoremen have refused to handle this product and we have notified the Stevedores of Europe that these goods are unfair and requested them not to unload them from the ships.

Government by Injunction.

SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

OUR whilom friends of the judiciary branch of the government are determined that we shall not lose sight of their power and capacity to wield the "brief authority" which they now possess, to the detriment of the weaker, though largely dominant mass, of an alleged free and enlightened nation of people.

The subject of "government by injunction" seems not to have lost its inspiration from the futility which has attended the efforts of hideousness in that line, but is still found to be a tempting pastime of the obscure and almost obsolete judicial political hirelings "doomed for a certain term to walk the earth" with power to crush the better feeling and spirit of men who do not conform to the established rulings of man-made opinion and dictation.

Two cases have lately been brought to notice. One by United States District Judge Baker, of Indiana, and the other by Judge Kolschalt, of Chicago, both on the restriction of "picketing," and not differing much in their forebodings. Opinion has been somewhat modified, even among these "viziers" of monarchical absoluteism, for they confined their austerity of proclamation to the violence that might possibly attend the persuasion to prevent a man from doing an injury to himself and those of his fellows in pursuit of national rights. These injunction rulings are losing their despotic character of insolence, as displayed by the late United States Circuit Judge Woods, of Indiana, the notorious and un-

principled United States Judge Jenks, of Ohio, and others of the politically-selected and capitalistically-bribed minions of self-made opinion on the federal bench who have dispensed "injustice" in other parts of the country.

The vigorous discussion and final disposition of this question of injunctions by judges must be disposed of soon by the American people. It is a question, how much longer it will be before the patience of the American people will be exhausted, and to consider how much longer the versatility of the "injunction" mind of the judges of the United States and other courts will withstand the limits of exhaustion.

It is the rule, not the exception, for federal judges in almost any part of the country, to enjoin men against the exercise of free speech—literally forbidding them to exercise a right guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States. Thus a judge overrides the Constitution and, under the present injunction system, he can imprison and fine, at will, any citizen who ventures to place the authority of the Constitution above that of the petty judge. A judge issues an injunction forbidding you to do a certain thing. You may have a perfect right under the Constitution of the United States to do that which he forbids. His injunction may be unjust and illegal, but neither this injustice nor the authority of the Constitution will save you if you disobey the injunction. The judge himself, the only one offended, has then the absolute power to punish you. He can fine you or put you in jail, at his pleasure. You have no possible appeal. In any ordinary transaction the citizen who is supposed to have committed an offence is entitled to trial by a jury of his peers, and to appeal his case. But if you offend a self-constituted injunction judge, he himself is the jury, he fixes the penalty. This is alleged to be the law, but is worthy only of barbaric ruling, not of a country under the enlightenment of civilization.

And after all what is law? Upon what is it founded? Law, legitimately, is the rule and bond of men's actions; a rule for the well-governing of civil society, to give to every man that which belongs to him. The law of nature is that which the Almighty, at man's creation, infused into him for his direction and preservation, and this is an eternal law and may not be changed. This law of nature, being coeval with mankind, and dictated by God himself, is superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe, in all countries and at all times; no human laws are of any validity if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid derive all their force and all their authority from this original. The primary and principal objects of law are rights and wrongs. It would be from the promptings of a mind not completely sane that can suppose that law and justice have no foundation in nature and rely merely on the transient opinions of men.

Those rights which God and nature have established, and are therefore called natural rights, such as our life and liberty, need not the aid of human laws to be more effectually invested in every man than they are; neither do they receive any additional strength when declared by governmental or municipal laws to be inviolable. On the contrary, no human Legislature has power to abridge or to destroy them, unless the donor shall himself commit some act that amounts to a forfeiture. Whatever is just is always the true law; nor can this true law either be originated or abrogated by any written enactments. Touching the infallibility of man-made law Cicero, who lived a hundred years before Christ, had this to say:

"If the will of the people, the decrees of the Senate, the adjudication of Magistrates were sufficient to establish justice, the only question would be how to gain suffrages, and to win over the votes of the majority in order that corruption and spoliation, and the falsification of wills, should become lawful. But if the opinions and suffrages of foolish men had sufficient weight to outbalance the nature of things, might they not determine among them that what is essentially bad and pernicious should henceforth pass for good and beneficial? Or why should not a law, able to enforce injustice, take the place of equity? Would not this same law be able to change evil into good, and good into evil?"

How true, even at the present day, in this our own "glorious" republic of freedom and enlightenment. "According to law!" By what law do politically-selected judges of federal and other courts set aside, in defiance of all other law, and the Constitution which is the sole power for the creation of law of any character, and deal out despotic authority, founded only upon self-constituted opinion, imposing fines and the penalty of imprisonment, and utterly abrogating the rights and liberties of the sovereign citizen? There is no law on the statute books, either of the federal or State governments, granting such power and usurpation of authority, and even if such law could be pointed out, it is no law, and is null and void from its inception.

The Declaration of Independence was the inspiration of natural law, proclaiming liberty and equality for every living creature and the absolute annihilation of all species of tyranny and despotism.

Even the very preamble to the Constitution of the United States ordained, among other things, its purpose to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity," and the Constitution itself is framed and built up as a bulwark in protection to the liberties of the individual as well as the whole body of citizens. By its most sacred provisions, "No one shall be held in involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime," and then only "by due process of law."

What process of law? The law which provides for the protection of the alleged violator, as well as the offended statute, in which indictment by inquest is duly found and the accused placed face to face with his accusers; where he can offer his defence, not only before the judge of the court, but before a jury of his peers; or is he to be waylaid upon the highway and dragged before the bar of a man-constituted tribunal without "due process of law," and if defined as law, no law at all because in violation of law guaranteed under the Constitution, and by the ill-will, spite, grudge, malice or malignity of offended man-power majesty, sentenced to fine and penalty, robbed of his rights and liberty and branded with degrading obligations for an offence of which he may possibly be entirely inculpable? Out upon such exercise of absoluteism, despotic sway, or exercise of authority little less in its attributes than anarchy itself.

"Dog will have his day!" But it cannot be that patience, as a virtue, can forever withstand such violent and flagrant subversiveness of the rights, privileges and very liberties of a free and enlightened people. The French revolution was not the birth of an hour, nor a day, nor a year, but arose from an aggregation of the concomitant ills of an age of despotism and oppression. Other things fell besides the Bastille—crowns were obliterated and heads by thousands were piled in pyramids of ghastly hideousness as

evidence of the vengeance of an outraged nation of people.

But, thanks to the God of nature, by whose natural laws only can people of sanity and reason be properly governed, this nation will have no need for such resort. Natural rights, guaranteed liberty and equality, a reform in methods and a suppression of what threatens it as hydra-headed tyranny and despotism can be secured without bloodshed and a resort to the more heathenish savagery and barbarism.

Our people, habituated to the enjoyment and exercise of a liberty so broad and ennobling as to annihilate even suspicion of encroachment, are awakening slowly to the danger here cited, and others of equal magnitude, which threaten the very life-blood of liberty; and when fully aroused, will inaugurate a revolution—bloodless in its pursuit and exercise of vengeance, but fully as effective in its results—which will sweep from place and power all instruments of evil-designing, corruptly-influenced, self-constituted one-man authority—whether of judicial, legislative or executive creation—and restore to its primitive and pristine splendor the fabric of a liberty and equality founded by the fathers upon the God-like principles of natural rights—rights indisputable and as enduring as the sun above us. Heaven speed the day.

Stated in Precise Terms.

We hear this matter every day characterized as the "greatest struggle ever before known between capital and labor." Not so. And that is why the affair is so dangerous to labor. Were it a mere struggle between capital and labor it would be settled within fifteen minutes for all time to come. But alas! it's a struggle between labor and labor—Heaven bless us all!

Let our readers not in the reports coming from the scene of action the importance attached to the picketing of all mills by the Amalgamated Association, and the appeals to all workingmen not to aid in any way the turning of wheels until the strike is settled. This, one is forced to conclude, does not apply to such men as Messrs. Morgan, Carnegie and Co. No man is fool enough to think those boys are going to don their overclothes and enter the smoky shops to take the place of a \$2.50 a day mechanic or \$1.25 a day laborer. Neither is any man fool enough to think that there is a sufficient number of such men in the United States to operate one mill, even if they were practical and willing to do such work. Then how can we say that it is a struggle between capital and labor? We'll wager our life's fortune to a cancelled postage stamp that if the strike lasts forty years there will not be a single capitalist published in the long list of those who "scabbed." We will make the same wager that if the matter comes down to bloodshed that there will not be one drop of capitalistic blood spilled upon the field of battle. Then how can we term it a struggle between capital and labor?

Whether those mills start up within twenty-four hours or 9,000,000 years, they will be manned by labor—not capital. If a bloody industrial conflict is upon us it means that one laborer is to render fatherless the children of his co-laborer—not the capitalist.

Then, in summing up the matter we find that the whole affair rests with labor alone—not capital. Capital by itself on the industrial field is as helpless as a penniless politician on election day.

It is organized labor against unorganized labor—that's the struggle! Let us be frank with each other and the world will look out for itself.—*Toledo Labor Union.*

A Misleading Term.

There are some working people who are traitors to their kind. There is a class of men who, whenever their comrades attempt to better their condition, step in the way and sell them out for a few dollars. They do not aim at any considerable reward as Benedict Arnold did, nor until they have already sold themselves once have they any spite to gratify as he had. But two dollars a week extra for about a month or so looks bigger to them than any motive of honor, or any suffering of families of strikers from a strike which they lengthen or which they cause to be lost. To get a rise of two dollars a week for two months, they will readily cause a thousand fellow-workmen to have their wages reduced two dollars a week forever. Or even ten dollars a week; they are not particular about what it costs other people; they only see the two dollars coming to them. They are traitors for thirty pieces of silver, and do not repent and go hang themselves, but do the same thing over whenever they get the chance. Except in the case of foreigners, who do not understand what is going on, there are few who believe they are within their rights in such actions. They knowingly sell out their comrades for money. For a small amount of money, too. They are low-priced traitors.

A great deal of sympathy is wasted on such people by portions of the public who do not understand the situation or the character of these men. In the papers they are called "non-union men," as if the only thing which distinguished them was their not belonging to the union. There are thousands of working people who do not belong to unions, who are of fine character, men and women who do not belong merely because they have not given the subject any thought, but who would scorn the business of professional traitor. And there are men inside labor unions who will turn traitor when they see some profit in so doing. The term "non-unionist" employed in this case is extremely misleading. The traitors are not "non-unionist" nor even anti-unionist (for they are not opposed on principle to unions).

When an employer refuses to pay two dollars a day to his striking employes he is sometimes willing to pay two dollars and a half temporarily to a certain number of workmen who will take the strikers' places. If, by this means, he can break the strike, he can then make up the cost of his temporary premium on workmen by reducing below the prices struck for, when the strike is defeated. These men are, therefore, a class who engage to break strikes for a bonus of half a dollar a day till their work is accomplished. Quite often they quit jobs at which they are making more than average wages in order to get this temporary increase at the expense of others.

The public should understand this. Labor unions are often blamed for not taking these wrongly called non-unionists to their bosoms. "Why don't you let them join the union?" is asked, indignantly sometimes. As a rule, the unions are willing to take in those who have any excuse and those they can do something with, but where is the use of taking in men who will swear readily enough to do a thing and then perjure themselves for a pittance?

An immense amount of advice and criticism is dealt out to working people and labor unions, without either the well or evil-intentioned advisors or critics having the least idea of what they are talking about.

The press should find some better name than "non-union men" for these fellows.

Their fellow-workmen selected a very appropriate one which a silly Legislature passed a law against using. These fellows are too cheap to be given the dignified term of traitor. They are two-cent traitors.—*Union Boot and Shoe Worker.*

Words to be remembered.

Pure trade unionism is built upon the solid foundation of equity and justice. Firmness in the faith and untiring devotion to correct principle will insure firm and stable foothold when the storm shall come. Let no foreign element mar the construction of the edifice. Bind the particles with the strong ties of unity and fraternity, and it will prove a bulwark against all assaults from disturbing assailment.

Look Out for the Millennium.

"The millennium has arrived. It may take years for it to get in full blast, but in the unparalleled bestowments by Carnegie and Rockefeller, and Morgan and Pearson, I see the first rush of that beneficence which is to furnish the means for the world's education and evangelization. At last we see the sign that all the world's resources are going to be opened for God and righteousness."—T. De Witt Talmage, in *Christian Herald*. The Almighty has a strong case for libel against Talmage, as that wide-mouthed prophet of Baal may yet discover. Carnegie coming to God's assistance! Carnegie carrying with him the memory of the Homestead massacre! Carnegie, who said he would gladly make Faust's bargain with Satan, and give his millions for an extension of life. And Morgan, and Rockefeller, and the "hundreds of others," gathering up their millions gained by the sweat, the blood, the lives of their fellow-creatures. What care these taskmasters though their work-slaves perish in mid-life, leaving widows in want and misery, and their little ones to cry out with hunger? They will square themselves with God by giving of their ill-gotten wealth to help on the millennium. Has not Talmage given his word? But, ah, imagine such a millennium! God has promised a thousand years of peace—of heaven. Talmage promises a thousand years of hell!—*Citizen and Country.*

Had Lost His Fourth.

One of Judge Howland's stories had to do with the old Maine farmer who had been married four times. Shortly after the death of his fourth wife a neighbor stopped him and said:

"Mornin', Cyrus. How's the wife this mornin'?"

"Waal, to tell ye the truth," replied Cyrus, "I'm kinder out of wives just now."—*Detroit Free Press.*

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The carpenters of this city are making a demand for shorter hours and better wages, and until the matter is settled request their fellow-workmen to keep away from New Orleans.

DENVER, Col.—This is a good place for carpenters in search of work to avoid, as the millmen are on strike, and it will be some little time before the difficulty is settled. Until that time do not "stop off" at Denver.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—On the 16th of August the carpenters of this city went on strike on all jobs where union rules are not in force, and all tourists are requested to keep away from Terre Haute until the difficulty is settled.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Practical Geometry.

G. D. INSKIP.

IN December's issue of THE CARPENTER there is an article on geometrical problems by A. W. Woods. The writer of this problem says he has given it to professors without receiving the reason. Why, and so far as we know, it is not published in any of the text-books. This problem is published in the Irish national books of mensuration and demonstrated in a different way than Brother Woods has shown. It must be first understood that the circle or circumference of it is computed from the triangle equilateral whose length of one side is equal to the diagonal of the greatest square contained in the circle and then carried out to a polygon of very numerous sides called infinitals; then as the diameter is divided so is the circumference. In order to determine the height of line O B, it will be seen that the triangle A, B, C is 60° and that the natural line is .866 to cosine .500. Again, the polygon under discussion is one of the sides whose natural line will be for 51° 26' approximately; altitude to base is .78188 rise, .62342 run. Now, as we have aforesaid, that as the diameter is divided so is the circumference. Take the first division, or say 2, and we will assume this problem has a radius of one, then A 2 equals $\frac{4}{7}$ of A O (radius); the value of $\frac{4}{7}$ = nearly .57143. A O = 1 — .57143 = .42857 = 2-O; then d 2 = .57143 — .37658 = .19485. Then the triangle D, 2, d will determine the distance O B, and it may be found by the ratio of $\frac{.19485}{.78188}$ or multiply $\frac{.42857}{2}$ by $\frac{.78188}{.19485}$ = the length O B, therefore the triangle D, d, o is similar to 2, o B and the natural line s, d to d, 2 governs the length O B. It is obvious that in a six-sided figure that the ratio O, B to 2, o will be 866 to 500.

In Fig. 2 the question Why, is asked, that A B is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ the circumference circumscribed on the triangle; it is a well-known fact that a circle has a diameter which is the diagonal of the greatest square contained in the circle. If the diameter of the circle was one or unity, then the greatest square will be .7071 as the dotted line A B; therefore A C will equal 1, and whose base as A 12 will be .5. Subtract the squares of .5 from 1 and the remainder are the squares of A D or the length equal to .866. The length A B equals $\frac{3.1416}{4}$ when the diameter is unity, it is represented in the diagram A 12 as 12 inches. Now take 12 inches equal to 96 eighths or 384 32nds. Multiply 384 by 866 and divide by 500.

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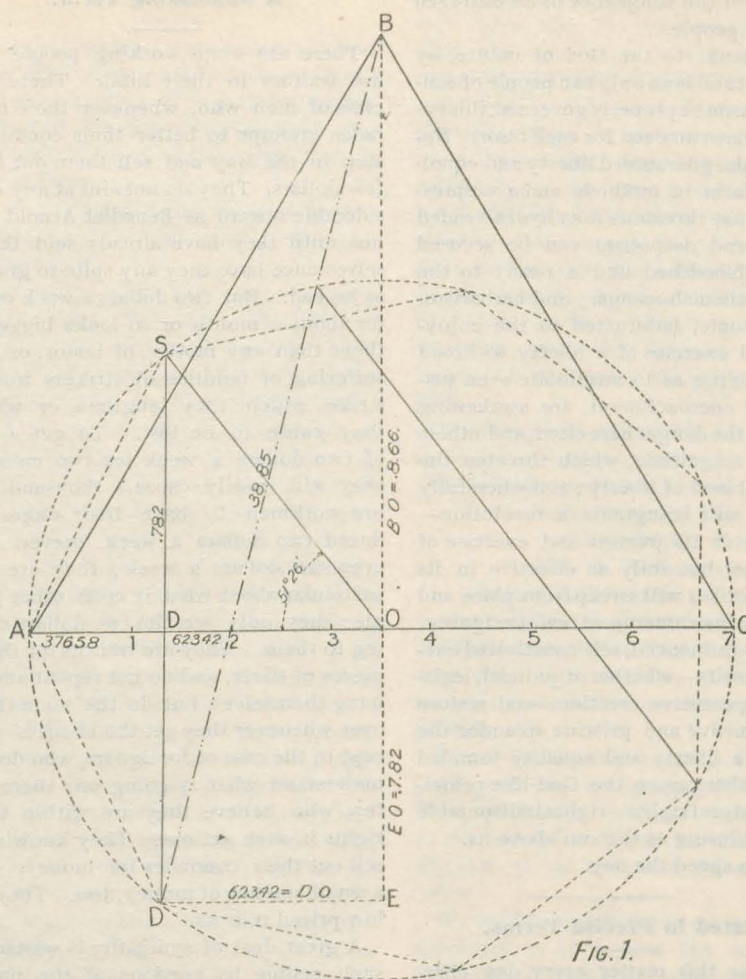


Fig. 1.

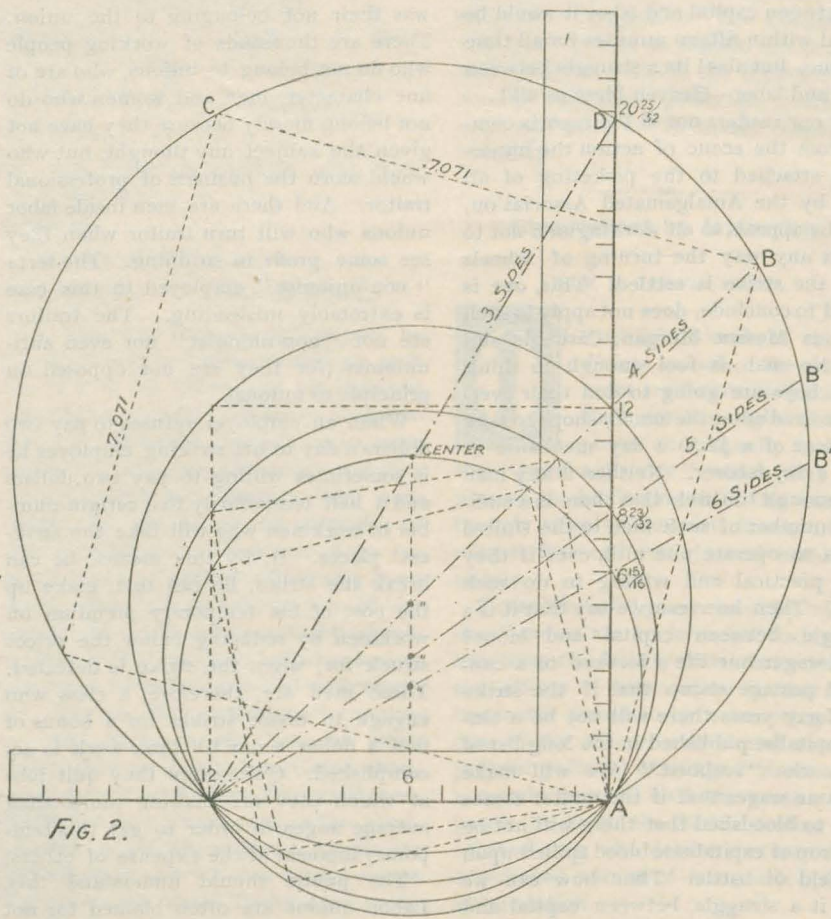


Fig. 2.

Again take 12 in. or 192 16th (a six-sided figure). This is a complement of three sides.

192
500
—
866 (96000 (110 = nearly 111 or 6 $\frac{15}{16}$ —
866
—
.940
866
—
.740

Five sides is acquired by the ratios 587 altitude to 809 base.

Roof Pitch.

From G. D. Inskip, Phila.:

W. S. H. Elkhart, of Ind., in December issue says that a two-third pitch is as 20 the height to 30 the width of building. That is erroneous; two-thirds is a ratio, and is expressed as $\frac{2}{3}$ or 2 altitude and 3 base (not span), therefore a building 30 span will be 15 multiplied by $\frac{2}{3}$ = 10 feet pitch, 8 is to 12 will give the plumb and level cuts; the rafter length will be 15 times 115.38 eighths of inches or 15 times 1.2018 feet. Consider a roof having a square pitch, its height equal to its base, that is a ratio of 1 to 1. Hence, $\frac{2}{3}$ can only be as stated.

Places where Work is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression, and other causes, work is dull.

St. Louis, Mo.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Long Branch, N. J.
San Francisco, Cal.
Trenton, N. J.
Springfield, Mass.
Winnepeg, Wis.
York, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Cannon City, Okla.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Winsted, Conn.
Leadville, Col.
Jasper, Ala.
Independence, Col.

From the General President.

Having visited a number of cities in the past two months in the interest of the organization, I find that there is much interest and great activity among the members of the U. B. in an effort to further the interest of the organization and thoroughly organize our craft. In some places where there were independent organizations, they have become affiliated with the U. B., realizing that a united craft in any city can accomplish more for the bettering of their conditions than in any other way. With a membership of nearly 100,000 in the U. B. it has become one of the foremost labor organizations in this country. Its aims and objects are well known to the craft at large—the betterment of the conditions, and the shortening of the work-day. Our members should now put forth every effort to thoroughly organize the craft in every city, town and hamlet where it is possible to establish a L. U. Many locals are being formed in places where no local organizations of any kind have ever existed before. Much can be done in many localities by the members of the different Unions taking a more active part in the business of the Local—encouraging and agitating for better conditions in their immediate vicinity. The future outlook for the U. B. is bright indeed. Never before in its history have we been in better condition than at the present; never before was there shown that determined, active spirit among our members; never were we more solidly united as a brotherhood than at the present. It is becoming a United Brotherhood in deed as well as in name. We are beginning to know what we want and the best manner to secure it. Let us all be determined to agitate as far as possible for the eight-hour work-day that it may become universal, at least among our own craft, and in so doing we will lighten the burden of many who now toil long hours for a mere pittance.

WILLIAM D. HUBER.

"The Tigers of Wrath."

The civil war was an economical problem. All history is but the reflex of economical conditions. To read history "as she is writ," you would suppose kings, queens and their ilk set the pace. They don't; their main business is to compromise with social change and hold their jobs. In abolishing slavery in name "the tigers of wrath are wiser than the horses of instruction" was true in '61, and there is no sound reason to believe that to abolish slavery in fact it can be done in the future by any other instructors than "the tigers of wrath."

A Successful Strike.

There was a strike of modest proportions took place in this city the latter part of last week, which was a complete success. The street laborers employed in digging a trench for a sewer were getting \$1.25 a day. They thought they ought to receive the usual rate of 15 cents per hour paid for city work. The contractor thought differently, and the men quit work. An advertisement for laborers failed to bring any results, as all applicants for jobs promptly declined to work when they heard of the strike. Some of them thought \$1.75 a day was little enough for working in a trench 23 feet deep, and none would take \$1.25. The result was that \$1.50 was promised, and everything is lovely. They men were not organized, but they stuck together just the same, and were successful.—*Lancaster, Pa., Labor Leader.*

Women Wage-Earners Protected.

Probably nothing more forcibly encourages the interest that women should have in the labor unions than the fact of their protection as to wages, for it is one of the rules of the unions that the women belonging to them and doing the same work that does her male co-worker shall receive the same wages. Here in the Atlanta Typographical Union there are fourteen or fifteen young women who receive the same wages as do the men who are similarly employed. They are enthusiastic members of the union and probably feel that the men of the organization are under just a little obligation to them, for it was a woman member who first brought before the International Typographical Union the suggestion, which afterward became the enforced law, that members of this union should work only six days out of the week. The members on newspapers here work eight hours a day, and those doing job work extend their time to nine hours a day.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Will Push Organizing Work.

The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters at its recent convention in East Liverpool, O., voted to double the fee for brotherhood membership. A vigorous campaign of organization is to be undertaken in the East and a defence fund established, so that the extra money will be needed. The change in the fee has long been advocated.

A proposition to make the first vice president a salaried officer was adopted. The idea, which was recommended by the Executive Committee, is to give this official charge of the East, where the Brotherhood needs to be strengthened. Trenton will be his headquarters, and one of the Brotherhood officers will be there all the time to promote the interests of the organization.

Dead Game Galicians.

At Calgary, on the Canadian Pacific, the company offered several recently imported Galicians \$5 a day to go to work in place of the striking section hands:

"No," they said, "we no go for \$10. We go when strike is settled for \$1.65, all same as white men."

Good for the Galicians! Many native born Americans have not as much principle. It is reported that the Japs and Chinese are forming unions up there now. Four special trains were sent out to scour the country, and only three men were secured. Accidents are occurring every day, owing to the bad condition of the road.—*The Voice.*

Injunction as a Cure for all Evils.

Having secured an injunction restraining the police from interfering with gambling business, the proprietor of the Gilded Front decided to go home and rest and be away from the reporters.

He had hardly entered the house before his wife complained that the hired girl was going to leave.

"O, no, she is, is she?" the saloon and gambling house keeper answered; "well, we'll see about that. I'm not in politics for nothing."

Then he rushed out, and in half an hour returned with a big envelope, from which he took a legal document, saying:

"There, just go and read that to her. That's an injunction issued by a judge who is a friend of mine to keep her from leaving here as long as we think we want her around."

"Well, there's another thing," his wife said, "that troubles me. The ice man is going to charge us more for ice, beginning Monday."

"No he ain't," said the man who had access to the injunction mill. "I'll just see to the matter now, while I have time."

After another brief absence he returned with an injunction which made it impossible for the ice man to raise his price without being in contempt of court.

"Now," he said, "don't bother me for awhile. I need sleep. Business was so good at our place last night that I hadn't a chance to get to bed at all, and I expect there'll be another big rush tonight, since the papers have printed all about the police not being allowed to come in. So I must be ready for it."

He had not been asleep long, however, when his wife shook him by the shoulder and said:

"Michael, I forgot to tell you that I can't stand it here any more unless something is done to keep the cats from getting on our back fence at night. They make a horrible racket, and my nerves are getting all upset. Something must be done."

"Something will be done," he answered, as he dressed himself.

Then he went away again and presently returned with an injunction "hereby restraining all cats of whatsoever sex, breed, color, age or previous condition from assembling on the said complainant's back fence, or upon the roofs of the sheds located in the back yards belonging to the complainant aforesaid."

"I guess that'll cure 'em," he said. "There's nothing like having a good, willing friend on the bench in a time of need."

Just then their baby in the next room set up a howl and the great joint keeper's wife said:

"I don't know what to do with that child, she frets so. Yesterday I had to carry her in my arms nearly all day. I guess she must be teething."

"Never mind," he said, "I'll fix her."

Then he made another trip to the office of his friend, the judge, and returned with an injunction restraining the child from making any more outcries on account of her teeth and "further providing that the aforesaid teeth must under penalty of the court's displeasure refrain from causing the child hereinbefore mentioned any pain or inconvenience whatsoever!"

"There," the husband and father said, with an air of one who is conscious of having done his duty. "I guess you'll be able to get along for a day or two. Now, I've got to go down to the joint, for I s'pose the dealers and bartenders are all tired out by this time. If things ain't all right around the house let me know to-morrow, and I'll get some more injunctions."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"Don't Make as Good Carpenters Now as They Used To."

EDITOR CARPENTER:

It is generally conceded among our craft that the carpenter trade is degenerating, or rather that the timber in carpenters of to-day is not of the good quality it used to be.

In my opinion the assertion is more likely to be true in large cities, where the trade is divided into so many branches, viz.: Foremanship, bench work, stair-building, trimming, framing, floor-laying, etc., and certain classes follow one of these branches according to their ability. But the carpenters that are equally efficient in all of them are getting to be very rare articles.

The result is the carpenter trade is losing the standard it used to hold in the building among other trades. I venture to say without fear of contradiction, that the carpenter used to be the most proficient of mechanics on the building, superior in his ability to read plans, to lay out the foundations of buildings and general superintending them. Who do we find to-day holding the most responsible positions on buildings and drawing the largest salaries? Not the carpenter, but the bricklayer, the iron man and often an ex-time-keeper. Is that not a sure sign of retrogression? Why, sure, they "don't make carpenters now as they used to" or else they would qualify themselves and assert for the best job on the building.

JOHN O. DAVIES,
Local Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

A Millionaire's Opinion of Trade Unions.

Winfield Scott Stratton, mine owner, of Cripple Creek, Colo., reported to be a multi-millionaire, is quoted by the "Typographical Journal" as giving this testimony to unionism:

"I was an humble carpenter myself once, and know what it is to work for a dollar a day, and oftentimes couldn't even get that. Unions are elevating; they increase the respect of labor, compel the respect of employers, and enable the union man to get wages that will educate his children and fit them for higher and more remunerative walks of life. I am spending \$50,000 a month developing mining property from which I will not take out a cent in ore until the full value of the territory is explored, and every cent of that money goes to union labor. I am paying from \$3 to \$5 a day, when I could hire men for half that price, but it would not be profitable nor right for a former workingman to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow men."

Would that we had more men of this stamp, then we could justly say that labor—at last—will receive its just recognition and remuneration.

Now watch for the monopoly press to magnify the points in favor of the steel trust and then either keep silent on the points in favor of the striking iron, steel and tin workers or view them through the other end of the editorial telescope.

Gratitude.

The following dialogue took place at a mine where a strike was in progress. An ex-union veteran was a picket for the strikers, and when a colored scab came along the old soldier said to him: "Do you see that scar?" "Yes," replied the scab. "Well," said the picket, "I got that scar fighting to free you, and here you are trying to enslave me." "Goto h—ll," said the scab.

The Neutral Man.

Casper Orebaugh, in the *Galveston Journal*, thus scores the "neutral" man:

"He that is not with us is against us," should be inscribed upon the banners of organized labor, and should be displayed as a warning to our non-union friends who say "I don't belong to the union, but I have nothing against it," or "the union is all right," etc. For a man to remain neutral is, of course, a personal right, but for a man to remain neutral when he hopes in his heart that the union of his co-laborers will succeed in obtaining for himself and others an increase in wages, better working hours, or rather some other desirable benefit, is a pretty "poor stick of a man." There is no neutrality for a wage-worker to stand upon; he must be for or against the union representatives of his labor. The simple fact that the union exists, that the object of its existence is to secure benefit to the class of labor it represents, that its platform is broad and its principles praiseworthy, destroys all possibility of any one maintaining a dignified, honorable neutrality while his co-laborers proclaim themselves as union men and wear the badge of their trade union. Therefore every man must be for or against the union, and if any attempt to remain neutral, it is simply hypocrisy; in plain English language, it is riding two horses—the employer and the union.

Every self-respecting wage-worker should be a member of his trade union; neutrality is cowardice. It is standing in the world of labor with arm extended and hand outspread to receive benefits, and, at the same time, keeping a sharp eye out for danger; if the benefits reach the hand they are eagerly received. If danger appears, the extended arm falls to the side, and trembling footsteps are heard in a convenient alley—that is the way neutrality acts.

There is another sort of neutrality; it is that practiced by the backslider; the neutrality which prompts a man to only pay dues to the union when there is something substantial in sight. Backsliders are barnacles, which delay the ship of organized labor from reaching a safe harbor. There are also barnacles inside of the ship—men who pay dues and act as though they were ashamed of themselves, for they never speak of their union or endeavor to secure results. They say they are "for the union," but their daily life is against it. Is it any wonder that true blue union men speak contemptuously sometimes of their fellow-workmen? How can a man who has the moral courage to support his convictions and express them have a very high regard for a co-worker who never has an opinion of his own and declares himself a "neutral" except on pay days?

Pay days the neutrals receive increased wages, secured by the trades union, but conveniently forget the influence that brought the benefit to them. Organized labor is a business proposition, and should be carried out in a business way, by conservative business men, and when employers recognize the right of employees to form trade unions and treat with them with a desire to eliminate strikes and boycotts, there will be no difficulty in avoiding the many labor disturbances that now exist.—*Chronicle.*

THE Forth Worth (Texas) *News* says: Our merchants have begun to insist that clerks must be members of the union and keep their dues paid up. This is the result of customers asking for union cards and refusing to buy goods in stores whenever a clerk is found without a current working card.

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PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1901.

About Laws for Labor, and About
Unionism.

JOHN SWINTON.

IT IS true that we would like to get a few solid laws in the interest of labor. We mean such laws as would meet with the approval of the courts, such ones as would be honestly enforced, such ones as would prove to be of practical advantage. Give us some solid laws, some that legal shysters cannot bore holes in, serviceable judges cannot knock the bottom out of, interested capitalists cannot turn upside down, and newspaper hacks cannot hack to pieces.

We need such laws. They would be very useful at times. They would help along the right thing; they would block the way of the wrong thing; they would promote justice; they would add to the strength of unionism; they would put an end to many grievances and complaints; they would foster the growth of goodwill, and they would be profitable to the community at large.

We believe, too, that the making of such laws is not beyond human power. We think that there are members of the United Brotherhood who could offer suggestions toward the enactment of them, and who could even draw them up, ship-shape, for the use of legislative bodies.

All this is true, beyond a doubt.

And yet, let the reader mark another fact, which ought always to be kept in mind. Here it is:

There is so very much that can be done for the benefit of labor by labor itself, without legislation, or in the face of adverse legislation.

Nearly all the advantages yet gained by the working people have been gained through the unions, through the organization of the trades, through the united action of intelligent bodies of wage-earners.

It is by the unions, not by courts or Legislatures, that an advance of pay has been obtained, from time to time, in many industries. It is by the power of the trade unions, and not by any other agency, that the large employers of labor have often been prevented from cutting the wages of their men. If the mass of workers are able to get such a living as they now get, it is due, in large measure, to their organizations, not to the generosity of the capitalists.

Again, the great movement of the past few years, for the shortening of the hours of labor was begun, and has been carried on by the workingmen's unions, not by Legislatures, courts or Carnegies. Look at the lists of places printed by THE CAR-

PENTER, during the months of recent years, in which the shorter work-day has been gained for this trade, and you will see some of the advantages of independent unionism. It is by the individual unions, working in their own name, under the encouragement of the United Brotherhood, that the gains have been made.

So many of the rights now possessed by working people owe their existence to the power of unionism that it would take hours to tell of them. The right of a man to stand up for his rights, and even to go so far as to strike for them; and the right of a man to protest against his wrongs, and the right of men to organize protective and defensive unions; these are surely among the rights worth gaining and maintaining. They come from unionism; they did not exist before it.

The general record of courts and law-makers, in regard to labor, has been bad and nauseating. Look at the State Legislatures, and mark how many of them have played a foul game when labor was concerned, none of them fouler than the Legislature of New York in recent years. Look at the bench, from bottom to top, and see the hundred judges with their scandalous "injunctions," their sinister orders of arrest, and all their distortions in the interest of capitalism.

But wait awhile!

Labor must look to itself. Nearly all of such advantages as it possesses have been gained in its own name, and by its own strength. They are to be credited to organization and unionism. In nearly all cases, they have been gained without the favor of legislation or law, and often under the opposition of all the forces of power.

But, up to this time, the trade unions have done but a part of the work that awaits them. It is their duty to strive for the establishment of the natural and fundamental rights of man in society, in life, and in labor.

One great thing the unions have discovered by experience. It is that our country's workers, when organized, can do a great deal for themselves without outside help or patronage.

Now, brethren all! strengthen your lines. Steady! forward! No false or faltering step! There is much to win. The Twentieth Century is the time for winning it.

Schwab.

Schwab, of the Steel Trust, has won notoriety as a "labor-crusher."

Now, let any one join the two first letters of Schwab's name to the two last letters of it, and then see what word he has got.

Union Labor Men.

A certain employer, who upon being asked by his men to employ only union men, and having once belonged to a union himself, and sympathizing with the cause, arranged his men in a circle and asked them how many union men they employed. Of course, they answered they did not employ any men at all.

"Oh, yes you do," said the boss, in fact you being the consumers, employ almost all workingmen."

He then proceeded to find out. He took off the hats of every one and failed to find a union label. He examined their shoes and clothing with a like result. He then said:

"Boys, I am sorry to see union labor unpopular amongst men calling them-

selves union men. If you yourselves will not employ organized labor, you can hardly expect me to do it."

John Burns and the Trusts.

My greatest hope for future peace and assertion of labor's rights is in awakening the public to the scourge of such institutions as trusts. They have it in their hands, and if rightly managed the ballot can be made just as effective as the bullet.

Whether the employers be successful or not in the present strike the men's protest has brought America one step nearer to the conviction that the only solution of the difficulty is municipalization of monopolies and nationalization of trusts. Till that is accomplished workers must resist every encroachment on their rights and improve their organizations and get more and more command over the appointment of rulers.

The Slavery of To-Day.

Slavery just as horrible as existed before the war exists in this so-called land of the free to-day in West Virginia. The poor miners are forced to work ten hours a day in the bowels of the earth for a mere pittance. I have seen them when they have come to the surface after their day's work was done. Many of the poor fellows would drop from exhaustion as they stepped out. Forced to drudge all day with two or three biscuits to keep up their strength, they are in worse bondage than were the colored men. They must live in the capitalistic dog kennels owned by the company; they must buy all their necessities of life from the company store and contribute to the support of a company doctor. Every cent they earn finds its way back into the hands of the trust. —Mother Jones.

Worth Reading.

Referring to the recent labor troubles in San Francisco, the *Star* of that city has the following:

In this age it is incomprehensible that men should be found guilty of the folly of believing that they can crush trade unions and the trade union spirit by "paralyzing industry" or by proclaiming "We have nothing to arbitrate, and will run our business in our own way to suit our own selves."

But there are such men—right here in San Francisco, as well as everywhere else, who, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, have undertaken the impossible task of compelling men to think as they do and to act as they wish.

They denounce union men as tyrannous because they refuse to work with non-union men, while at the same time they give notice to restaurants and butchers with union cards that they will not be supplied with meats and other provisions.

They go further, and coerce small dealers by threatening them with ruin if they accede to union demands, and refusing credit to those who supply the strikers with the necessities of life.

If this is not tyranny, what is it?

Imperfect as trade unions may be, they have in the past been the only hope of labor, and, if the trust magnates of the land could but know it, have often stood between them and anarchy.

Without them labor would be at the complete mercy of the most unprincipled of the employers, who by their competition against fair employers bring all labor to the same level. Without trade unions, labor would be helpless, even as a large

city, in the event of a great fire, would, without an organized fire department, be devoured in the flames.

While labor should jealously guard its unions as the bulwark of its liberties—as its only weapon of defense under present unjust conditions—the mercantile community should foster them, for the better paid the laborer is the more he will buy, and, necessarily, the more the merchant will sell. Without trade unions wages would go down below the cost of civilized living and all classes would suffer.

The Mission of the Positive Man.

No man achieves anything worthy until he learns the power of conviction—until he feels that he can accomplish something if he wills it strong enough and long enough.

The world stands aside for the man who has a programme, a mission, a calling to do that which he feels a throbbing compulsion within him to do.

Stoutly affirm your ability to do whatever you undertake. Every affirmation strengthens your position.

One of the best strengtheners of character and developers of stamina, generally, is to assume the part you wish to play; to stoutly assert the possession of whatever you lack. If you are deficient in courage, staying-power, pluck, or determination, learn to assert vigorously these qualities as your own by a divine right. Be thoroughly convinced that they belong to you—that you should possess them, and that you do. Then you will strengthen your success-position wonderfully.

Grant had this positive quality—a firm conviction that he could accomplish whatever he undertook. There was nothing negative in him. He did not stop, in the midst of a great crisis, to consider if failure were possible; he did not doubt, but constantly affirmed, and was always on the positive side.

It is the positive Lincolns, Washingtons and Grants who achieve results. The positive man is wanted everywhere—the man with the plus qualities of leadership. He is fearless—courageous; his conviction is born of the consciousness of strength.

Never allow yourself to admit that you are inferior to the emergency confronting you, for this is to invite defeat. Stoutly affirm that you can do the thing. The moment you harbor a doubt of your ability, that moment you capitulate to the enemy.

Every time you acknowledge weakness, deficiency, or lack of ability, or harbor doubt, you weaken your self-confidence, and that is to weaken the very foundation, the very possibility of your success.

A young man might as well expect to get over the Alps by sitting down, declaring that the undertaking is too great for him, that he can never accomplish it, that he is afraid of the avalanches and of getting lost, as to hope to attain greatness in life while he is expressing doubts and fears of his ability to do what he undertakes. The achievement of such a man will never rise higher than his confidence.—Success.

NEARLY 100 union carpenters and laborers went on strike at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 4th, rather that work with non-union bricklayers.

THE National Association of Letter Carriers adjourned at Chatanooga, Tenn., on the 1st. Denver was chosen for the next convention over Minneapolis by a majority of fifty votes.

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the Secretary of the G. E. B.]

As to the "Lower Classes."

AJAX, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE small-bore scribblers of the blackleg newspapers have lately had a good deal to say about the "lower classes." It would seem that the men who do the world's work, the men who have built up our country, who carry on its industries, develop its resources, make it productive, and create its riches, belong to the "lower classes." The men of the strong arm, the skillful hand, the clear eye, and the ingenious mind, are of the "lower classes." The men who build the houses and cities, make and work the machinery, run the mills, construct the useful things, handle the tools, coin the money, print the newspapers, and feed the small-bore scribblers are of the "lower classes."

But is it so, you foul-mouthed scribblers? Why, you wouldn't have a table to write on, or a pair of boots to wear, or a chuck-steak to eat, or a nickle to buy your beer, or a trolley car to ride in, or a pipe to smoke, or a sweat-shop suit of clothes to cover your hide, if it were not for the labor of the men whom you scorn as the "lower classes."

The lowest classes in this world are those rapacious schemers who fatten upon the workers and producers, who use "capital" against them, trick them out of their proper earnings, seek to break up their defensive unions, lay violent hands on their natural rights, cause them to suffer wrong, make their life hard, and keep their families under the harrow.

It is the rapacious capitalists who form the lowest classes, morally and otherwise. Of course, no true American wants to "set class against class" in our country; and yet this is what the lowest classes here spoken of are doing. They are not true Americans; they are upstarts in the United States. A generation ago, no man would have dared to speak of the working people as they now speak of them. We had no "classes" in the democratic Republic that rose out of the Revolution at the call of Thomas Jefferson.

You can see specimens of the lowest classes who live in palaces, ride in coaches, count their millions or billions, and give "dog-banquets" of the kind recently given in the ranks of fashion at Newport. You can see a thousand specimens

of the lowest classes in Wall street. You can see specimens of them sitting in the chairs of subsidized and subservient editors, and offering spoon-victuals to their masters. It is too bad to have to say that you can see specimens of them in lots of pulpits, where they serve the gods that were worshipped when the pyramids were put up.

It is the working millions of our country who are its creative citizens, the best and highest of its inhabitants, the people who have built this Republic, who have made it worth living in, and who are bound to improve its social and moral architecture long before the end of the Twentieth Century.

Meanwhile, it is to be said that in the mud at the bottom of the lowest classes of curmudgeons in America, you can see the small-bore scribblers of the blackleg newspapers who speak scornfully of the stalwart workers by whom they are saved from starvation.

Out with them!

To Control Wages.

An organ of the Trusts, in speaking of one of them, makes the following statement:

"The Trust, with its enlarged scope, will now, it is thought, be able to govern the market and control wages."

There is no doubt whatever that the Trusts will soon "control the wages" of the workmen at all trades if the wage-workers submit to their control.

The first movement of the Trusts is to break up the unions of the trades, thus preventing their "hired hands" from taking concerted action in any case. If the unions were broken up, the Trusts would be able to do as they pleased about controlling wages. It is true that the Trusts might have gay times for awhile, and their leaders could go out yachting and stay out as long as the champagne lasted.

Those members of the carpenter trade who feel that no Trust can ever control their trade, or their wages, had better ask the Trusts to tell about their doings last year, and the present year. Ask them, at the same time, what they think of workingmen's unions, and how they would go about the business of fixing the wages of carpenters.

But if the Trusts swagger too much, they will have rough times by-and-bye, sure and certain.

The Wonderful "Magnates."

J. S., OF NEW YORK.

WE often hear of the "magnates" nowadays. The newspapers tell us all about them.

New York seems to be the great place for magnates, though there are lots of them also in Chicago, Pittsburg, Boston and other cities, not to mention Philadelphia.

Wall street is the favorite stamping ground for the magnates, and the biggest of them kick their heels there. The awful Morgan is the boss of the magnates. Rockefeller, the high flier, is a magnate. The unparalleled Schwab, Swab, or Squab has recently become a magnate. The younger Gould, now nearly fifty years old, the son of his father, is a magnate. Of course, Carnegie is a magnate. So is Yerkes. So is Vanderbilt. So is John W. Mackay. So is Mark Hanna. Four or five of the slaughter house terrorists and wheat-pit riggers of Chicago are magnates. Cincinnati has several magnates; so has New Orleans; so has San Francisco; so

has Philadelphia; but we must cut the story short by saying that magnates are as thick as hops. It would be possible to raise three regiments of horse-marines from among the magnates of the United States.

A magnate is an individual who owns or controls a prodigious pile of money, and who uses it, not especially for the advantage of other people, nor for the enrichment of the ordinary run of his fellow-citizens.

There are not very many magnates among the readers of THE CARPENTER, though it is only fifty cents a year, yet we take the liberty to make a suggestion to such of them as may have half a dollar to spare.

It is a melancholy fact that there is no titled aristocracy in this big country. We have no dukes, lords, barons, knights or three-tailed bashaws. Everybody, who is anybody, is an "Esq.," but that don't count for much, while even a man who wears the word "Hon." before his name, is apt to lose it any day. It is no particular distinction to be an "Esq." or a "Hon." in these times, for the words have become flat and commonplace.

Now, even a carpenter may make the suggestion that our magnates set up a new order of a marked kind. "The order of Magnates," the membership to be confined to parties who possess such a pile as may entitle them to a place in the Order. In speaking to a member, we would address him not as "Your Lordship" in the English way, but perhaps as "Your Magnateship;" or, "Your Magnetism;" and in sending him a letter, we could write on the envelope, for example, "Maz. Peter Pumpnickel," or "Peter Pumpnickel, O. of Mags.," or something of the kind that would distinguish him from the common rack. Why should not a magnate be known by his title, and get the benefit of it? Why should not ordinary lubbers take off their hats when they see one, and then stand at "Attention?"

It may be further suggested that, as we have now several regiments of Magnates, they should have the right to wear a uniform, possibly a magnetic uniform, consisting of a blue coat, yellow leggings, a red waistcoat, a pair of high boots, a crest on the hat, and something in the heraldic line over the fifth rib.

If we are to have an ever-increasing Order of Magnates, let them rig up, so that we may know them at sight.

As it is now, a mere hod-carrier may run up against a magnate of the highest rank without ever knowing who it is that he runs up against.

This will never do in hot weather.

A Scab's a Scab, for a' That!

There is a great deal of rot printed about the "poor fellows that are driven to scabbing." We are told that they have families to support and that men must not be censured for earning bread for their hungry children under any circumstances. We heartily endorse this sentiment, but we fail to see its application as an excuse for scabbing, for taking the places of other men with children to feed.

Not long since a newspaper at the scene of a street-car strike published a pathetic story of a man "forced to scab" and the reason he gave for it. His little girl was dead—died of starvation—and he hadn't even money to buy a coffin. So he proposed to go to work if he got killed for it, etc., etc. This is very moving, indeed, to those who do not look thoughtfully at the story, and doubtless it convinced many a reader that this violator of union ethics was doing his duty like a

man. Such readers do not consider the matter far enough to see that the able-bodied father who would permit his child to starve to death, for starvation is not an instantaneous process, while he stood helplessly about, could not be a man to begin with. In the first place, the strikers would not permit such suffering if they knew it. In the next place, there were other kinds of work to be had than running a street car. In the third count, if there was no work, there were the public authorities to appeal to for the prevention of starvation. If for any mysterious reason that did not succeed, there was the alternative of begging. If begging failed there was a chance to steal, and we assert deliberately that that father could not discharge his obligation to his child until he had lost his liberty and gone to jail in an effort to supply food. Cardinal Manning's declaration that the workingman should steal rather than starve is good sense as well as good morals.

But the truth is that no such case as the sentimental paper in question presents ever really occurred. Some fellow concluded to get a position he coveted and used the death of his child for an excuse to soften the contempt he instinctively knew must be called out by his infamy. He wanted to "stand in" with the manager and "fix himself" for all time. He committed an act of treason to his class—his fellow-workers—and there can be no excuse for that.

Such fellows are not driven to anything. They scab for the same reason that a snake bites and a hyena skulks, and some rich people steal when they don't need to. They are not thieves, you know—merely kleptomaniacs. So, these scabs are not scabs at all—just angels without wings, plumping down from heaven in the nick of time for the employer.—Union Labor News.

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"The Mills of the Gods."

The death of Samuel Strong, a millionaire mine owner at Victor, Colo., recalls a most diabolical and successful plot against workingmen. The capitalist press is fond of proclaiming the alleged lawlessness and brutality of unionism and usually points to the court records of convictions to support its charges. How worthless these are may be seen in the celebrated Strong case, a drama in which justice was slow, but at last disposed of the "heavy villain" in the most natural and appropriate manner.

Those familiar with Colorado labor history remember the turbulent days of the Blue Hill strike, in 1894, when the Miners' Union succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day they are now enjoying. The entire Cripple Creek district was affected, but Bull Hill was the stronghold. On this promontory the miners armed themselves and refused to permit the scabs to enter the village of Altman. The mine owners raised a private army of several hundred men and marched against the hill. The military operations covered a period of several weeks, but finally resulted in complete failure and the granting of all the union demands.

But as soon as the trouble was over the millionaires proceeded to satisfy their thirst for revenge. The strike leaders were arrested and taken to Colorado Springs, a city containing more aristocrats than any other of its size in the United States. Here the courts were of the sort that labor haters approve. The millionaires had complete control of the judicial machine from the police and jailers to the highest court. The union leaders, arrested at Altman, were placed in heavy chains and subjected to gross indignities and heartless cruelty in transportation. Arrived at Colorado Springs they were thrown into the county jail and treated as nearly as possible like beasts by the official lackeys of the mine owners. Placed upon trial they were speedily convicted of such crimes as the wrathful proprietors charged against them.

Conspicuous among the accused was Robert Lyons. His real offense consisted of being one of the staunchest strikers and a most popular and efficient member of the union. His alleged offense was the blowing up of the Strong mine. Neither his protestations of ignorance nor the great bulk of testimony in his favor availed. He was convicted, with two companions, and sent to the penitentiary for a term of six years.

The Miners' Union promptly set to work to secure the release of their imprisoned members. The ablest legal talent of the State was employed, and all the unions of Colorado lent their influence. One of the prisoners was released after a long delay. Finally, after patient work, the man with the next lightest sentence, was pardoned. But there was great difficulty in reaching Lyons. The watchful plutocrats were alert, and their press was read to again stir up the public wrath against the "unanimously convicted mine blower." But his faithful friends never faltered in their efforts, and at last, with his unjust sentence more than half served innocent "Bob" Lyons was returned to his home.

All this time the unspeakable villain who actually blew up the mine was at liberty and enjoying life. He was one of "our best people," and belonged to the millionaire's set. He was one of those who denounced Robert Lyons as a very dangerous man, and congratulated the community that the union leader was safely locked up. The real culprit was the last man to be suspected. In short, he was Samuel Strong, the owner of the damaged mine.

"The mill of the gods grinds slow, but it grinds to powder," and Sam Strong lived to learn that fact. In recent litigation, begun with no thought of the martyrdom of Robert Lyons—in a legal fight between millionaires—unexpected facts were developed that completely vindicated the labor man and led to the prosecution of Millionaire Strong. It appears that he had leased his mine for a certain sum and then discovered that it was immensely more valuable than he supposed. In order to discourage the lessees and delay the work of development for a long period, until he was again in possession, he blew up the mine himself. This act of rascality might be overlooked in the average millionaire as merely a piece of "shrewd business foresight," but his part in sending an innocent man to the penitentiary for it must have put him in "bad standing," even with his associates.

Since then Millionaire and Mine Blower Strong has wound up his career "with his boots on"—if we may be permitted to use the expressive language of the country he lived in. In an altercation he drew a "gun," but drew it too late to carry out his intention. He died a violent death in a common brawl among his companions, and the mill had finished its grist.

How many of the papers that defamed innocent Bob Lyons and helped convict him will apologize? Not one. Other innocent men have suffered and more will follow. The Lyons-Strong case will not prevent the most violent and unreasonable denunciation of union men whose fate may place them in the position of leaders of strikes in the future. They will be falsely accused of crimes committed by others, convicted by public clamor and imprisoned to please the millionaire masters, who doubtless feel today that even though Lyons was innocent, his punishment was a good thing on general principles and will act as a discouraging circumstance in the onward march of the unions. There is abundant evidence at San Francisco, and elsewhere, that the powerful few care nothing for the suffering many. But there is one thing they may remember with profit: "The mill of the gods grinds slow, but it grinds to powder."—*Los Angeles Labor News.*

Paying Interest on Their Own Donations.

When the people voted subsidies to build railroads, the sum they gave was counted as capital invested and they have been paying an interest on the money they gave. And they will always have to pay an interest on it until the public owns and operates the roads. Think of people paying an interest on their own donations.

Strikes and Surplus Labor.

The only obstacle to the success of strikes is that there always are, and always must be, under our present system of landlordism, at least ten men, sometimes twenty, for every nine jobs. What we need is such an increase of opportunities that jobs will be more numerous than men. That will mean universal prosperity, in which all men will share justly, instead of partial prosperity with increased profits for some, but with increased living expenses for millions who are denied increased wages or shortened hours. The present strikes will turn attention to this practical and just way of securing social tranquility and progress. With natural opportunities monopolized as at present, strikes, whether successful or unsuccessful, will be found to be a labor of Sis-

phus, in which the stone is no sooner rolled to the top of the hill than it tumbles to the bottom, and the arduous task has to be endlessly repeated.—*San Francisco Star.*

The Two Future Political Parties.

"Under what disguise, called by whatever names, inheriting or seizing whatever partisan organizations, the alignment of the two great political divisions of American voters who will sooner or later struggle against each other for the possession of the government will inevitably be upon the following basis: The party of the contented will be ranged under one banner, and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and that alignment will steadily develop increasing sharpness of division, until the party of the discontented, being the majority, has obtained the control of the government, to which, under our system, they are entitled, and then they will be sure to remodel the present system for the distribution of wealth, unless we have previously done so, upon bases wiser and more equitable than those now existing. The one party will be, under whatever name, the party of capital, and the other party will be, under whatever name, the party of labor."—*Wayne McVeigh.*

Union Towns the Best.

Nothing hurts a town so much as the reputation of being a "cheap" town. Give it out that your city is a "cheap" city, and you have given it the worst black eye you could possibly give it.

This is especially true in reference to labor.

Wherever labor is cheap the place is sure to be dead, and wherever non-unionism prevails labor is always at the lowest ebb; there is no better criterion of the business and enterprise of a place than the prices its working people get for their labor.

A town where the working people are well paid is sure to be a prosperous place, and a town where labor is at starvation wages is sure to be poor in every respect—a veritable "Town of No-good."

In union towns labor is always better paid than in non-union or "scab" towns. It is money in the pockets of even the capitalists that the place where they do business should be a union town, not only for the reason above given, but for the additional reason that where labor is well paid the laborers (who are really the bulk of the consumers) have more money to spend with merchants than they do where they only get just enough to keep soul and body together.

The business man who objects to unionized labor is blind to his own interests and does not know what is good for him.—*The Unionist.*

Union vs. Scab Labor.

"The difference between union and scab labor," says Samuel Gompers, is: "The non-union man bargains for his work at the factory door, and the needs of the poorest and meanest among the number is the basis of the pay for the entire force. The union man bargains for his wage in the office of his employer, and the average demands, average hopes and average conception of the rights of his fellow-employees are made the basis on which the work of the entire number is calculated."

You've got no kick coming on anything your union does during your absence.

What Then?

Suppose every labor union in the United States were to disband, throw away their charters, and every man, no matter what his calling, should undertake to work independently of any organization, to hoe his own row, to paddle his own canoe, to go it alone, what would be the result? The man who can't answer that question ought to go to an asylum for idiots and imbeciles. Every workingman in the land would be at the mercy of powerful monopolies, rich corporations that have no souls and heartless employers in the shape of individuals. And what consideration would be shown these men, who had nothing but their own strength to rely on? Why, the consideration that the lion shows the lamb, the consideration that the serpent shows the bird. And yet there are men who work for a living who refuse to join the unions that are the means of preventing them from working for starvation wages or else walking the street in idleness.—*Labor Press.*

Child Labor.

Do you hear the children weeping, O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads against their
mothers',
But that cannot stop their tears.

The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
The young fawns are playing with the shadows,
The young flowers are blowing toward the
west.

But the young, young children, O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly;
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the country of the free.

—*Mrs. Browning.*

Boycotting vs. Blacklisting.

Some employers claim for their own purposes that the blacklist is but the equal of the strike. How wrong this is. When a strike is inaugurated men go in for all they are worth to win, of course, but when a strike is settled, whether they win or lose, the conditions between the employes and employers are as if no trouble had ever happened. A blacklist is a different thing altogether. It makes it impossible for men to get work, at their own trade at any rate, and often those who make up the blacklist are able and do influence employers in other lines against the men. The blacklist is a damnable thing, the work of fiends, and lasts forever.—*Laborite.*

Extravagance of the Poor.

A bandit used to rob the peasantry so that when they began to starve they appealed to him for charity.

Said the bandit: "I will give you nothing; you are poor because you are thriftless; my Associated Charities inform me that you waste even the bones of your meat."

"If you were industrious and honest," said he (as he lifted a sheep) "the country would be richer and I could make more. You waste your goods, so that there is nothing, and then we all suffer hard times."

"But, sir," replied the peasants, "you yourself throw away even the legs, and eat nothing but the tenderloins."

"I can afford it," said the bandit, "because I do not have to work for my living; you lower classes would better pray to heaven for prosperity, instead of troubling me with your preposterous discontent."—*Bolton Hall.*

Just Suppose.

At Tampa, Fla., there has been a strike of cigarmakers. Tampa is a small town. Five thousand men belong to the union which has gone on strike.

Certain leading citizens opposed to the strike disapproved of the entire movement.

They did not want to waste time on legal forms.

We quote from the New York Sun:

"Thirteen leaders of La Resistencia, the striking union of cigarmakers, have been abducted by a committee of citizens and deported on a schooner."

Five thousand men decided not to work under certain conditions, and had their leaders.

A few citizens were annoyed by this course.

They kidnapped the thirteen strike leaders and took them away, nobody knows where, leaving the strike without leadership.

This particular event does not distress us in itself. The five thousand strikers will soon find among themselves leaders as good as those kidnapped, and it is probable that they will ultimately find some of the kidnappers and treat them as kidnappers should be treated.

But just try to suppose this situation:

There are a hundred thousand men on strike.

Suppose that they should kidnap thirteen of the principal men in the steel trust, put them on a boat, and carry them off.

Of course, you could not suppose such a thing, and neither can we. The average striker is law-abiding, he is not a villain, he is not a kidnapper, he is incapable of following the example set him by the purse-proud, who think that money puts them above the law.

But if such a thing did happen, can you imagine the result? Would not the United States Government, the State government, the city government be called upon immediately—and would not they all respond with hysterical enthusiasm?

Would it not be immediately decided that all the kidnappers must be hanged, that every editor who ever encouraged a striker ought to be strung up by the neck like a Chicago Anarchist?

Would not the Standard Dictionary and the Century Dictionary and all the encyclopedias go bankrupt in the effort to supply words and sentences to describe the horrible kidnapping?

What is the difference in the eyes of the law between a director of the steel trust and one of those strike leaders at Tampa, Florida?

And why is it that no National, no State, no city government is in the least excited by the abduction of those strike leaders? We will tell you why.

It is because there is in this country no such thing as equality.

It is because the pretense that men are equal in the eyes of the law is the cheapest kind of a sham.

It is because the Government of the United States is a financial oligarchy, a popular government in pretense.

A country in which thirteen men who work for a living can be abducted without creating the slightest sensation, and in which private policemen and police officers wait on the beck and call of a terrified Wall street plutocrat, needs a severe shake-up, and this country is going to get that kind of a shake-up.—*Ex.*

INJUNCTIONITIS is the latest and most fatal disease gnawing at the vitals of our American civilization. Dr. Unionism's prescription is written on ballots, and if taken regularly and consistently will prove to be a sure remedy.

The Disinherited.

A boy is born in the country. Laboring always with his father, his grandfather, his mother, he sees each year the finest crops from the field he and his father have plowed, harrowed and sowed—the fields that his mother and sister have mowed and reaped, binding the corn into sheaves which he himself has helped to stack—he sees only that his father carries the best of these crops, not to his own house, but to the squire's barn beyond the manor gardens. As they pass the manor house with the creaking cart he and his father has piled up, the boy sees on the veranda a richly-dressed lady seated at a table spread with a silver kettle, fine china, cakes and sweets; on the other side of the carriage drive he sees the squire's two sons in shining shoes and embroidered shirts playing ball on the smooth lawn.

The ball is knocked over the cart.

"Pick it up, boy," cries one of the young gentlemen.

"Pick it up, Johnny," shouts the father to his son, taking off his cap and walking by the side of the cart holding the reins.

"What does it mean?" thinks the boy. "I am tired with work, while they are playing; yet I must fetch the ball for them."

But he fetches the ball, and the young gentleman takes it from the coarse, sun-burnt peasant boy's hand with fine, white fingers and returns to the game without noticing him.

The boy's father has gone on with the cart. The boy runs along the road to catch them, kicking up the dust with his clumsy, worn-out boots, and together they reach the barn crowded with carts and sheaves. The bustling overseer, his canvas jacket wet with sweat at the back, and a stick in his hand, greets the boy's father with an oath for driving up to the wrong place. The father apologizes, turns back wearily, lugging at the reins of the exhausted horse, and stops at the further side.

The boy approaches his father and asks: "Father, why do we bring our corn to him? Haven't we grown it?"

"Because the land is theirs," answered the father, angrily.

"Who gave them the land then?"

"Go and ask the overseer there. He will explain it to you. Do you see his stick?"

"But what will they do with this corn?"

"Thrash it and grind it and then sell it."

"And what will they do with the money?"

"They will buy those cakes with it that you saw on the table when we passed."

The boy became quiet and thoughtful. But he has little time for thought. The men shout to his father to bring his cart nearer. He pulls the horse up to the stacks, climbs to the top of his load, unties the rope, and wearily hands the sheaves up one by one, straining his hernia with each effort, while the boy holds the old mare which he has driven for the last two years, brushing away the flies as his father tells him, and wondering, for he cannot understand, why the land does not belong to those who work it, but to those young gentlemen who play about in fancy shirts and drink tea and eat cakes.

The boy thinks about this continually when walking, when going to sleep, when attending the horses, but finds no answer. Everyone says it is as it should be—and lives accordingly.

So he grows up. He marries. Children are born to him, and they ask the same question, and also wonder; and he answers them as his father answered him.

And they, too, living in poverty and subjection for idle strangers.

So he lives, and so lives those around him.

Wherever he goes it is the same; and accordingly to the stories of the passing pilgrims, it is the same everywhere. Everywhere laborers overwork themselves for idle, rich landlords. Suffer from rupture, asthma, consumption; drink in despair, and die before their time. Women overstrain themselves, cooking, washing, mending, tending the cattle; wither and grow prematurely old from overpowering and incessant labor. And everywhere those for whom they work indulge in horses and carriages and pet dogs, conservatories and games, from one year to another; each day from morning till evening, dressing as if for a holiday, playing, eating and drinking, as not one of those who work for them could do, even on a holiday.—*Leo Tolstoi.*

The Pinkerton Thug.

To decent humanity tho' a disgrace,
The cell of a jail my appropriate place,
With Judas Iscariot's brand on my face,
Indelibly stamped on my mug;
Yet I am a power that all must respect,
Nor to my vile presence presume to object,
For the grinders of labor I'm paid to protect,
For I am a Pinkerton thug.

From the offal and dregs of the cities I come,
The product of garbage, the scrapings and scum—
The veriest kind of a white-livered bum,
A dandy to empty a jug;
If down-trodden labor should dare to demand
A right to fair play in monopoly's land,
Ah, then is the time you'll find me on hand,
For I am a Pinkerton thug.

They call upon me and my Winchester when
Their ill-treated victims, arising like men,
Refuse to be driven like beasts to a den,
To covet a sneer or a shrug,
The cowardly tyrants in me put their trust,
With the aid of State troops to make bite the dust,
The impudent dogs who won't starve on a crust,
For I am a Pinkerton thug.

They call upon me and my Winchester gun
To uphold law and order. Now isn't that fun?
And whether a Yankee, a Pole, or a Hun,
The striker with bullets I plug.
What about miners' or coke workers' lives,
Evicted their children and outraged their wives,
For upon all such horrors my industry thrives,
For I am a Pinkerton thug.
—*Felix McLannahan.*

The Power of Labor.

The following letter from a workingman was printed recently in the San Francisco Star.

"I believe that organized labor, when thoroughly organized and united on a just demand, wielding the strike and the boycott, can carry the day. Witness the numerous concessions to, and settlements with, organized labor within the past year. At last workmen are beginning to learn the importance of making an injury to one craft the common cause of offence to all. The employers think to stand off this organization by combining among themselves. But their combination is of no account if the labor supply is cut off. Hence the efforts—more or less successful—of labor leaders to corral the supply.

"The contest between capital and labor has often been narrowed down to the issue in the fight between the devil and Fin McCoul, in the Irish mythology. 'A hungry belly will drive you back to work,' says capital, with the devil. 'The toughest hide holds longest,' says labor, with Fin McCoul. And labor has the toughest hide, as had the great Fin. It is a great mistake to suppose that the ordinary run of workingmen yearn for work, unless they have big families. They hear the order to knock off work without reluctance. There is a vagabond

streak in all of us which fits in with vacation time exactly.

"We are doing an immense business on bank credits, or wind. The leading industries have been consolidated and over-capitalized to the tune of billions. Their stock is floated in the market, and labor is expected to earn the dividends. When the dividends stop coming, it will be—save himself who can, the devil take the hindmost. When two or three thousand men walk out of one trust, in a determined strike, at one time, the unloading will begin and the market will break. Here you have a billion dollar guarantee that organized labor in that trust can have about any terms it chooses to demand.

"There is no end to the advantages which thoroughly organized labor may now win in the matter of hours of labor and wages. It does not yet know its own strength. If it did, it might grow tyrannical, and become, in a larger way, as powerful as the London guilds. Capital perishes and is consumed twice in every three decades. Labor is indestructible. Guarantee me five cents of the daily wages of every workingman in the United States, and I can break every trust and every bank, in time, and scatter the proceeds among the people.

"With the politicians bidding so desperately for the wage-workers' votes, and the capitalist so dependent on their daily labor, I am amazed at the moderation of their demands. How long would they, and the other producers of wealth in these United States, have to support the vast army of non-producers, if they made a conjoint effort to stop it? How long would they go on working for less than one-fifth of the product of their labor? Would they stop at the miserable formula, 'a fair day's wage for a fair day's work,' and leave the plutocrats to say what is fair?"

A Hard Job.

Carpenter—Well, boy, have you ground all the tools, as I told you, while I've been out?

Boy (newly apprenticed)—Yes, master, all but this 'ere 'andsaw. An I can't quite get the gaps out of it!—*Punch.*

HENRY CLEWS says that the strike against the steel trust is the boldest challenge with which labor has ever confronted capital.

Oh, poverty, 'tis a weary thing,
'Tis full of grief and pain;
It boweth down the heart of man
As with an iron chain.
It maketh even a little child
With heavy sighs complain.

IMPORTANT!

TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF ALL
LOCAL UNIONS.

Officers and members of Local Unions having business with the General Office, should send all communications to Frank Duffy, who has been temporarily appointed General Secretary-Treasurer.

In order to avoid mistakes and unnecessary delays in the transaction of the business of this organization, all money orders, checks and express orders should be made payable to him and addressed to Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM D. HUBER,
General President.

MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.
During the month ending September 30, 1901.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$102 60	148—\$25 20	291—\$24 20	436—\$15 10				
2—79 40	149—8 20	292—10 20	437—2 80				
3—43 90	150—23 40	293—3 40	438—25 60				
4—74 00	151—19 20	294—9 60	439—5 50				
5—56 20	152—7 60	295—26 00	440—58 60				
6—21 20	153—17 40	296—4 60	441—42 40				
7—204 80	154—24 40	297—26 00	442—5 45				
8—140 00	155—3 60	298—19 60	443—50 50				
9—64 80	156—4 85	299—32 20	444—36 00				
10—173 20	157—11 80	300—6 80	445—5 00				
11—72 00	158—26 90	301—18 75	446—5 40				
12—64 20	159—5 00	302—43 80	447—18 60				
13—37 70	160—13 00	303—3 16	448—5 20				
14—10 40	161—5 80	304—95 00	449—32 40				
15—18 25	162—13 20	305—6 00	450—12 00				
16—64 80	163—14 60	306—200 10	451—52 65				
17—3 90	164—56 45	307—8 42	452—12 00				
18—7 60	165—19 60	308—14 40	453—4 40				
19—96 20	166—55 00	309—6 40	454—8 40				
20—25 00	167—4 80	310—13 20	455—51 80				
21—24 80	168—22 40	311—11 40	456—5 60				
22—47 75	169—10 60	312—27 00	457—24 60				
23—26 00	170—4 30	313—12 80	458—8 40				
24—14 40	171—20 00	314—24 40	459—4 00				
25—45 00	172—12 60	315—9 50	460—4 40				
26—26 40	173—10 40	316—5 20	461—10 20				
27—24 20	174—41 20	317—13 10	462—37 60				
28—88 20	175—23 40	318—63 20	463—20 60				
29—6 80	176—96 80	319—2 40	464—10 00				
30—32 80	177—4 80	320—5 40	465—25 65				
31—156 40	178—53 00	321—25 80	466—12 55				
32—19 50	179—32 60	322—11 00	467—54 40				
33—9 60	180—5 60	323—26 40	468—33 70				
34—174 00	181—19 20	324—9 20	469—26 60				
35—25 00	182—12 40	325—3 20	470—4 60				
36—8 80	183—55 20	326—11 80	471—13 80				
37—9 70	184—56 40	327—11 50	472—62 20				
38—6 20	185—31 90	328—16 40	473—9 90				
39—23 60	186—5 65	329—16 40	474—60 00				
40—23 80	187—26 60	330—11 40	475—4 80				
41—12 80	188—11 00	331—4 20	476—4 80				
42—33 20	189—10 80	332—16 60	477—17 20				
43—12 80	190—50 90	333—44 20	478—11 00				
44—54 20	191—20 00	334—2 60	479—5 80				
45—5 00	192—188 45	335—4 20	480—80 80				
46—29 80	193—45 40	336—3 20	481—28 40				
47—44 60	194—10 85	337—4 80	482—21 20				
48—72 00	195—53 20	338—9 20	483—7 20				
49—43 45	196—19 60	339—5 80	484—21 20				
50—149 60	197—2 60	340—4 10	485—20 20				
51—20 00	198—21 20	341—19 80	486—42 00				
52—7 75	199—97 80	342—67 80	487—493 20				
53—217 25	200—13 10	343—80 20	488—33 50				
54—17 80	201—6 40	344—12 20	489—22 60				
55—16 00	202—31 60	345—12 00	490—16 20				
56—102 20	203—34 00	346—6 00	491—35 00				
57—35 00	204—121 80	347—55 20	492—84 85				
58—21 80	205—11 80	348—18 20	493—9 80				
59—23 20	206—11 80	349—5 80	494—15 60				
60—9 20	207—7 00	350—5 20	495—14 40				
61—19 30	208—9 40	351—18 20	496—7 85				
62—4 20	209—18 60	352—14 60	497—5 60				
63—29 00	210—3 00	353—54 40	498—3 60				
64—12 20	211—21 00	354—17 80	499—9 80				
65—4 75	212—2 50	355—14 20	500—18 10				
66—48 20	213—4 20	356—34 40	501—509 36 40				
67—112 40	214—11 80	357—22 80	502—510 10 10				
68—24 60	215—5 40	358—15 20	503—511 10 40				
69—65 60	216—53 60	359—11 60	504—512 14 45				
70—56 40	217—25 00	360—15 80	505—513 38 20				
71—28 70	218—11 60	361—5 25	506—514 5 40				
72—60 60	219—16 80	362—3 80	507—515 120 20				
73—8 20	220—11 60	363—7 90	508—516 4 90				
74—10 20	221—26 60	364—3 80	509—517 8 40				
75—53 10	222—17 20	365—4 60	510—518 11 90				
76—10 20	223—21 80	366—12 50	511—519 4 80				
77—126 40	224—19 60	367—22 00	512—520 12 30				
78—39 70	225—1 20	368—8 40	513—521 20 20				
79—9 60	226—8 10	369—9 40	514—522 121 60				
80—46 10	227—5 60	370—4 80	515—523 10 70				
81—13 20	228—12 50	371—17 70	516—524 4 50				
82—47 80	229—14 80	372—12 85	517—525 4 40				
83—8 20	230—20 60	373—7 80	518—526 26 20				
84—8 30	231—20 60	374—7 80	519—527 6 00				
85—47 20	232—43 20	375—11 00	520—528 5 40				
86—27 60	233—29 20	376—12 75	521—529 8 80				
87—56 40	234—36 40	377—12 00	522—530 6 00				
88—13 05	235—4 40	378—26 20	523—531 11 80				
89—10 00	236—15 15	379—14 00	524—532 49 20				
90—2 20	237—22 20	380—17 40	525—533 3 20				
91—19 40	238—22 80	381—19 40	526—534 18 80				
92—53 20	239—24 80	382—58 00	527—535 10 50				
93—61 80	240—8 85	383—15 40	528—536 7 40				
94—7 50	241—12 60	384—10 60	529—537 5 80				
95—62 20	242—11 60	385—14 80	530—538 6 80				
96—16 20	243—9 00	386—34 80	531—539 4 20				
97—7 00	244—14 00	387—8 40	532—541 37 70				
98—54 80	245—8 40	388—3 00	533—543 8 40				
99—69 80	246—20 60	389—22 60	534—544 13 80				
100—47 20	247—13 00	390—18 40	535—545 6 60				
101—110 60	248—87 80	391—11 40	536—546 7 40				
102—4 40	249—20 80	392—8 40	537—547 28 20				
103—52 05	250—9 40	393—12 10	538—548 24 90				
104—70 70	251—47 00	394—5 00	539—549 87 70				
105—21 65	252—4 50	395—6 40	540—552 15 70				
106—35 60	253—26 50	396—21 20	541—553 8 80				
107—46 15	254—11 80	397—13 20	542—554 17 70				
108—6 90	255—20 20	398—6 80	543—555 6 60				
109—21 80	256—53 80	399—4 40	544—556 7 80				
110—28 80	257—14 15	400—55 55	545—557 13 80				
111—9 80	258—9 20	401—10 40	546—558 10 60				
112—20 60	259—9 20	402—2 80	547—559 18 60				
113—114 00	260—21 60	403—50 10	548—561 29 30				
114—15 00	261—21 60	404—17 00	549—562 21 20				
115—21 20	262—29 60	405—3 20	550—563 83 40				
116—33 20	263—24 60	406—39 80	551—564 19 40				
117—11 00	264—38 50	407—2 40	552—565 3 80				
118—170 50	265—110 10	408—8 05	553—566 16 40				
119—22 00	266—23 80	409—8 20	554—567 21 60				
120—55 10	267—19 00	410—68 05	555—568 3 40				
121—29 00	268—4 40	411—19 30	556—570 16 80				
122—88 00	269—80 80	412—12 40	557—571 16 80				
123—27 20	270—13 80	413—11 30	558—572 10 00				
124—21 80	271—6 20	414—62 60	559—573 5 40				
125—102 00	272—133 40	415—42 80	560—574 14 60				
126—2 40	273—50 00	416—58 80	561—575 5 40				
127—16 20	274—4 20	417—430 28 40	562—576 9 00				
128—19 40	275—36 00	418—13 70	563—578 31 90				
129—64 80	276—23 20	419—46 90	564—579 9 40				
130—18 00	277—10 60	420—22 80	565—580 15 00				

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED).

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
581—\$14 40	662—\$3 00	748—\$6 80	834—\$10 20				
582—4 20	663—10 80	749—9 60	835—3 60				
583—8 20	664—11 40	750—20 80	836—21 85				
584—11 20	665—3 00	751—12 60	837—4 00				
585—8 80	666—19 55	752—9 40	838—8 00				
586—11 00	667—32 50	753—23 00	839—9 10				
587—14 70	668—14 40	754—9 00	840—8 00				
588—19 60	669—4 00	755—12 60	841—2 60				
589—12 10	670—4 00	756—6 00	842—18 70				
590—27 80	671—27 40	757—8 20	843—9 60				
591—13 00	672—9 00	758—12 60	844—14 60				
592—5 30	673—19 50	759—35 25	845—10 60				
593—13 65	674—6 20	760—2 60	846—14 80				
594—9 00	675—16 10	761—16 20	847—11 00				
595—9 42	676—5 20	762—18 00	848—34 95				
596—18 00	677—25 00	763—22 00	849—21 24				
597—14 60	678—10 70	764—8 20	850—6 80				
598—1 00	679—4 00	765—13 30	851—12 60				
599—18 65	680—13 85	766—9 60	852—14 20				
600—8 40	681—9 80	767—52 40	853—2 40				
601—11 60	682—23 20	768—50 00	854—6 80				
602—22 40	683—9 20	769—14 40	855—3 80				
603—7 20	684—22 60	770—3 60	856—13 00				
604—15 40	685—17 40	771—5 70	857—4 80				
605—8 65	686—9 60	772—18 40	858—14 00				</

Strikes.

Bishop Henry C. Potter is quoted in a recent interview as follows:

"Strikes, the settlement of strikes," That is taking up the labor question in an acute phase. If we look at the matter broadly it is the prevention of strikes we should aim at; so to order the relations of labor and capital that strike shall be looked on as a barbaric resort, much as we look on the duello."

These words represent the idea of every fair-minded and thinking man in the United States. "It is the prevention of strikes we should aim at." How true are these words. Strikes bring misery to hundreds of families. Strikes, like war, bring hardship, privation and suffering. The great question is, how can they be prevented? It is very sure that no intelligent man brings all kinds of suffering upon himself without being impelled to do so by strong and powerful influences. To be sure there have been some strikes that were ill advised and perhaps unreasonable. But in the majority of cases it is essentially a question of self-preservation that brings on the strike, and why this condition should be brought about by those who control wealth is very unaccountable from an intelligent view. After all money is nothing in itself. Money is only powerful because it can be exchanged for labor. The intelligent man who has money should wish to keep the people whom he employs in the best possible condition, as by so doing he would certainly get better results. Every man who works faithfully should be able to earn enough to properly support himself and family. This means that he should have those things that are essential in life. If conditions of this kind were accorded the working people there would be no strikes. To employers big and little throughout this broad land we quote the Christian doctrine, "Do unto others as you would that they do unto you." If this rule were followed in a true Christian spirit there would be no strikes.

It Cannot Be Forever So.

Is it worth while that you jostle a brother
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other
In blackness of heart? that we war to the
knife?
O, pity us all in our pitiful strife.

Pity us all that we jostle each other!
Pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the
heather,
Pierced to the heart! Words are keener than
steel,
And mightier far for woe or for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey
On over the isthmus down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Are folding the hands to be and abide
Forever and aye in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other,
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain;
Man and man only makes war on his brother,
And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain.
Shamed by the beasts that go down on the
plain.

—Joaquin Miller.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Haskins & Collyer, dealers in paints, oils and glass, have let all their contracts for work on the building near Gibbs street to non-union contractors, on the paltry plea that they get no patronage from organized labor and do not see why they should employ union men. Perhaps a little time and reflection may bring wisdom. It was decided that the number of assessments to indemnify the treasury for disbursements in behalf of the recent laborers' strike should be four, payable on or before January 1 1902.



Notices under this head cost \$2.00 apiece.

LOCAL UNION No. 176, Newport, R. I.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and love, to take to Himself our beloved Brother, JOHN MOWATT.

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of Union 176, one meriting the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased Brother; be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy of same be engrossed and presented to the family, and a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication.

J. J. GALLAGHER,
P. J. KEELEY,
ALEX. THOMPSON. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 489, Atlanta, Ga.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and love, to take to Himself our beloved young Brother, HARRY E. WILLIAMS; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the members of this Union extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy of same be presented to the bereaved parents, and also a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. H. J. MILLER,
W. T. ROBERTS,
S. H. LIVINGSTON. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 541, Washington, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe, to call to that undiscovered land, from whose borne no traveler ever returns, our esteemed Brother, JOHN PIPES, a man of exemplary character and a self-sacrificing member in the cause of unionism; and

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 541 feel the loss of a co-worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That while submitting to the Divine Will, we sincerely regret the death of our friend and Brother. We extend to the bereaved wife and daughter our sincere sympathy in this great affliction; be it further

Resolved, That one page of minutes be devoted to these resolutions as a tribute of respect; that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and also to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and to the local papers for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

JOSEPH S. DAWSON,
JOSEPH M. MCGILL,
GEORGE M. JEWEL. } Committee.

ELL, Tex.—For violating trade rules and working against the interests of Union No. 602, A. Piatt, S. R. L. Gill, John Rauff and George Bruester, were fined \$25.00 and expelled, and C. M. Scott and W. A. Mercer were fined \$10.00 and expelled.

MONROE, La.—For obtaining a membership card under false pretenses, and defrauding a brother member, G. L. Gregg has been expelled from Union No. 868 of this place.

PATENTS

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Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Lebanon, Ill.
Albany, N. Y.	Lenox, Mass.
Allegheny City, Pa.	Lockland, O.
Alta Loma, Tex.	Long Beach, Cal.
Alton, Ill.	Long Branch, N. J.
Anderson, Ind.	Long Island City, N. Y.
Ardmore, Pa.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Ashland, Wis.	Los Gatos, Cal.
Argentine, Kan.	Lowell, Mass.
Atlanta, Ga.	Lynn, Mass.
Auburn, N. Y.	Madison, Ill.
Austin, Tex.	Malden, Mass.
Bakersfield, Cal.	Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Bayonne, N. J.	Marion, Ind.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Maywood, Ill.
Belleville, Ill.	McKeesport, Pa.
Berkeley, Cal.	Memphis, Tenn.
Berwyn, Pa.	Menlo Park, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Bloomington, Ill.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Boston, Mass.	Moline, Ill.
Boulder, Colo.	Mooreland, Ill.
Braddock, Pa.	Montclair, N. J.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Mt. Olive, Ill.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Brookline, Mass.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Muncie, Ind.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Butte, Mont.	Newark, N. J.
Cambridge, Mass.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Camden, N. J.	New Britain, Conn.
Canon City, Col.	New Castle, Pa.
Carnegie, Pa.	New Haven, Conn.
Carondelet, Mo.	New London, Conn.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	New Orleans, La.
Centralia, Ill.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	Newport, R. I.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Newport, Ky.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Newton, Mass.
Coffeen, Ill.	Newtown, N. Y.
College Point, N. Y.	Newton Centre, Mass.
Collinsville, Ill.	New York, N. Y.
Colorado City, Col.	Norwich, Conn.
Columbus, Ohio.	Oakland, Cal.
Council Bluffs, Ia.	Oak Park, Ill.
Covington, Ky.	Odin, Ill.
Corona, N. Y.	Omaha, Neb.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Orange, N. J.
Dallas, Tex.	Ouray, Col.
Danville, Ill.	Palo Alto, Cal.
Davenport, Ia.	Pasadena, Cal.
Denver, Col.	Peoria, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Percy, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dorchester, Mass.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Duluth, Minn.	Plainfield, N. J.
East Boston, Mass.	Portchester, N. Y.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Port Richmond, N. Y.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Portland, O.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Elwood, Ind.	Pueblo, Col.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Quincy, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.	Racine, Wis.
Englewood, Ill.	Randsburg, Cal.
Eureka, Cal.	Riverside, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Rochester, N. Y.
Evansville, Ind.	Rock Island, Ill.
Fall River, Mass.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Florence, Colo.	Sacramento, Cal.
Flushing, N. Y.	Saginaw, Mich.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Salem, Ill.
Fremont, Col.	Salida, Cal.
Fresno, Cal.	Salt Lake, Utah.
Galveston, Tex.	San Antonio, Tex.
Geneva, N. Y.	San Diego, Cal.
Gillette, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Grand Junction, Colo.	San Jose, Cal.
Great Falls, Mont.	San Mateo, Cal.
Greenwich, Conn.	San Rafael, Cal.
Hartford, Conn.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Haughville, Ind.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Hanford, Cal.	Scranton, Pa.
Haverhill, Mass.	Seattle, Wash.
Highland Park, Ill.	Sewickley, Pa.
Highwood, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Hitchcock, Tex.	Shreveport, La.
Hoboken, N. J.	South Chicago, Ill.
Holyoke, Mass.	South Denver, Col.
Homestead, Pa.	South Evanston, Ill.
Houston, Tex.	South Englewood, Ill.
Hubbard City, Tex.	South Omaha, Neb.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Spokane, Wash.
Independence, Col.	Springfield, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Springfield, Mass.
Irvington, N. J.	Staunton, Ill.
Irvington, N. Y.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Jersey City, N. J.	St. Louis, Mo.
Joliet, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Kansas City, Mo.	Stapleton, N. Y.
Kansas City, Kan.	Stockton, Cal.
Kensington, Ill.	Streator, Ill.
Kingson, N. Y.	Swampscott, Mass.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Tacoma, Wash.
La Junta, Col.	Texas City, Tex.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Tiburon, Cal.
Lawrence, Kan.	Toledo, O.
Lawrence, Mass.	Topeka, Kan.
Leavenworth, Kan.	Toronto, Can.

Eight-Hour Cities—Continued.

Terrell, Texas.	Waco, Tex.
Town of Lake, Ill.	Washington, D. C.
Tremont, N. Y.	Watsonville, Cal.
Trenton, N. J.	Waukegan, Ill.
Tucson, Ariz.	Westchester, N. Y.
Union Hill, N. J.	West Hoboken, N. J.
Unionport, N. Y.	West Newton, Mass.
Utica, N. Y.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Vallejo, Cal.	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Van Nest, N. Y.	Worcester, Mass.
Venice, Ill.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Victor, Col.	Yonkers, N. Y.

Total 248 cities.

Directory of Brotherhood Business Agents.

Akron, Ohio, B. F. Ebert, 428 East Buchtel ave.
Alton, Ill., Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C., J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main st.
Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.
Austin, Texas, J. Geggie, 205 West Sixth st.
Beaumont, Texas, J. P. Worley.
Birmingham, Ala., T. L. Medders, 2212 3d ave.
Boston, Mass., J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.
Bridgeport, Conn., N. P. Bissonnette, 728 Ogden
Brooklyn, N. Y., James Thompson, 252 Third ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
Buffalo, N. Y., C. Donald Glass, 44 Kehr st.
" " Adolph Graupner, 1274 E. Genesee street.
Camden, N. J., Ruben Price, 804 S. Fifth st.
Chelsea, Mass., Stephen H. Prowse, 30 Grand View road.
Charleston, S. C., S. McClure, 83 Mary st.
Chicago, Ill., F. Cruise, President; P. F. Duffy, Assistant; C. E. Nelsene, Assistant; Hy. Martin, No. 10; O. Anderson, No. 58; G. Ratcliff, No. 62; T. F. Church, No. 181; J. C. Grantham, No. 199. Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.
Chicago Heights, Ill., W. A. Sexton, Box 803.
Cincinnati, Ohio, D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st.
Cleveland, Ohio, William Schultz, 83 Prospect st.
Covington, Ky., E. Watkins.
Dayton, Ohio, John Weyrich, 110 Best ave.
Detroit, Mich., T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
Elizabeth, N. J., John T. Cosgrove, 76 Park st.
Fort Wayne, Ind., Sam. Carey, 224 Francis st.
Fort Worth, Texas, G. B. Priddy.
Hartford, Conn., Fred C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass., R. E. Bonville, 158 High st., Room 5.
Indianapolis, Ind., H. E. Travis, 144 E. Washington st.
Kansas City, Kan., E. O. Sherwood, 2111 Drip st.
Kansas City, Mo., W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.
Knoxville, Tenn., W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave.
Louisville, Ky., H. S. Huffman, 249 W. Jefferson
Lockport, N. Y., John Smith, 182 South st.
Marion, Ind., Joseph Smellhouse, W. Tenth st.
Memphis, Tenn., J. T. Hall, 846 Porter st.
Milwaukee, Wis., Wm. P. Ashley, 395 Fifth st.
Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7, L. F. Blackfield, 2308 Twelfth ave. South.
Montclair, N. J., S. B. Otteril.
Newark, N. J., J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
New Haven, Conn., Wm. Bailey, 170 Wooster st.
New York (Bronx), C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.
New York, N. Y., W. H. Blatchford, 1544 Second ave.
New York City, West Side, Geo. Slatter, 240 E. 80th st.
New York City, Shops, Adolph Knieger, 253 E. 78th st.
New York City, Stairbuilders, Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., A. F. Allan, 625 Niagara st.
Norfolk, Va., B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.
Northampton, Mass., John T. O'Conner.
Oklahoma, I. T., C. E. Ballard, Box 276.
Oshkosh, Wis., Frank Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Peoria, Ill., C. H. Lefter, 123 S. Adams st.
Philadelphia, Pa., Joseph Holt, 232 N. Twelfth st.
Pittsburgh, Pa., A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st. Allegheny, Pa.
Pontiac, Ill., M. H. Abinet.
Queen's Borough, Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.
Richmond, Va., James H. Pond, 1 East Clay st.
Rochester, N. Y., F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
San Francisco, Cal., J. J. Swanson, 1133 1/2 Mission street.
Schenectady, N. Y., Charles N. Kefafant, 827 Strong st.
Scranton, Pa., E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
St. Louis, Mo., R. Fuelle, 25 S. 11th st.
St. Louis, Mo., Henry Koenig, 2539 University st.
St. Louis, Mo., A. A. McFarland, 604 Market st.
St. Louis, Mo., Alphonse Hartman, 1702 S. 12th st.
St. Paul, Minn., J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin st.
Springfield, Ill., John Dick, 615 Eastman st.
Springfield, Mass., George W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Syracuse, N. Y., John T. O'Brien, 307 Oak st.
Tampa, W. A. B. Kelly, 907 Marion st.
Trenton, N. J., J. L. Pancoast.
Troy, N. Y., J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C., J. T. Barkuam, 609 C st. N.W.
Waterbury, Conn., Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.
Watertown, Conn., J. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine st.
Waterville, Maine, F. A. Stephens, 46 Elm st.
Worcester, Mass., William A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.
Wyoming Valley, D. C., John R. Mullery, Room 15, Weitzankorn Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

„Die Tyrannei der Gewerksvereine.“

Bei jedem Versuche der gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeiter, ihre Lage zu verbessern, wird ihnen seitens der Arbeitgeber und der kapitalistischen Presse der Vorwurf gemacht, daß ihre Taktik tyrannisch und unamerikanisch sei. Und wenn die Arbeiter gar zum letzten Mittel, ihren Forderungen Nachdruck zu geben, zum Ausstände greifen müssen, da kennt oft die Wuth der Ausbeuter keine Grenzen mehr. Es wäre zwecklos mit ihnen hierüber zu argumentiren, d. h. ihnen nachweisen zu wollen, daß ihre Vorwürfe unbegründet, ihre Entrüstung unberechtigt sei. Wir stehen in einem Kampfe zweier Klassen, der arbeitenden und der genießenden — der ausgebeuteten und der ausbeutenden. Je genüßlicher und anspruchsvoller der Arbeiter, je geringer der Lohn, desto größer aber der Profit an einem gegebenen Arbeitsprodukte der dem Arbeitgeber zufällt! Gelingt es aber dem Arbeiter, seinen Lohn heraufzuschrauben oder seine Arbeitsstunden zu vermindern, so bedeutet dies selbstverständlich eine Schmälerung dieses Profites des Unternehmers. Und begreiflicher Weise ist ihm, dem Letzteren, die Vereinerung der Arbeiter eines Berufsbezugs, deren Aufgabe es ja doch ist, durch Erhöhung des Lohnes und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, ihren Mitgliedern ein menschenwürdiges Dasein zu erringen, ein Dorn im Auge.

Aber wenn die Kapitalisten und die ihren Interessen dienenden Richter erklären, daß die Bestrebungen oder die Taktik der Gewerksvereine unamerikanisch seien, so sind solche Behauptungen mindestens absurd! — So sagte kürzlich in Indianapolis Richter Vater bei Verhandlung über die Verlängerung eines Einhaltsbefehles gegen ausstehende Arbeiter: „Die Väter unserer Republik haben den Revolutionskampf geführt, damit die Männer dieses Landes sich ihres Rechtes, in dem Bestreben nach Glück erfreuen und frei in ihrer Arbeit sein sollen! Jeder Mensch hat das ihm von Gott verliehene Recht zur Arbeit unter ihm genehmen Verhältnissen und kein rechtlich denkender Mensch wird ihn in der Ausübung dieses Rechtes hindern wollen.“ — Wir sehen hier, daß nicht nur die Väter der Revolution, sondern auch der Herrgott herhalten müssen, um die gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeiter als Freiheitsfeinde, unrechtlich denkend und was sonst noch zu kempeln. Wo und wenn man immer zu solchen Verbrechen des Freiheitsbegriffes seine Zuflucht nimmt, geschieht dies vornehmlich, um diejenigen Arbeiter zu beschützen, die der Organisation fernstehen und bereit sind, sich irgend welchen Bedingungen der Arbeitgeber zu unterwerfen; tatsächlich aber, um die Arbeiter in ihrer Abhängigkeit zu erhalten.

Es liegt im Interesse der Kapitalisten, daß kein Nicht-Unionmann verhindert werde an seinen Kollegen den Verräther zu spielen. Sie sind wohl darum besorgt, daß die Fröhen ihrer Profitgier keine Störung erleide, daß keine Betriebsunterbrechung stattfindet und möchten daher die Organisation, die solche Störungen verursacht, am liebsten vernichten sehen. Wer könnte also noch so naiv sein anzunehmen, daß der Kapitalist um Rechte und Freiheiten der Arbeiter besorgt wäre?

Zuweilen lassen sich im kapitalistischen Lager vereinzelte Stimmen vernehmen, welche sich unter gewissen Umständen geneigt zeigen die Berechtigung einer Forderung für Lohn-erhöhung oder Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit anzuerkennen. Diese Forderung aber, die den Anstoß an die Union aller Nicht-Unionleute verlangt, wird verdammt, indem sie, wie Richter Vater, hierin eine Zwangs-Maßnahme erblickt der sich kein freisinniger Bürger dieses Landes unterwerfen könne. Diesen gerechter urtheilenden Stimmen einzelner Arbeitgeber gegenüber, aber hauptsächlich den nichtorganisierten oder der Union noch fernstehenden Arbeitern gegenüber, unter denen diejenigen unseres speziellen Gewerkses leider immer noch ebenfalls ein bedeutendes Kontingent bilden, wollen wir es nun versuchen, klar zu stellen, wie es in Wirklichkeit mit Zwang und Freiheitsberaubung in den Gewerksvereinen bestellt ist.

Wer vor 25-30 oder mehr Jahren an der Gewerksbewegung Theil oder Interesse genommen hat, zu einer Zeit, wo die Zahl der organisierten Arbeiter noch unbedeutend, ihre Unions ohnmächtig, wo die meisten Gewerksvereine überhaupt noch nicht organisiert waren, kann sich ein Bild davon machen, welchen Zuständen wir unterworfen wären, wenn das Ideal der Kapitalisten verwirklicht und die Gewerksorganisationen mit Stumpf und Stiel ausgerottet wären.

Hungerlöhne, unbeschränkte Arbeitszeit, Lohn-Vorenthaltung, Stückarbeit, Chikanen und Erniedrigungen aller Art waren zu jener Zeit gewöhnliche Vorkommnisse.

Damals erfreuten sich die Arbeiter der Rechte und Freiheiten, die die Gewerksvereine vernichten wollten: Rechte und Freiheiten, die von allen rechtlich denkenden Arbeitern als so menschenunwürdig betrachtet und empfunden wurden, daß sich nach und nach immer mehr Empörer dagegen fanden, die sich schließlich in Unions vereinigten und den Annahmen der unumschränkt herrschenden Arbeitgeber ein Halt boten.

Ziehen wir nun in Betracht, daß heute, einerseits infolge des ausgebreiteten Maschinenbetriebes, Arbeitstheilung u. s. w. das Angebot der Arbeitskraft ein viel enormeres geworden ist, und daß andererseits infolge der kapitalistischen Konkurrenz an die Leistungsfähigkeit der Arbeiter bedeutend größere Ansprüche gestellt werden und ferner, daß die Arbeit viel unbeständiger ist, ein Umstand, welcher allein schon den Arbeiter geneigt macht, sich mancher Unbill zu unterwerfen, in welcher Lage sich heute die verschiedenen Berufsbezüge befinden würden, und wie es heute mit unserer persönlichen Freiheit beschaffen wäre, wenn wir die Gewerkschaftsorganisation nicht hätten, um ein Wort darein zu reden.

Nebrigens genügt auch heute noch ein Blick in die fast noch unorganisierten südlichen Staaten, um diesem Bilde die geeignete Ausschmückung zu geben.

Es sind die Gewerksvereine, die Zuständen der Sklaverei, wie sie noch im Süden anzutreffen sind, vorgebeugt und ihre Gewerksangehörigen vor dem Herabsinken auf das Niveau chinesischer Kuli's bewahrt haben. Und wohlgerne, es sind nicht nur die Mitglieder, sondern auch die Nicht-Unionmitglieder, welche der Erfolge theilhaftig werden, die durch unausgesetzte mit großen Opfern verknüpfte Kämpfe errungen wurden. Es ist nicht mehr wie recht und billig, daß alle einem Gewerks Angehörigen der Union zugeführt werden, sowie daß wir uns im Nothfalle weigern mit Nicht-Unionleuten zusammen zu arbeiten. Wer Rechte genießt, darf sich auch den Pflichten nicht entziehen, die zur Wahrung und Erhaltung dieser Rechte erforderlich sind.

Ja, bekennen wir es nur offen, die Gewerksvereine üben Zwang aus: — sie zwingen die Arbeiter ihres Berufes höhere Löhne zu erhalten, kürzere Zeit zu arbeiten, sich Arbeit nachweisen zu lassen, Rechtschutz zu genießen, bei Unfällen, Krankheits- und Sterbefällen Unterstützung anzunehmen. Sie zwingen die Arbeiter, sich über die Lage ihres Gewerks und ihre eigenen Interessen zu informieren, sich in der Ausrufung ihrer Gewerks zu üben, sich anständig zu betragen, in einem Worte, ganze Männer und bessere Familienväter zu werden. So sieht es tatsächlich mit dem von Gewerksvereinen ausgeübten Zwange aus, der von unseren Gegnern als himmelschreiendes Unrecht hingestellt wird. Im Vorangehenden haben wir hinreichend demonstriert, warum die Leistungen der Gewerksvereine, die Wohlthaten, die sie ihren Mitgliedern angedeihen lassen, in den Augen Obiger keine Anerkennung finden und wir wollen darauf verzichten. Unsere Gewerksgenossen aber, welche sich diesem Zwange, den wir uns selbst auferlegen, nicht ebenso wie wir, freiwillig unterwerfen wollten, sollten wegen Schädigung ihres eigenen Selbst, wegen Schädigung ihrer Familie und ihrer Gewerks-Interessen, als unzurechnungsfähig erklärt und demgemäß mit ihnen verfahren werden! —

Wollte man sich übrigens darauf verlegen, nachzuweisen, daß nicht die organisierten Arbeiter, sondern die Kapitalisten es sind, welche in der unerbittlichen, tyrannischen Weise bestrebt sind, alle freihändigen Regungen, nicht nur unter Arbeitern, sondern auch unter ihren weniger begünstigten Klassen-Angehörigen im Keime zu ersticken, so könnte man ganze Kapitel darüber schreiben. Sie sind die Tyranen, die schon so manche freihändige Institution dieses Landes für die Arbeiter illusorisch gemacht haben und alle anderen gefährden, so lange sich Letztere nicht aufrufen um ihnen das Handwerk zu legen.

Lassen wir uns durch das Gezeter unserer Gegner und ihre Angriffe auf die Taktik, die sich auch in unserem Gewerks vorzüglich bewährt hat, nicht irre machen, ruhen und rasten wir nicht, bis auch der letzte Mann der Fahne unserer Brüderlichkeit Treue geschworen hat.

No Need of Boasting.

A union man seldom has to boast of the superiority of his work over that of a scab. The work speaks for itself. We have often noticed that when men who are notoriously apathetic to the union want a piece of work done in a particularly intelligent and skillful way, they send for workers carrying a union card.

Financial Secretaries Behindhand in Sending in Their Reports.

Below is a list of Local Unions, whose Financial Secretaries have failed to send in their reports for month ending August 30, 1901. Section 153 (c) of the Constitution imposes a fine of \$2 on these Secretaries by their Locals. Monthly reports should be sent to this office the first meeting night of the following month.

16	319	596
28	335	603
31	341	609
36	348	625
53	351	630
57	354	633
61	357	634
69	368	647
79	373	652
81	379	653
86	386	669
93	388	673
100	392	674
103	397	675
107	405	677
109	409	679
111	418	681
113	430	683
115	432	684
117	434	686
119	435	689
120	439	694
127	442	708
128	443	718
138	449	730
40	452	734
150	456	736
151	461	742
156	466	743
159	469	745
160	470	752
161	471	753
164	472	757
169	478	758
179	480	759
197	481	761
203	483	763
209	494	764
213	498	766
218	524	768
221	533	773
232	536	778
233	538	781
263	540	783
265	542	786
267	543	787
269	545	788
270	549	795
274	553	799
275	559	806
277	560	801
290	565	805
291	569	806
292	572	815
296	582	817
305	584	818
308	595	821
318		

An unsere deutsch-redenden Lokal-Unions und Mitglieder!

Wir sind heute in der Lage, unseren deutsch-redenden Lokal-Unions und Mitgliedern die ihnen gewiß erfreuliche Nachricht zukommen zu lassen, daß wir beginnend mit der November-Ausgabe des „Carpenter“ einen entsprechenden Theil desselben mit Berichten und unsere Interessen berührenden Abhandlungen in deutscher Sprache erscheinen lassen werden. Wir werden damit einem längst geäußerten Wunsche unserer deutsch-redenden Kollegen gerecht. Zu gleicher Zeit hoffen und erwarten wir aber, daß unsere deutsch-redenden Lokal-Unions sofort Vorkehrungen treffen, damit durch Einsendung von Situations-Berichten und dergleichen die der deutschen Sprache gewidmeten Spalten ihren Zweck erfüllen werden.

Frank Duff,
Gen. Sekretär und Schatzmeister.



Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

870. ADAMSVILLE—T. F. Cockrell.
376. ANNISTON—V. B. Algier.
454. BESSEMER—W. M. Doyle.
BIRMINGHAM—Secretary Dist. Council
Robt. E. L. McConnell, Box 55.
75. "—T. L. Medders, Box 55.
722. "—R. L. Connolly.
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452. BROOKSIDE, Wallace Walls.
623. BREWTON—H. M. Godwin.
372. BRIGHTON—G. L. Farley.
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353. "—(Col.) C. J. Meadows, 9 Cherry st.
89. MOBILE—C. G. Hutchinson, 15 N. Jackson st.
92. "—(Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.
422. NORTH BIRMINGHAM—B. Andrus.
615. PRATT CITY—W. M. Wilson.
410. SELMA—(Col.) J. W. Williams, 908 Phillip st.
472. "—S. D. Johnson, 12½ Water st.
666. WYLLAM—S. P. Baker.
882. WOODLAWN—Geo. T. Hamrick.

ARIZONA.

857. TUCSON—Henry DeVry.
86. FORT SMITH—T. C. Gardner.
1622 Boulevard st.
891. HOT SPRINGS—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
539. LITTLE ROCK—H. H. Young, 203 E. 10th st.
690. "—Arthur Granbury,
1210 W. 7th st.
366. MENA—J. F. Woody.
676. PINE BLUFF—H. E. Monk, 703 W. 12th st.
675. "—(Col.) G. W. Broom.

CALIFORNIA.

- ALAMEDA COUNTRY—H. P. Jensen, 450 11th st., Oakland.
194. ALAMEDA—Geo. G. Kneppler, 1515 Sixth st.
743. BAKERSFIELD—G. W. Hillyer,
2208 Chester ave.
701. FRESNO—Robert Barr, Box 677.
815. HAYWARDS—W. T. Allen.
710. LONG BEACH—J. D. Benham.
332. LOS ANGELES—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
426. "—C. H. McGeorge, Box 689.
"—D. C. J. Hughes,
559 Ruth ave.
844. LOS GATOS—J. W. Sheffield.
828. MENLO PARK—Chas. M. Weedon.
36. OAKLAND—Geo. Stewart,
457 11th st. Berkeley
550. "—(Mill) Chas. Wallburg
1625 Le Roy Ave., Berkeley
668. PALO ALTO—F. A. Sullivan.
769. PASADENA—George M. Gignette,
80 Grand ave.
235. RIVERSIDE—Charles Hamilton, 519 9th st.
586. SACRAMENTO—Edw. Rolff, Box 41, J. st.
810. SAN DIEGO—T. C. Hoar, 340 Kearney ave.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary Dist. Council,
J. F. Macdonald, 400 Capp st.
22. "—N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission st.
95. "—(Latin) J. Galanave, 140 Jackson st.
304. "—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
423. "—(Mill) J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
483. "—Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
616. "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom st.
766. "—(Mill) James Irvin, 3578 20th st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
262. "—(Mill) G. W. Congable, Box 33,
Santa Clara.
162. SAN MATEO—L. Huyck.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 194.
839. SANTA CRUZ—L. J. Fargo, 101 Mission st.
751. SANTA ROSA—W. S. Gilbert.
266. STOCKTON—E. L. Huntley, 19 E. Sonora st.
701. TIBURON—Thos. Edwards, Jr.
180. VALLEJO—Wm. M. Boyd, 188 11th st.
771. WATSONVILLE—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA.

498. BRANTFORD, ONT.—C. Wilmot, 25 Edgerton
739. BROCKVILLE, ONT.—E. Parcelow.
645. COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Frank Thrift.
796. FERNIE, B. C.—Alex. McDonald.
529. GREENWOOD, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood,
Box 121.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow
18. HAMILTON, ONT.—W. J. Reid, 25 Nelson st.
249. KINGSTON, ONT.—L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot.
817. MIDLAND, ONT.—James McGaw.
71. MONTON, N. B.—D. M. Kierstead.
134. MONTREAL, QUE.—(Fr.) G. Audet,
204 Rivard st.
524. NELSON, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
713. NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—C. J. Webber.
732. NORTH SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, N. S.—
James McDougall, P. O. Box 158.
674. OTTAWA, ONT.—Robert Stewart,
550 McLeod st.
672. PETERBORO, ONT.—R. F. McGregor,
500 Water st.
618. PHOENIX, B. C.—W. R. Lee.
730. QUEBEC CAN.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal,
184 du Roi, St. Roch
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—Wm. McCreath.
292. SHEBBROOKE, QUE.—Jas. Collins, Box 716.
764. SAULT STE. MARIE—James R. Johnson.
38. ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Jas. Hindson,
Henry st.
108. ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.—W. Barque,
Box 413.
919. ST. JOHN, N. B.—John A. Miller,
176 Douglass ave.
500. STRATFORD, ONT.—Jas. Haddock, Box 254.
27. TORONTO, ONT.—D. D. McNeill,
288 Hamburg ave.
890. VALLEYFIELD, QUE.—Ovila Loisele.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. S. Falconer, Box 231.
553. WATERLOO, ONT.—Peter Jacob,
Berlin, Ont.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—Thos. Ritson,
387 Notre Dame ave.

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—Louis Pade, 2149 Water st.
459. CANON CITY—Seth Shepard, 103 Chestnut st.
417. COLORADO CITY—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 35.
515. COLORADO SPRINGS—D. R. Blood,
17 W. Fountain st.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of Dist. Council,
Wm. Sanderson, Box 301, Victor.
47. CRIPPLE CREEK—D. McBride,
P. O. Box 364.

55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
 475. FLORENCE—J. H. Chaitman.
 244. GRAND JUNCTION—Fred. M. Diehl.
 178. INDEPENDENCE—O. K. Tompkins,
 P. O. Box 163.
 850. LEADVILLE—Joseph Scott,
 1408 Harrison ave.
 681. LOVELAND—E. C. Williamson.
 362. PUEBLO—G. E. Dye, 606 E. 11th st.
 8. 2. SALIDA—C. B. Chapman, Box 152.
 267. TELLURIDE—S. A. Engleman.
 584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
 127. DERRY—Jamer McAllar, 49 Hamilton Ave.
 106. GREENWICH—B. B. Phillips, Cos Cob, Conn.
 Box 88.
 43. HARTFORD—Geo. E. Miskell, 237 Lawrence.
 920. MERIDEN—
 804. NAUGATUCK—H. W. Wells.
 97. NEW BRITAIN—Wm. Morton, 132 Arch st.
 79. NEW HAVEN—Alex. Johnston,
 140 Norton st.

133. NEW LONDON—Forest L. Sherman,
 238 Montauk ave.
 137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 233 Central ave.
 746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
 818. PUTNAM—George Youngs.
 757. SOUTH MANCHESTER—C. H. Brown,
 Bolton Notch, Ct.

210. STAMFORD—J. F. Flynn, 8 W. Broad st.
 214. THOMPSONVILLE—Thomas McCarroll.
 216. TORRINGTON—Fred. Chagnot, 314 High st.
 260. WATERBURY—Wenzel Wolf, 93 E. Farnham.
 825. WILLIMANTIC—Geo. Taft, 32 Bank st.
 583. WINSTED—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE.

626. WILMINGTON—Robert Colgain,
 717 Bennett st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—F. J. Niedomanski,
 358 N. st., S. W.
 884. "—Robert Dows, 1002 C st., S. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
 605. "—A. C. MacNeill, 1028 E. Bay st.
 627. "—W. H. Pabor, 822 Roselle st.
 655. KEY WEST—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
 354. "—(Col.) Joseph Hannibal,
 304 Julia st.
 74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 316 1/2 W. Zaragoza.
 107. "—(Col.) W. A. Watts, 18 S. Tarragona.
 804. ST. AUGUSTINE—H. H. Hood, 153 Blanco st.
 531. ST. PETERSBURG—D. H. West, Box 112.
 420. TAMPA—(Col.) L. W. Borders, 11 India st.
 696. "—W. A. B. Kelly, 907 Marion st.
 819. WEST PALM BEACH—Geo. W. Brown,
 Box 442.
 559. "—(Col.) Eugene Williams.

GEORGIA.

- ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council,
 W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.
 317. "—(Cars) Ed. D. Saye,
 330 Luckie st.
 329. "—J. M. Vaughan, 302 W. North av.
 439. "—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
 285. AUGUSTA—A. T. Lang, Sav. Road & 12th st.
 872. "—David D. Dickson, 453 Marbury st.
 627. BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
 305. "—V. J. Jones, Cor. E. and M. sts.
 684. CEDARTOWN—W. H. Tillery.
 313. COLUMBUS—A. S. T. Jamison, Phoenix, Ala.
 501. DARIEN—R. M. Levine.
 736. GAINESVILLE—C. P. Harris.
 144. MACON—Secretary Dist. Council, W. Lewis.
 326. "—S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
 651. "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Genl Del.
 111. ROME—G. L. Trammell,
 112 Calhoun ave.
 SAVANNAH—Secretary Dist. Council,
 321 Oak st.
 256. "—T. C. Dickson, Box 311.
 318. "—(Col.) George G. Greene,
 2403 Florence st.
 261. VALDOSTA—J. F. Crosby.

IDAHO.

398. LEWISTON—Michael Ketlen.
 220. WALLACE—E. L. Wood.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—Chas. E. Grace, 635 E. 3d st.
 916. AURORA—A. H. Doone.
 741. BEARDSTOWN—J. D. Piehler, Box 167.
 433. BELLEVILLE—Herman Neff, 1011 W. Main.
 63. BLOOMINGTON—S. Cunningham,
 610 S. Clinton st.
 70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th
 Place, Chicago, Ill.
 804. CAIRO—Robt. L. Riley, 2205 Holbrook ave.
 841. CARBONDALE—H. H. Hall.
 737. CARLINSVILLE—Chas. Bellin.
 283. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 N. ave. B.
 588. CARTERSVILLE—Z. C. Welsh, 129 S. Maple st.
 367. CENTRALIA—M. C. Welsh, 408 W. Green.
 41. CHAMPAIGN—Wm. T. Jewell, 408 W. Green.
 518. CHARLESTON—G. M. Cook, 5 1/2 6th st.
 549. CHESTER—H. E. Brinkman.
 CHICAGO—Secretary Dist. Council,
 Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block,
 56 Fifth avenue.
 1. "—W. G. Schardt, 54 5th ave., Room 503.
 10. "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
 13. "—R. O. Behnke, 568 1/2 Ogden ave.
 21. "—(French) P. Hudson, 207 S. Center av.
 54. "—(Boh.) Jno. D'Long.
 58. "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
 181. "—K. G. Torkelson,
 1614 N. Central Park ave.
 242. "—(Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
 416. "—Chas. H. Wagner, 394 Washburn ave.
 Pilsen Sta.
 419. "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 1062 W. 13th st.
 504. "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry ave.
 621. "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen,
 745 W. Division st.
 272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Van P. Miller,
 Stegar, Ill.
 800. CHILLICOTHE—J. H. French.
 204. COFFEEN—W. H. Snyder.
 205. COLLINSVILLE—L. J. Dooner.
 280. DANVILLE—C. L. Hopper, Box 32.
 742. DECATUR—A. M. Dillow, 1648 N. Water st.
 790. DEKOR—William Keith, 1104 W. 6th st.
 510. DUQUOIN—E. E. Burbank.
 169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
 378. EDWARDSVILLE—Frank R. Dietz, Box 311.
 363. ELGIN—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
 62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen
 st., Chicago, Ill.

480. FREEBURG—Henry Schick.
 360. GALESBURG—C. J. Johnson,
 879 Washington ave.
 141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1810 70th Place.
 805. HAVANA—E. E. Everist.

581. HERRIN—Will Burgess.
 461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
 904. JACKSONVILLE—Wm. Robinson,
 Richard st.

174. JOLIET—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
 496. KANKAKEE—J. H. F. Zahl, 160 Merchant av.
 434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Andrew Nelson,
 2523 117th st., Chicago.
 154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, 630 N. Elm st.
 647. LA GRANGE—Geo. Howard.
 250. LAKE FOREST—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
 336. LA SALLE—William Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
 837. LEBANON—Wm. N. Mills.
 568. LINCOLN—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
 505. LITCHFIELD—Emery Small.
 633. MADISON—George Watson, Venice, Ill.
 669. MAKANDA—T. J. Cover.
 508. MARION—R. E. Davis, Box 196.
 789. MARISSA—Samuel Nairn.
 765. MASCOUAT—Edward Hoerd.
 347. MATTOON—J. L. Powell, 817 N. 22d st.
 873. METROPOLIS—B. P. D. Schroder.
 241. MOLINE—J. C. Fullmer, 1505 20th ave.
 80. MORELAND—H. J. Sharpe,
 2449 Ohio st., Chicago.

280. MT. OLIVE—Fred Becker.
 604. MURPHYSBORO—J. F. Slaughter, 607 N. 15th.
 671. NEW BADEN—Julius Hummel.
 582. ODIN—T. D. Stroup.
 566. OAK PARK—Gus. Franks, Woodbine ave.
 661. O'FALLON—W. J. Wittig.
 611. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deelen st.
 618. PANA—W. L. Wright.
 644. PEKIN—Geo. P. Chase, 515 So. 3rd st.
 183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrens ave.
 733. PERCY—W. C. Fisk.
 195. PERU—James F. Newfield.
 738. PONTIAC—L. E. McCombs, 314 S. Plum st.
 139. QUINCY—F. W. Eischer, 1125 Madison st.
 792. ROCKFORD—Richard Ulen, 914 S. 3rd st.
 196. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 906 1/2 1/2 st.
 798. SALEM—Jos. M. Morrow.
 199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham,
 8023 Edwards ave., Chicago.

479. SPARTA—H. L. Cooper.
 16. SPRINGFIELD—John R. Holmes,
 509 S. New st.
 631. SPRING VALLEY—D. F. Dilts.
 156. STAUNTON—A. M. Gockel.
 605. STERLING—A. H. Hess.
 495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske,
 1112 S. Bloomington st.

748. TAYLORVILLE—Terry Rape.
 807. TOLUCA—Peter J. Senninger.
 448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demore, 719 County st.
 903. WINSTANLEY—Raymond Sojo,
 2123 Cleveland avenue.
 418. WITT—John Durston.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—Clarence Noble.
 352. ANDERSON—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
 694. BOONVILLE—C. H. Bohrer.
 431. BRAZIL—E. D. Wilder, 115 S. Franklin st.
 488. CLINTON—C. C. Douglas.
 565. ELKHART—G. A. Sauver, Box 262.
 652. ELWOOD—W. A. Reynolds, P. O. Box 824.
 90. EVANSVILLE—Geo. J. Bissler,
 1308 E. Maryland st.
 232. FT. WAYNE—I. E. Allen, 178 E. Lewis st.
 160. GAS CITY—F. M. Thomas.
 908. GOSHEN—F. F. Schrock, 419 Queen st.
 590. HAMMOND—H. B. Easter.
 213. HARTFORD CITY—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
 INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary Dist. Council,
 H. G. Johnson, 15 S. Pine st.
 60. "—(Ger.) William Hoff,
 408 Sanders st.
 281. "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
 909. JASONVILLE—S. R. Emerson.
 533. JEFFERSONVILLE—Walter Lapary,
 718 Mechanic st.

734. KOKOMO—J. A. Pease, Gen. Del.
 215. LAFAYETTE—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
 487. LINTON—Frank Flowers.
 395. MARION—I. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
 795. MONTEZUMA—Frank Wittenmyer.
 592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
 433. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmon,
 205 W. Spring st.
 117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
 619. PETERSBURG—W. D. Good.
 912. RICHMOND—Harry Tashmeyer.
 896. RUSHVILLE—Wm. Wooling.
 413. SOUTH BEND—W. H. Grow, 523 S. Fellows st.
 706. SULLIVAN—Roy Houpt.
 205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2022 N. 10th.
 658. VINCENT—A. C. Pennington, King's H'tl.
 812. "—John W. Hurst, 804 N. 7th st.
 598. WARASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—J. G. Miller.
 445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

788. ALBIA—H. C. McCormick.
 315. BOONE—M. L. Connett, 815 Arden st.
 534. BURLINGTON—Harry Chambers,
 623 Market st.
 308. CEDAR RAPIDS—M. Carpenter,
 894 4th ave., W.
 597. CENTREVILLE—Elwood Clark.
 772. CLINTON—H. F. Metterhouse, Hotel Grand.
 364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—
 554. DAVENPORT—Ewald Riepe, Davie st., N. W.
 423. DES MOINES—A. H. Weeks, 1216 Laure st.
 284. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 290 7th st.
 678. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
 514. HITEMAN—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
 767. KEOKUK—C. P. Hultman, 1009 Fulton st.
 779. OTTUMWA—H. T. McCarroll.
 821. RED OAK—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
 552. WATERLOO—W. C. Eicheberg,
 cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 847.
 753. ATCHISON—Fred Clark, Ninth Street Hotel.
 123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill, Lock Box 796.
 138. KANSAS CITY—Geo. McMullin,
 836 Muncie Boulevard.
 535. "—Wm. Jones,
 730 Washington st.
 458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
 499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaullay,
 210 N. Fifth st.
 561. PITTSBURG—O. J. Stoker, 102 W. Adams st.
 158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Graton st.
 201. WICHITA—W. E. Youngmeyer,
 1228 S. Santa Fe ave.

KENTUCKY.

725. BOWLING GREEN—W. G. Smith.
 641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
 712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
 785. "—(Ger.) John W. Mautz,
 138 Trevor st.
 851. HENDERSON—J. G. Nordgauer, 7 July st.
 442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Western.
 LOUISVILLE—Secretary District Council,
 Henry Paul, 1230 Ash st.

- LOUISVILLE—
 103. "—M. L. Christian, 625 Fifth st.
 214. "—(Ger.) Mernard Kungler,
 1064 Mary st.
 752. "—(Millwrights), J. C. Wheeler,
 2925 Duncan st.
 811. MAYFIELD—Luther Cartwright.
 688. NEWPORT—George Bergman, 537 E. 2d st.
 809. OWENSBORO—J. W. Clark, 1211 Hall st.
 559. PADUCAH—Walter England.

LOUISIANA.

874. JENNINGS—J. W. Hazen.
 868. MONROE—W. J. Lorraine, Box 553.
 NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
 F. G. Wetter, 2229 Josephine st.
 76. "—F. Duhrkop, 616 Cadiz st.
 551. "—(Col.) J. Burley,
 1526 S. Roberson st.
 739. "—M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch.
 85. SHREVEPORT—W. J. Hirst.

MAINE.

914. AUGUSTA—Chas. R. Smith, 23 Gannett st.
 621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
 439. BAR HARBOR—N. W. Cheney,
 20 Holland ave.
 407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
 517. PORTLAND—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leland st.,
 Woodfords.
 787. SKOWHEGAN—Willis A. Bailey.
 348. WATERVILLE—N. H. Snitter, 8 Abbott st.,
 Boston.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Keenan, 206 Aisquith st.
 44. "—(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder,
 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

305. ADAMS—C. W. Wells, B st.
 889. ALLSTON—Percy Maxner, 16 Summit ave.,
 Brighton, Mass.
 761. ATTLEBORO—Edna C. Allen,
 67 East st., N. Attleboro.
 878. BEVERLY—Albert W. Dodge, 40 Chase st.
 BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council,
 H. M. Taylor, 501 Park st.,
 New Dorchester.
 33. "—D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester ave.,
 Dorchester.
 624. BROCKTON—Samuel T. Lays, 241 N. Ash st.
 438. BROOKLINE—James Keefe, 500 Tremont st.,
 Boston.

441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass. ave.
 443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
 685. CHICOPEE—Edmond Blanchette,
 87 Exchange street
 858. CLINTON—John F. Cain, 78 Willow st.
 892. DEDHAM—Rueben Carleton, Church st.
 386. DORCHESTER—James W. Lent, 23 Harbor
 View st., Dorchester.
 218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
 780. EVERETT—W. A. MacDuff, 17 Franklin st.
 223. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 203 Horton
 778. FITCHBURG—W. H. Howard, Jr.,
 109 Roulstone st.
 360. FRAMINGHAM—Thos. K. Hill,
 87 Exchange street
 570. GARDNER—Joseph E. Corrier, Box 15.
 910. GLOUCESTER—Dan. Favor, 24 Prospect sq.
 782. GREENFIELD—Wm. Lapoint.
 82. HAVERHILL—George A. Frost, Box 401.
 424. HINGHAM—W. D. Foley, Box 113.
 390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, Box 38, South End.
 656. "—W. J. Hillman,
 Merrick Lumber Co.

400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
 802. HYDE PARK—Jas. Faulkner,
 52 Hyde Park ave.
 111. LAWRENCE—T. M. Kelley, 79 Willow st.
 370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
 794. LEOMINSTER—Frank L. Brown,
 15 Harrison st.
 49. LOWELL—J. T. Thomas, 754 Central st.
 688. LYNN—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
 625. MALDEN—Robt. V. Townsend, 8 Hillside pl.
 777. MEDFORD—George F. Hayden.
 760. MELROSE—Calvin Fletcher,
 39 Boardman ave.
 867. MILFORD—Fred O. Bent, 145 W. Spruce st.
 847. NATICK—Nels. J. Swanson, 15 Grant st.
 275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st.,
 Watertown, Mass.
 680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boiesner,
 1241 Centre st.

193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 248 River st.
 351. NORTHAMPTON—J. E. Chabot, 19 Union st.
 784. NORTH EASTON—John Johnson, Box 17.
 896. NORWOOD—Peter D. MacDonald, 162 Lenox
 444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
 762. QUINCY—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
 816. REVERE—Jesse S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
 67. ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 11 A Dana st.
 888. SALEM—Clinton A. Bishop, 90 Essex st.
 629. SOMERVILLE—Z. K. P. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
 861. SOUTHBURGH—Louis N. Langevin,
 14 Hook st.
 96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring.
 177. "—P. J. Collins, 1355 State st.
 862. WAKEFIELD—T. I. Brown, 8 Village st.,
 Reading, Mass.
 540. WALTHAM—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
 823. WESTER—J. W. Nepps, Box 170.
 222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 57 Orange st.
 708. WEST NEWTON—C. W. Lowell, 168 River st.
 848. WEYMOUTH—John A. Ryan,
 East Braintree.

821. WINTHROP—W. B. Simmons, 81 Lincoln st.
 885. WOBURN—Walter Hamilton,
 No. 16 Wyman st.
 WORCESTER—Secretary District Council,
 P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
 23. "—Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer st.
 408. "—(Fr.) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lunelle.
 720. "—(Swedish) Fred Peterson,
 11 Elizabeth st.
 877. "—(Mill) Chas. T. Gates, Jr.,
 32 Coburn ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
 512. ANN ARBOR—Geo. Eberle, 631 2nd st.
 871. BATTLE CREEK—B. U. Parker,
 165 Battle Creek ave.
 116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
 898. BENTON HARBOR—G. W. Ayres.
 797. CHARLEVOIX—Jas. Saunders.
 19. DETROIT—O. H. Mullin, 114 Beach st.
 303. "—A. Haak, 601 St. Antoine st.
 577. ELK RAPIDS—Robert Rex.
 643. FLINT—Miles Williams.
 355. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
 180. HANCOCK—J. M. Kelly.
 151. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
 297. KALAMAZOO—John Moser,
 1705 N. Pitcher st.
 841. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
 173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
 100. MUSKEGON—J. H. Hanson, 362 Southern av.
 609. ONAWAY—Robt. Chappell.
 791. PETOSKY—W. J. Masters, Mitchell st.
 585. PORT HURON—C. E. Seeback,
 2340 Walnut st.

59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
 334. "—Wm. Schwartz, 403 N. Oakley st.
 46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell,
 227 Magazine st.
 226. TRAVERSE CITY—Ed. J. Hammond,
 406 Wadsworth st.
 693. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant,
 306 South Centre street.
 814. WYANDOTTE—Wm. Rouse, 210 Vine st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. 6th st.
 7. MINNEAPOLIS—John Franzen, 3236 Chicago
 (Millwrights) Henry B.
 Backman, 415 W. 20th st.
 87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
 307. WINONA—Robt. Fry, 411 E. King st.

MISSOURI.

721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Felts.
 607. HANNIBAL—H. W. Mangel, 247 Market st.
 311. JOPLIN—W. E. Robbins, 422 Joplin st.
 4. KANSAS CITY—F. A. Crawford,
 218 Harrison st.
 48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
 740. NOVINGER—Andrew Matter.
 110. ST. JOSEPH—E. V. Tucker, 2106 Washington.
 ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
 Henry Blackmore, 104 Market st.
 (Ger.) Charles Thoms,
 2106 Victor st.

45. "—(Ger.) Hy. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton.
 47. "—(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
 73. "—Geo. J. Swank, 4128 Manchester ave.
 257. "—A. W. Ware, 4562 Swan ave.
 578. "—(Stairs) Aug. Stohmann,
 1946 Sidney st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
 345. BILLINGS—J. W. McBroom, Box 181.
 112. BUTTE CITY—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.
 286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
 411. KALISPELL—J. S. Edwards, Box 127.
 816. LATHROP—W. A. Hawley.
 153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
 28. MISSOULA—D. A. Sheldon.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—J. W. Emberson, 2827 U st.
 427. OMAHA—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth st.
 279. S. OMAHA—S. G. Spence, 520 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—T. A. Smart, 93 Pillsbury st.
 579. NASHUA—A. C. Blaine, 73 Walnut st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—W. M. Wood, Box 6,
 Bradley Beach, N. J.
 432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 245 Arctic ave.
 383. BAYONNE—Max Linerstein, 87 W 51st st.
 486. "—S. H. Hussey, 164 Ave. D.
 850. BERNARDSVILLE—Geo. H. Aber.
 121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
 20. CAMDEN—A. L. Harkness, 584 Carman st.
 594. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller, 19 Guy st.
 519. E. RUTHERFORD—K. J. Jorgenson,
 113 Broadway, Carlstadt, N. J.
 167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 20 South st.
 687. "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
 285. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, 1st and James.
 391. HOBOKEN—Wm.

- BROOKLYN**—
291. "—(Ger.) Wm. Braun, 1309 Greene ave.
381. "—S. E. Elliott, 1306 St Mark's ave.
461. "—Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. "—Fred. Small, 202 58th st.
634. "—Robert Napier, 361 Hoyt st.
639. "—H. B. Patterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9. "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132. "—(Mill) John Eghardt, 367 High st.
355. "—(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
374. "—R. A. White, 450 Rhode Island.
440. "—Herman Gruner, 50 Eaton st.
642. "—(Mill) Otto Leonard, 330 Box, ave.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
906. CEDARHURST, L. I.—Robert Graef, Wood-
CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy, [mere, L. I.
90. COHOES—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Francke, 131 11th.
700. CORNING—Gus Hammerstrom.
503. DEPEW—J. M. Witherspoon, Box 617,
Lancaster, N. Y.
649. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
466. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532. ELMIRA—H. Lewis, 509 W. 3d st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy, Box 38.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 Locust st.
673. FORT EDWARD—Frank S. Leaver, Box 345.
754. FULTON—J. M. Blodgett, 123 S. 5th st.
187. GENEVA—W. A. Maycock, 308 William st.
229. GLEN FALLS—Clayton T. Sawin,
21 Chester st.
907. GREAT NECK, L. I.—Geo. V. Bullen.
380. HERKIMER—W. H. Sasman, Mohawk.
542. HORNELLVILLE—John Brennan,
Park Hotel.
119. IRVINGTON—E. Maitland, Box 151.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Box 366, Bay Shore
903. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
613. JAMAICA—Chas. Stout, Box 46.
63. JAMESTOWN—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—E. J. Morrison, 7 River st.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
727. LAKE PLACID—E. D. Marshall,
Newman, Essex Co.
635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss, Box 173.
516. LINDENHURST—Geo. H. Curtis, Babylon,
L. I., Box 383.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan,
142 W. Monroe st.
289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 90 Mulberry st.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter,
596 Broadway
543. MAMARONECK—Alva Briggs,
37 Stevens avenue.
574. MIDDLETOWN—Simcon Wood, 39 Olive st.
212. MT. VERNON—C. Lampus, 29 S. High st.
493. "—Wm. T. Wood,
37 Stevens avenue.
646. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 5 Division.
718. "—George Booker, 8 Oak st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—P. A. Anderson,
Box 13, Corona.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council,
J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway,
W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
" Sec. of Dist. Council, S. F. Feather-
ston, Poplar st., Westchester.
51. " K McLean, 115 E. 36th st.
56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. G. Johnson,
8 E. 77th st.
64. " E. C. Glock, 41 Park ave.,
Paterson, N. J.
200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 111 E. 108th st.
240. " T. Forrestal, 1491 Lexington ave.
285. " (Framers) Albert C. Koop,
331 E. 52d st.
309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska,
442 E. 81st st.
340. " D. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th ave.
375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2nd ave.
382. " John Lussen, 330 E. 83d st.
387. " (Scan) Ole Jensen, 3300 Park ave.
457. " (Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.
464. " W. J. Doyle, 181 E. 7th st.
468. " —Herman F. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave.,
Jersey City, N. J.
476. " George Tauber, 904 8th ave.
478. " H. H. O'Connor, 13 Ritter place.
497. " (Ger.) Ferdinand Meyer, 243 E. Tenth
509. " Michael J. Gilroy, 235 E. 67th st.
513. " (Ger.) Ben. Gruber, 311 E. 80th st.
575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707. " (Fr Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
715. " Charles Camp, 114 Bradhurst ave.
724. " J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
774. " J. T. Nittk, 460 W. 20th st.
786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry
Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 523 23d st.
369. NORTH TONAWANDA—Wm. H. Newman,
301 Falconer st.
310. NORWICH—Jesse Faulkner, 38 S. Broad st.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—M. A. Foster, 144 12th st., N.
747. OSWEGO—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk st.
163. PEESKILL—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson,
262 Madison ave.
606. PORT RICHMOND—Wm. Houseman, 68 Col-
umbia ave., West Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—R. H. Shaffer,
QUEENS Co., Sec. of Dist. Council,
F. Mittenzwer, Box 147, Corona, L. I.
RICHMOND BOROUGH—Sec. Dist. Council,
James N. Maine, 43 State st.
West Brighton, S. I.
72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179. " —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. " —Adam Fay, 28 Yale st.
601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward F. Closs,
Oceanus, N. Y.
573. RYE—Julius Rosenquest, Box 283 Railroad
600. SARANAC LAKE—Edward Walker.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
146. SCHENECTADY—H. E. Bishop, Box 816.
58. SENECA FALLS—Thomas Laughlin,
8 Boardman st.
853. SILVER CREEK—Wm. Clee.
567. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Fargue st.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council,
J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
15. " (Ger.) Martin Ohman, Mary st.
26. " —E. E. Battery, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
895. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, Box 294.
78. TROY—James G. Wilson, 40 George st.,
Green Island, N. Y.
636. " —(Mill) P. F. Nash, 49 High st.,
Green Island, Albany Co.
918. TUPPER LAKE—D. G. McPhee.
389. TUXEDO—Fred. Slawson, Box 34,
Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
278. WATERTOWN—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
172. WESTCHESTER—Sidney Baxter,
Middletown road.
337. WHITESBORO—Joseph McWinnie, Box 42.
53. WHITE PLAINS—Chester Lovelett, 50 Grove.
124. WHITESTONE—H. Sey.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—Charles Moder, 12 4th.
901. WOODHAVEN—Chas. S. Roberts, Atlantic
and Grant aves., Chester Park, L. I.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—John Fargeson.
273. YONKERS—J. J. Cotton, 83 Linden.
726. " John Herdina, 54 Riverdale ave.
- NORTH CAROLINA.**
384. ASHEVILLE—J. H. Brooks, 37 Church st.
491. " Lee Wilder.
558. CHARLOTTE—R. T. Clark, 712 N. D st.
738. CONCORD—J. F. Hudson, Box 237.
530. HENDERSONVILLE—D. P. Kelley.
744. KINGS MOUNTAIN—A. K. Falls.
630. RALEIGH—Geo. T. Ray.
831. " Wm. Paulcom, 225 W. North st.
595. SALISBURY—W. H. Crow.
826. SPRAY—J. L. Gatewood.
826. WAYNESVILLE—W. C. Phillips.
899. WILMINGTON—Fred. P. Baldwin,
508 N. 4th st.
915. " —Harold H. Harris,
612 Wood st.
- OHIO.**
84. AKRON—G. W. Ewing, 115 Hill st.
569. BARBERTON—E. E. Holderbaum.
686. BARNESVILLE—C. L. Bundy, Tacoma, O.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485. BYESVILLE—J. W. Dilley.
245. CAMBRIDGE—E. W. Messick,
916 Grant ave.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel,
325 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHE—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council,
J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. " J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. " (Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest.
327. " (Mill) E. G. Landherr,
3212 Beresford ave.
628. " Geo. T. Petry,
4131 Spring Grove ave.
664. " Stair B. C. Menkhous,
172 Westwood ave.
667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st.,
Station D.
676. " Geo. Frederick, 2008 Sanders
J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
692. " CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council,
G. Ostermayer, 83 Prospect st.
11. " Jas. Rumsey, 47 Lyman st.
14. " Thos. W. Keller, 1140 Payne ave.
39. " (Boh.) Jos. Soukup, 82 Cabell st.
393. " —(Ger.) T. Wehrlich, 16 Parker
449. " (Ger.) Henry Varwig, 38 Selden
avenue.
61. COLUMBUS—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494. " J. Nicholson, 157 E. 4th ave.
863. CONNEAUT—John Orford.
525. COSHOCTON—S. S. Wagoner, 320 N. 6th st.
DAYTON—Sec. Dist. Council,
F. Collier, 308 Geyer.
104. " —John Weyrich, 110 Best st.
346. " (Ger.) J. Wirth,
cor. Fillmore and Pierce.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—K. M. Newel.
557. E. TOLEDO—Henry J. Comte, 421 Parker st.
204. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Warner.
822. FINDLAY—J. B. Asspach, 1221 Summit st.
637. HAMILTON—A. W. Simes, 729 Buckeye st.
182. LIMA—Henry Herrod, 140 South River st.
704. LOCKLAND—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705. LORAIN—John G. Whitty, 200 Fifth st.
854. MADISONVILLE—Thos. Devine.
735. MANSFIELD—C. O. Winbiger, 131 E. 2d st.
884. MASSILON—Robert Letterling.
856. MARIETTA—Edw. Stewart, 633 6th st.
749. MT. VERNON—W. W. Martin,
205 S. Mechanic st.
136. NEWARK—Sherman R. Frisoe,
50 William st.
404. PAINESVILLE—H. C. Collier.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. 3d st.
660. SPRINGFIELD—Wm. S. Eastwood,
131 W. Clark st.
186. STEUBENVILLE—F. B. Throckmorton,
Cor. 5th and Slack sts.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—E. G. McFillen,
233 Kenilworth ave.
168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
405. WELLSVILLE—F. S. McClain.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. E. Anderson, Forest ave.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes,
1321 Central ave.
- OKLAHOMA TER.**
719. EL RENO—Fred. Kamm.
763. ENID—F. D. Wheeler, 705 Monroe ave.
913. GUTHRIE—H. A. Cass.
902. LAWTON—Edw. M. Kurtz.
276. OKLAHOMA—H. A. Kemble, Box 131.
572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis, Box 316.
- OREGON.**
917. ALDERBROOK—F. E. Wright.
596. BAKER CITY—T. M. Jepson, Box 415.
50. PORTLAND—C. F. Mercer, Box 548.
- PENNSYLVANIA.**
465. ARDMORE—S. H. Waters, Haverford.
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Wills,
314 Danson st.
237. " —(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
135. ALLENTOWN—O. C. Knappenberger,
531 N. 8th st.
900. ALTOONA—H. K. Haines, 3207 Walnut st.
833. BERWYN—Chas. D. Edwards.
406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrigott,
422 E. Broad st.
773. BRADDOCK—Sylvester Miller,
639 Washington ave.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte
500. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
813. CARBONDALE—F. J. Love, 96 Cemetery st.
571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart,
Elliot, P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby,
Fifth and Madison sts.
845. CLIFTON HEIGHTS—Frank Quantin.
587. COATESVILLE—Wesley Nelids.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—L. P. Hoover, 608 Trump.
768. DORRANCE TOWN—G. R. Anderson,
Luzerne, Pa.
580. DU BOIS—James Smith, 220 E. Scribner st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
501. EAST STROUDSBURG—Frank O. Phillips,
Strodsburg.
421. ELWOOD CITY—M. Klingensmith, Box 755.
409. ERIE—T. H. Mosher, 1020 Cherry st.
463. FRANKFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
682. FRANKLIN—F. A. Nicklen, Third Ward.
905. FREELAND—Jacob C. Mangie.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
452. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
208. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Wm. H. McHore,
103 S. Poplar st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr.,
110 W. Tenth ave.
843. JENKINTOWN—Wilson Hillegas,
Willow Grove
545. KANE—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
208. LANCASTER—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake.
677. LEBANON—Cyrus Snively,
336 Shaffertown Road.
253. MCKEE'S ROCKS—E. E. Gregg,
Coraopolis, Pa.
827. MCKEESPORT—O. D. Rhodes, 228 Pine st.
553. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
711. MT. CARMEL—Joseph C. Camp, 41 S. Poplar.
415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
444. NANTICOKE—A. A. Balliett.
243. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Barry, 545 11th ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 68,
Parnassus, Pa.
897. NORRISTOWN—Robert Young, 439 Prospect
avenue, Bridgeport.
830. OIL CITY—S. M. Day, 12 W. 7th st.,
South Oil City.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dist. Council,
F. W. Burgess, 2217 Wilder st.
8. " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. " —(Kensington) W. Neill,
2575 Memphis st.
238. " —(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. " —Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th st.
350. " —(Mill) Wm. Lewis,
1236 Marlborough st.
PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dist. Council,
W. J. Kelly, 1212 Gibbon st.
142. " —H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman ave.,
Allegheny.
164. PITTSBURG—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rose st.
165. " —(E. E.) F. A. Kinsey, 200 Dennesson av
202. " —G. W. McCausland, 4033 Hoeveler st.
230. " —W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th.
254. " —J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. " —A. Paton, 254 Castor st.
402. " —(Ger.) R. Linnert, 131½ 12th st., S. S.
401. PITTSBURG—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150. PLYMOUTH—Frank Bellis, Box 579.
223. POTTSVILLE—Henry Gundrum,
740 Water st.
492. READING—F. L. Degler, 1128 Elm st.
834. REYNOLDSVILLE—D. H. Northamer, Box 41
145. SAYRE—F. J. Holenback.
593. SCRANTON—P. J. Conlon,
Sloan ave. and Lincoln Hts.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) Edw. W. Rech,
712 Locust st.
699. SEWICKLEY—Robert D. Reed, Box 46.
37. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 244 S. 7th st.
298. SHARON—C. F. Buehler, 15 Ridge st.
709. SHENANDOAH—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal st.
888. SUNBURY—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa ave.
821. TAMAQUA—August Gabel.
852. VERONA—James Davis.
541. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain,
17 N. Wade ave.
248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton.
102. " —A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
665. " —(Mill) J. G. Steinhower,
73 E. North st.
430. WILKINSBURG—J. M. Reed, 1110 Ross ave.
691. WILLIAMSPORT—W. H. Irwin, 324 Locust st.
WYOMING VALLEY, D. C.—Roy E. Jacobs,
301 N. Washington st.
191. YORK—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.
- RHODE ISLAND.**
170. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
759. CHATTANOOGA—H. C. Hartman,
Highland Park.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Paquet, Box 133,
Valley Falls, R. I.
94. PROVIDENCE—David Bishop,
220 Washington st.
217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
801. WOONSOCKET—Jos. Gabory.
- SOUTH CAROLINA.**
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159. " —W. E. Mosiman,
291 Rutledge ave.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson,
1523 Taylor st.
140. " —J. P. Westbury, 1323 Lumber st.
221. FLORENCE—J. W. Brown.
687. GRANITEVILLE—(Col.) F. P. Oliphant,
Warrenton, S. C.
808. " H. J. Parkman.
875. MULLINS—Chas. M. McKay.
876. " —(Col.) G. J. McQueen.
689. ROCK HILL—J. B. Clyburn.
736. SUMTER—W. B. DeLorme.
- SOUTH DAKOTA.**
197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.
783. SIOUX FALLS—D. M. McDonald.
- TENNESSEE.**
759. CHATTANOOGA—G. A. Bender, 820 Broad st.
779. CLARKSVILLE—W. R. Lowe.
250. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton.
225. KNOXVILLE—E. F. Vaughn,
2417 Virginia ave.
MEMPHIS—Dist. Council, Frank Welting,
105 S. 2d st.
152. " —(Col.) M. E. Stevenson,
28 Nesbit ave.
219. " —Thos. M. Edmonds,
124 Robeson st.
394. " —J. E. Wright, 150 Matt st.
350. NASHVILLE—W. C. Stevenson, 515 Ash st.
- TEXAS.**
770. AMARILLO—A. S. Farley.
300. AUSTIN—J. A. Cawfield, 97 Waller st.
392. BEAUMONT—Wm. D. Miller,
537 Sabine Pass ave.
185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville
731. CORPUS CHRISTI—A. Loving, 1411 W. 5th ave.
886. DALHART—
198. DALLAS—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
544. EL PASO—S. Fisher, Box 631.
339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506. GAINESVILLE—J. I. Siddall, 529 Gladly st.
GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council,
Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
526. " —F. T. Bell, 2812 Ave. O.
611. " —(Ger.) A. Stein, Jr.,
2008 Mechanic st.
572. GEORGETOWN—Jos. M. Green.
758. GRAND SALINE—A. D. Robertson.
856. GREENVILLE—W. H. Orr, 149 S. Texas st.
683. HILLSBORO—Walter O'Hara.
114. HOUSTON—W. W. Sanner, 2010 Jefferson st.
452. " (Mill) Peter Allerup,
1820 Congress ave.
30. HUBBARD CITY—V. A. Broadway.
820. LOCKHART—S. P. Holmes.
855. MARSHALL—W. F. Edmonds,
801 E. Rusk st.
445. MARLIN—R. E. Kunze.
632. MINERAL WELLS—W. H. Prague.
873. PALESTINE—J. C. Pope, 208 N. Jackson st.
521. PARIS—W. B. Hamilton.
610. PORT ARTHUR—F. J. McKenzie.
450. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) T. Jaucnig,
1111 E. Commerce st.
717. " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197. SHERMAN—W. E. Harrington,
311 W. Lost st.
729. STEPHENSVILLE—Sam. Long.
596. TAYLOR—J. T. Sudduth.
555. TEMPLE—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
602. TERRELL—T. J. Martin, Box 519.
379. TEXARKANA—H. Crabtree,
Twentieth and Pine sts.
622. WACO—T. E. Moore, 1801 N. 6th st.
608. WEATHERFORD—T. E. Love.
781. WEST—W. W. Park.
- UTAH.**
450. OGDEN—Robt. Barr, 2267 Moffatt's ave.
184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.
- VERMONT.**
481. BARRE—D. A. Cook, Box 145.
683. BURLINGTON—E. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
679. MONTPELIER—J. F. Collins, 24 Ridge st.
590. RUTLAND—T. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln ave.
263. ST. ALBANS—Morris Perry, 244 S. Main st.
- VIRGINIA.**
456. DANVILLE—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
887. HAMPTON—J. R. Perfarer.
403. LYNCHBURG—W. K. Barger, 208 F st.
373. NEWPORT NEWS—(Col.) P. R. Shell,
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396. " —R. W. Vaden, 153 27th st.
331. NORFOLK—B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.
397. PETERSBURG—J. E. Barner, 431 Miller st.
447. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey,
625 London st.
388. RICHMOND—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.
683. " —(Mill) Jos. Keller,
1113 W. Clay st.
319. ROANOKE—T. H. Pettus, 321 4th st., S. E.
- WASHINGTON.**
883. ABERDEEN—E. Dix.
562. EVERETT—J. W. Meece, 3002 Maple ave.
775. GRAYS HARBOR—C. H. Gilbert Hoquiam.
756. NEW WHATCOM—T. W. Johnson, Box 341.
523. REPUBLIC—Charles Coulson, Box 21.
131. SEATTLE—H. Hollkamp, 1817½ 7th ave.
338. " —(Mill) J. H. Stafford, Latona.
98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner av
470. TACOMA—A. Mundern, 1416 S. Ninth st.
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302. HUNTINGDON—C. A. Burns, 525 Ninth st.
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893. WELLSBURG—H. K. Gordon.
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522. " (Ger.) August Behrmann,
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806. " —(Mill) Adolph Hinkfurth,
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657. SHEBOYGAN—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th st.
344. WAUKESHA—Geo. F. Peffer, 401 Lake st.
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Undoubtedly the greatest evil which threatens the American people to-day is government by injunction. Its abuse grows daily and means should be found to check its progress. It is the weapon of the assassin and the coward who stabs you in the back; who strikes in the dark, giving no chance for defence or retaliation.

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YOU must put a man in the harness to get his gates. Pedigree doesn't go.

A STOMACH full of bread is of more practical benefit to a man on strike than a brain full of theories.

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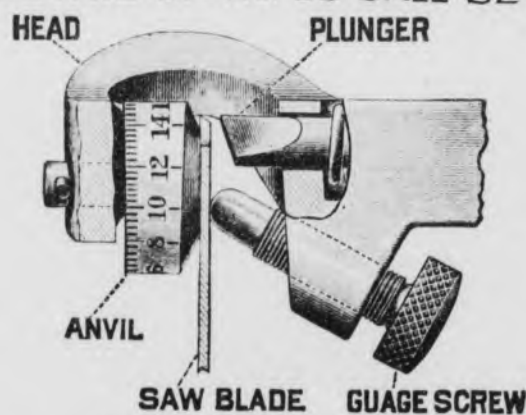


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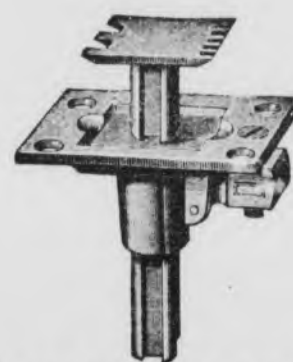


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Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



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Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 inches.



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Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



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Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



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For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



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For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc., can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle as shown in cut below.

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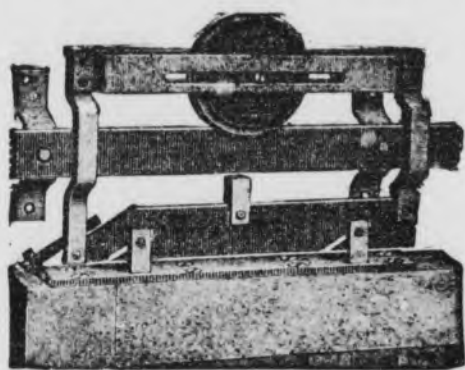
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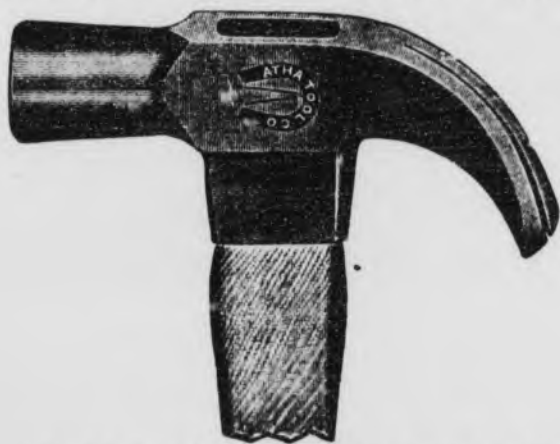
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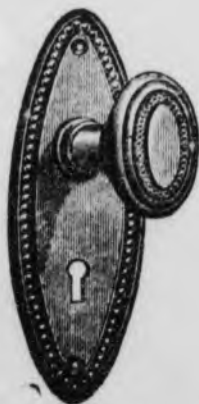
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A bad workman quarrels with his tools,

but even a good workman quarrels with bad tools. No workman, however, quarrels with

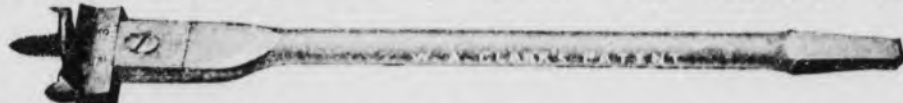
Plumb's Tools

nor will he ever quarrel with you for having sold them to him.

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The "GENUINE" Wm. A. Clark Bit



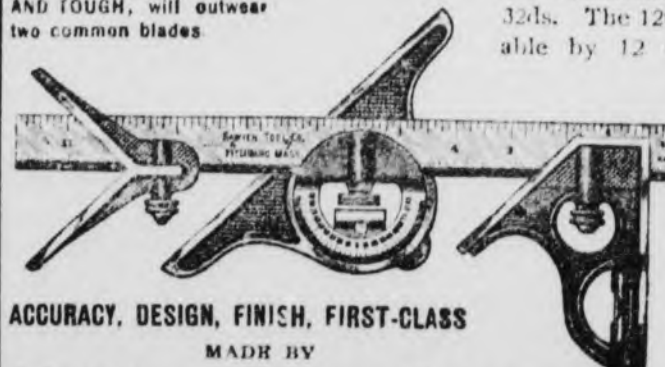
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Blade marked in 12ths, 48ths, 8ths and 32ds. The 12ths and 48ths being divisible by 12 will be found useful in planing, etc. The level being firmly fastened to turret makes the protractor a good inclinometer for taking levels.

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Established 1881

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1901

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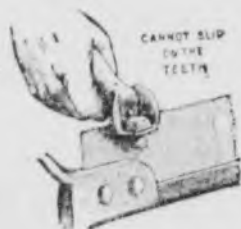


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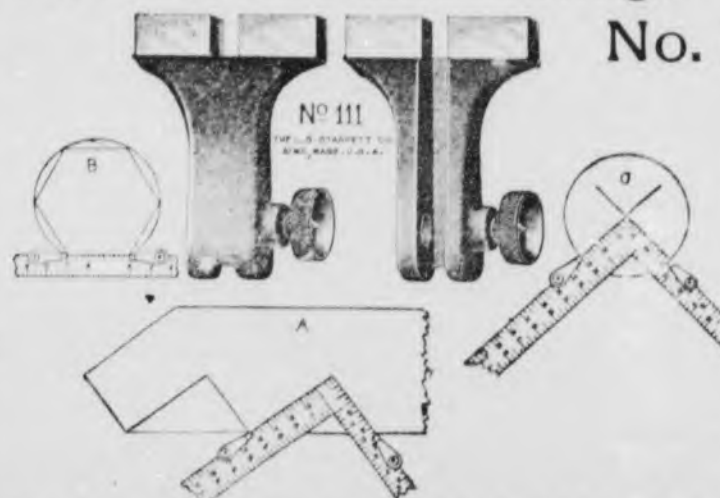
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A pair of these fixtures
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to a carpenter's steel
square to form a gauge
for various uses.

Sketch A shows the
gauge as applied for lay-
ing out a stair stringer;
sketch B, laying off hex-
agon angles; sketch C,
as used as a center gauge
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These fixtures are light,
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Price, per pair, \$0.75

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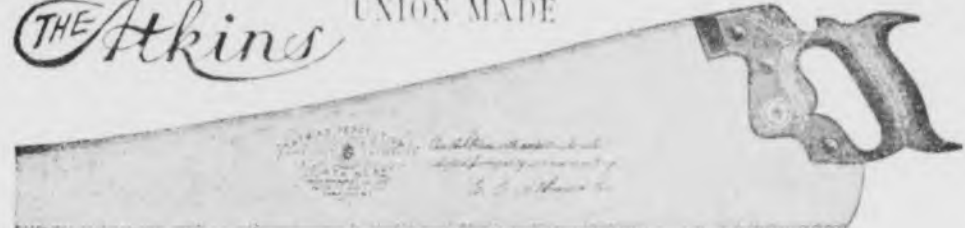
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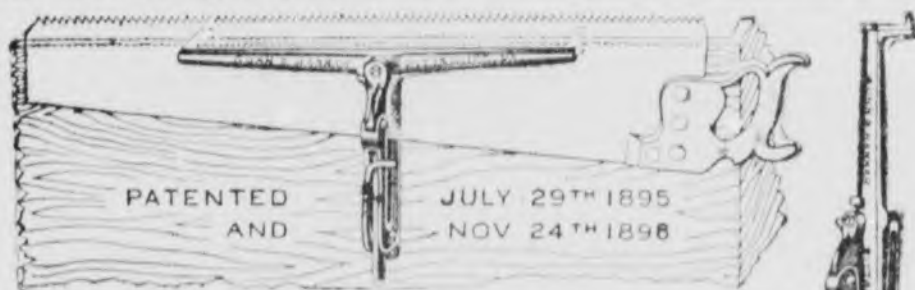
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A NEW SELF-FASTENING FOLDING SAW-CLAMP

It will instantly fasten itself to any position, without the aid of screws, nails or other fastenings. Half the length of a rip saw, weighing only 1 lb., it can be carried in your pocket. Made of best material. Price, \$1.00 each. If your hardware dealer hasn't it, send price to the manufacturer, and price to the manufacturer. Mail orders filled same day as received.

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Chaplin's Patent Planes
Corrugated Face or Smooth Face
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TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special Steel. Tested Tough Temper. Solid Tangled Bolster. Heavy Mail Ferule. Fluted Handles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



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Agents Wanted

It won't chop wood



but Sargent's Gem Food Chopper will
chop raw meat, cooked meat, vege-
tables of all kinds, fruit, crackers,
bread, eggs, cheese, nuts, figs and
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It will chop

them all rapidly, easily, coarse or fine, in uniform
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THE CARPENTER

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VOL. XXI.—No. 11
Established 1881. }

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1901

{ Fifty Cents Per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

OUR BAG MAIL

ENID, Okla.—To let other Locals know how we are getting along we will say that there is plenty of work here at present, but also an abundance of carpenters to do the work.

DALLAS, Tex.—Work is falling off and more men are being laid off every day; some of them are leaving town, while others are coming in from places where the state of trade is no better. At this moment we have about 150 men idle. Brothers should keep away from here for awhile at least. Still, there is some prospect for more work later on.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The mill men here, who were locked out nearly two months ago because they refused to sign an agreement compelling them to work ten hours instead of nine for nine hours' pay, are still out and holding the fort. Prospects for victory of their just cause are good; they have received financial aid from General Headquarters.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Our Local Union 871 is growing in membership and otherwise, so we hope that in the Spring we will be in a position to enter into a movement for better conditions, which will have a tendency to our getting more acquainted with, and to devote more time to, our families. We are determined to do something for ourselves and for others as well.

QUEEN'S BOROUGH, New York.—Two hundred of our men are out on strike since October 2d for the eight-hour day and a minimum scale of wages. Some bosses at once acceded to our demands, but others are obstinate and are still holding out against us. A number of our men out we are providing with car fare and are sending them to other districts to work. We are determined to win this fight and have laid our case before the G. E. B., which, no doubt, will back us up in our struggle and render us financial aid.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—We are making a demand for the enforcement of Union rules; the wage question is not involved. We duly informed the contractors of the steps we were going to take. We held two call-meetings to discuss the matter, and the Union unanimously decided in favor of immediate action in the direction indicated. The men have been called off on unfair jobs, but a good portion of them have resumed work after the bosses had come to terms. We cannot tell, at the present moment, what the outcome of this movement will be, but things look much in our favor.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The great fire of May 3d, as deplorable as it may have been in its effect, has furnished us an opportunity to strengthen our Union in principle. We are glad to report progress. Our Central Council is now composed of representatives from eighteen Unions, and more are about to be organized. But we are overrun by poor mechanics, of which there is a great influx at the present time. We would caution men coming here expecting high wages, as but a few are receiving \$3.00, and many only \$2.00 per day. Brothers should think twice before coming here in the belief that they could better their conditions. We are working nine hours a day.

Keep Away From Connellsville, Pa.

We are informed that trouble is feared to be under way in Connellsville, Pa., where our Brothers are determined to enforce recognition of their just rights as Union men. There is a fair chance that their battle may be won, hands down, if a clear field for the contest is given them, and carpenters will stay away from that locality as long as the fight is on. By so doing they will assist them in their struggle for a just cause.

Union Men Beware!

BENJAMIN L. GILBERT, formerly Secretary-Treasurer of Silverton Federal Labor Union No. 112, of Silverton, Col., absconded on August 17, 1901, with \$55.85 belonging to the Union. He was expelled from membership in the Union on August 28th. He is a man 46 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, blue eyes, brown, rather curly hair, dark sandy moustache, walks lame in stooping manner, due to having leg broken. He is a carpenter by trade, and at one time belonged to the carpenters union at Denver. He was also a member of the Woodmen of the World, at Denver.

J. B. SALTER, the former Treasurer of Local Union 88, of Anaconda, Mont., by unanimous vote has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Union. He has also been sentenced by the District Court to serve a term in the penitentiary.

Localities Where Work is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression, and other causes, work is dull.

St. Louis, Mo.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Long Branch, N. J.
San Francisco, Cal.
Trenton, N. J.
Springfield, Mass.
Winnipeg, Wis.
York, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Cannon City, Okla.

Bridgeport, Conn.
Winsted, Conn.
Leadville, Col.
Jasper, Ala.
Independence, Col.
Chester, Ill.
Dallas, Tex.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Local Unions Initiated Last Month.

Our Local Unions and members will certainly be pleased to learn that our organization is still keeping on growing in membership. In the course of the past month we have initiated and chartered twenty-six new Local Unions. They are:

Augusta, Me.
Wilmington, N. C.
Aurora, Ill.
Alderbrook, Ore.
Tupper Lake, N. Y.
St. John, N. B.
Meriden, Conn.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Farmington, Mo.
Havre, Mont.
Manchester, Mass.
Salinas, Cal.
Beloit, Wis.
Webb City, Mo.
Lampasas, Tex.
Freeport, Ill.
Marietta, Ga.
Sovel Quebec, Can.
Danbury, Conn.
Crowley, La.
St. Cloud, Minn.
Manchester, N. H.
Divernon, Ill.
East Yard, Richmond, Cal.
Peru, Ind.
Charlottetown, Pr. Edward Is., Can.

Danger Ahead!!!

We most urgently call upon all our Locals and members to give the closest attention to a movement, now on foot, opposing the re-enactment of the law known as the "Geary Exclusion Act," which prohibits the emigration and importation of Chinese contract laborers into this country. This act will expire in May, 1902, and unless the efforts now being made by our most prominent capitalists are frustrated by the prompt and energetic action of the wageworkers the chances are that this law may not be re-enacted. We, therefore, advise each and every member, as well as our Local Unions, to be on their guard in this direction. We would further advise them to demand from their representatives in the Senate and Congress to cast their voice and vote in favor of the extension of this "Geary Exclusion Act" when the matter comes before these bodies at their next session.

Shall we allow this country to be overflooded with coolie labor?

Shall we stand idly by when our most vital interests are at stake and our antagonists are preparing a scheme with a

tendency to place American workmen in competition with the Mongolian, whose standard of living is greatly below ours, and who works for a mere pittance and unlimited hours?

Let us be up and doing! Look out, there is danger ahead!!!

NOTICE.

We have in this office a photograph from Glasgow, Scotland. The address on the wrapper reads:

"MR. DUNCAN MORRISON,
"Care of Carpenters' Delegate,
"Carpenters' Association,
"Galveston, Texas, America."

This picture represents a newly married couple, and can be obtained by Duncan Morrison communicating with the General Office.

LOCAL UNIONS should send in reports on the condition of trade, more frequent—Our Mail Bag, in this issue, is rather small! This is not creditable to the Locals.

LOCAL UNIONS, in sending their obituary resolutions to the General Office, should not forget that they have to be accompanied by a fee of \$2.00. The non-observance of this often causes a delay in the publication.

Members of all Local Unions should look over the lists of Financial Secretaries and the Business Agent Directory as they appear in THE CARPENTER from time to time and observe whether the names and addresses are correct.

BROTHERS, buy only Union-made goods and tell your wives and sisters to do the same. By doing so you not only further the cause of other trades, but also your own. Solidarity must be the watchword of Union men everywhere.

LOOK out for Scallawags who join the Union whenever they obtain a Union job and keep aloof from it when they strike a scab job or a job that is beyond our control. Pinch them wherever you have an opportunity, they are the most hypocritical class of scabs.

UNION MEN, attend your meetings regularly and hear what is going on. Think over your own condition and that of your trade or calling. Have something to say in the interest of your organization. Render the Union's officers all possible assistance in the performance of their duties. Help your fellow-members out of work to find employment. Realize that if every Union man would put his shoulder to the wheel a great deal more could be accomplished by organized labor.

OFFICIAL

Circular Letter to the Locals and Members.

I often hear it said that laws should be made by Congress in favor of the working classes of this country. That is a good idea, and one which I would like to see carried out. I hope the day is not far distant when such will be the case. It is easy enough to make laws, but to strictly enforce them is another thing altogether. Before we find fault with the existing conditions of things in the outer world, we should carefully consider our own laws and general constitution as they are in force at the present time. Is it not a fact that many of our members are ignorant of these laws, and have never taken the time or trouble to read and study them until they have flagrantly violated them? Then they give the old excuse, "I didn't know." Our members should be thoroughly posted on these laws, otherwise they leave themselves liable to harsh criticism, severe punishment in the shape of FINES, and possibly suspension or expulsion from the organization. It is very plainly stated in Section 82, page 15, that members and Local Unions will be entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges of this organization by them and their Unions strictly obeying and adhering to these laws. Have we not taken an obligation to that effect? And yet in the face of all this, when things do not go our way of thinking, we want to construe them to suit ourselves, so we can do things in our own individual fashion. Do we ever think that these same laws were made by a two-thirds vote of the members voting, and that, therefore, they are binding on us until altered or reversed by the same procedure; or do we ever sufficiently realize that by disobeying them we are not only doing ourselves an injury but we are also sowing the seeds of discontent among our fellow-members that will eventually lead to the disruption of our Union? We have acknowledged time and again that "In Union there is Strength," still we allow our prejudices or inclinations to carry us so far as to forget ourselves and the promises we made when we joined the organization. We must obey the Civil Laws, otherwise the police, the Magistrate, or the Judge on the bench will teach us how. Then why not willingly and gracefully live up to our own? No other organization that was ever formed does for us what the Labor Unions do—protect us in our daily toil, shorten our hours of work, raise our wages, educate us on the questions of the day, thereby making us better citizens and better men with happier homes. It is often said by our employers that "we do not obey our own laws—that we violate them, and in some cases ignore them." Where, then, is the use of our making an agreement with you who are not consistent to your own organization? You will break this just as readily as you do your own laws on the flimsiest excuse or pretense. The eyes of the world are on us. Then let us show them we can make laws and live up to them as well, and by so doing build up the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to be one of the most powerful organizations in the country, having a standard equal to none, but superior to all others.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

To All Local Unions and Members.

By order of the G. E. B. the attention of our Locals and members is hereby called to Sec. 169d, as it reads in the newly printed edition of the General Constitution. In this edition the section mentioned is not in conformity with the action taken by the Scranton Convention. This Convention amended and adopted Sec. 169 in the following terms:

Sec. 169d.—A fine can be remitted only by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present.

In these terms only Sec. 169 stands as a law!

FRANK DUFFY, G. S.-T.

Attention!

It is the endeavor of the General Office to issue THE CARPENTER on the 15th of each month, in order that it may reach most all the Locals on the 20th. It must, however, be understood that this depends largely on the promptness of the local officers in sending in their reports, changes in names and addresses of officers, etc. We would, therefore, request the Local officers to forward to this office all matter to be published in the journal, at such time that it may be in our hands not later than the 1st of the month. The observance of this specified time will guarantee the prompt issue of THE CARPENTER.—[Ed.]

The G. S.-T. being desirous of having a list of the Local Unions represented in any and every District Council for publication in THE CARPENTER, under the names of the respective D. C.'s, the D. C. Secretaries will please forward a complete list of the Local Unions under their jurisdiction to this Office at an early date.

IMPORTANT!

TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF ALL LOCAL UNIONS.

Officers and members of Local Unions having business with the General Office, should send all communications to Frank Duffy, who has been temporarily appointed General Secretary-Treasurer.

In order to avoid mistakes and unnecessary delays in the transaction of the business of this organization, all money orders, checks and express orders should be made payable to him and addressed to Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM D. HUBER,
General President.

Will the Country be Flooded With Chinese Coolies?

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recently held a meeting at Washington, and after a thorough discussion of the subject decided to begin an agitation for the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, which expires next year, and a resolution was passed instructing President Gompers to bring the matter before the next Congress. Mr. Gompers states that in order to have the law re-enacted all organized labor must co-operate with the A. F. of L., as powerful influences are behind a movement to flood the country with Chinese coolies when the law expires.

WHITE PINE, when green, weighs 34.62 pounds to the cubic foot; when seasoned, 29.56.

TRADE NOTES

A Successful Movement.

EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER.

Dear Sir and Brother: Thinking it to be of some interest to our Western brothers to know how we are getting along here in the East, I would say that we have our own troubles to contend with; still, I suppose, we are not the only ones. In our battle for shorter hours and an increase of pay, we had many things of a perplexing nature to contend with. On the first day of June, we commenced working eight hours, and at this time we are proud to say that we had very little opposition from our employers, in fact, some of them stated publicly in the press that they would grant the hours per day we demanded and pay the minimum scale of wages. Two or three contractors have stuck to the nine-hour day, one of them in particular, who had two buildings going up close by each other, has been running two gangs of men, one gang union men working eight hours and the other one non-union men working nine. The funny part of the thing is, that the union men receive just as much wages for eight hours as the non-union men for nine hours. The writer has watched these jobs with much interest and has talked with the non-union men, who fail to see where they are cheating themselves. Despite the men whose intellect is so dull that they cannot comprehend the difference between eight hours and nine hours a day for the same money. I finally had the satisfaction of bringing two of them in the union. We have the eight-hour work-day now pretty well established here, and this city is at last classed as an eight-hour city, and we, as carpenters, feel proud of our success, and not by any means that is not fair and honorable would we return to the nine-hour system again.

Trade is good in our line here, and the prospects for a good season's business are bright. Every union man in the city is working and we all feel happy at the outlook.

The painters, bricklayers, plasterers, paperhangers, plumbers, electricians, lathers, building laborers and all trades in the building line, with the exception of the steam-fitters and helpers, who are out on strike for an eight-hour day, are working eight hours.

The steam-fitters and helpers have the moral and financial support of every union in the city and the chances are good for them to win. The different unions have raised already some \$5,000 in their aid, and stand ready to render them further assistance if needed.

With best wishes for the growth and advancement of our Brotherhood! We are in sympathy with all who strive by united efforts in this cause, which we claim to be an honorable one, because it is just, and it is just because it is honorable.

Yours fraternally,
A. A., Worcester, Mass.

A Carpenters' Strike Lost.

As stated in our previous issue, our brothers in Winnipeg, Mont., were on strike, the bosses having broken their agreement with the men. We have learned to our sorrow that this strike has been lost. However, considering the fact that the first impulse to this action originated, not with the union,

but with the non-union men, who, as a matter of course, are beyond the control of the Winnipeg unions, we are not surprised at the unfavorable results. The non-union men now have formed an independent union called the Western Carpenters' Union, which further complicates the situation. Still, it is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail among their men very soon; may they heed our old and true motto: "United we stand, divided we fall," and join hands with union men in their common cause. There is absolutely no earthly reason for the putting in the field of a new organization, whose existence will only strengthen the position of the employers. In the interest of the non-union men we say: Do away with this new union and join the Brotherhood.

Bad State of Conditions—Carpenters Be Careful.

REDSTONE, Col., October 27, 1901.

For the benefit of our members at large I will say a few words in regard to the conditions of our trade in this locality. The place where I am working is a camp just starting up. There is considerable work here, but hours and wages need regulating very badly. There are forty-eight men sleeping in a room 20x20, the bunks are three-seated. This place is really not fit for any man to stop at. The pay is from \$2.00 to \$3.50 for ten hours, while all around they pay from \$3.50 to \$4.00 for nine hours, and we are paid by the month at that. Myself and some others came down here from Colorado Springs, the situation here being entirely misrepresented to us. Once here, we had to stay, for a while, at least, not having the means to get away. We were promised nine hours work and not less than \$3.50 per day. We also have to provide the laborers with saws and hatchets, and put them to such work as they are able to do. The contractor says that he is to have us work nine hours beginning with November 1, but also to reduce our wages to \$3.20 as a maximum. Under these circumstances I would advise the Brothers to stay away from Redstone, Col., and to use all efforts to induce others to do likewise.

Fraternally,
C. E. W.

General Labor Notes

The longshoremen, in New Orleans, recently on strike, have won a complete victory over their employers. New terms, giving increased pay to grain trimmers, have been obtained, and the old status as regards all other divisions of work is to remain in force. The grain trimmers now receive 50 cents an hour for day-work, 75 cents an hour for night-work and \$1 an hour for Sunday work. The strike has been won without resorting to violence or intimidation. It lasted about ten days.

End of the Painters' Strike.

The painters' strike has been ended and the journeymen painters are now all at work. No written agreement between the bosses and the men was signed, but mutual concessions were made, and the trouble is ended, at least temporarily.

Leaders of the union forces claim that they refused to sign any written agreement, as it was not known what the effect of the rule to enforce the employment of none but union men, which will go into effect October 1, would have. Until that time, however, the painters will be at work. It is said that the verbal agreement was a victory for the union.—*Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

A Successful Strike.

The strike of the chain makers in the two factories of the Standard Chain Company, in York, Pa., was settled Monday morning when the men returned to work. A settlement was effected on a wage advance of 10 per cent. on traces and 7 per cent. on cart chain. Two hundred men are affected.—*Labor Leader.*

Proclamation From the Hatters.

To Union Workmen and Friends of Organized Labor:

Notice is hereby given that a state of strike exists at the hat factory of Henry Roelof & Co., Philadelphia. This firm, whose business is extensive and prosperous, has driven its employees to extreme measures by its persistent, unfair and un-American policy of antagonizing union labor, forcing wages down to a starvation scale, and giving boys and cheap unskilled foreign laborers preference over experienced and capable union workmen.

Skilled hatters have been discharged from the factory for no other cause than their devotion and adherence to the principles of organized labor in refusing to give up their union cards, and to teach the trade to boys who were intended to take the place of union workmen after a few weeks of instruction.

Unable to submit longer to a system of petty tyrannies, that might be tolerated in Syberia, but could not be borne by independent Americans, the workmen in the factory inaugurated a strike to compel the firm to recognize their rights. Since the strike began the Roelof factory has been filled with ignorant foreign laborers, and the places of skilled union workmen have been taken by sewer diggers from Orange, N. J., after unavailing efforts on the part of the factory proprietors to secure competent men to aid them in their stand against the rights and principles of organized labor.

Such is the present condition of affairs. Our fight is not dictated by any vindictive spirit or sordid motive, but to demand the recognition of organized labor, and those principles of fair play that are uppermost in the mind of every true American.

To aid in the successful prosecution of this struggle against the greed and tyranny of this firm, we urge, in the name of organized labor, that union workmen and all friends of labor unionism, fair wages and skilled workmanship, will co-operate with us by refusing to buy, sell or wear the product of Roelof hat factory until such time as the present strike is satisfactorily settled, and the firm of Henry H. Roelof & Co. agrees to treat its employees with fairness and consideration.

JOHN A. MOFFIT, President,
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Organization and Co-Operation.

"Organization, co-ordination, co operation, are the right of every body of men whose aims are worthy and equitable, and must needs be the resource of those who, individually, are unable to persuade their fellow men to recognize the justice of their claims and principles. If employed within lawful and peaceful limits, it may rightly hope to be a means of educating society in a spirit of fairness and practical brotherhood."—*Bishop Potter.*

The man with anticollapsible views must indulge in vestibule trains of thought.

Unfair Firms.

The American Federation of Labor has placed the following firms on the Unfair List: Brazil Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Genesee Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Davis Manufacturing Co., Dayton, O. The Computing Scale Co., Dayton, O. Davidson Pump Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Reinle Bros. & Salomon, Baltimore, Md. Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Co. Jos. Fahy & Wadsworth Watch-Case Co. Huttig Sash and Door Co., St. Louis, Mo. Defiance Box Co., Defiance, O. Wayne County Preserving Co., Newark, N. J. Le Ferer Arms Co. Gun Factory, Syracuse, N. Y. Reichert Milling Co., Freeburg, Ill. American Radiator Co., St. Louis, Mo. United Shirt and Collar Co. Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Great Success of Organized Shoemakers.

The National Boot and Shoemakers' Union, with headquarters in Boston, Mass., is growing wonderfully of late. They have organized 16 big factories in the month of September alone, thereby gaining nearly 2,000 new members. The two organizers recently sent to New York and vicinity have also been very successful in their efforts to induce workmen to buy none but union-made shoes. The Central Bodies, and most all Unions have adopted resolutions of support for the Shoemakers, and have endorsed their Union Label. As a result of this action taken, the demand for union shoes in New York and surroundings has greatly increased lately and promises to assume still larger proportions.

The Struggle of the Machinists to Obtain the Nine-Hour Work-day.

In reference to a report rendered by former Fourth Vice President Wilson, of the International Association of Machinists, the October issue of the Official Journal of that organization gives the following statement as to the standing of this noble fight for shorter hours, entered into some months ago:

"Our struggle for the nine-hour day has gradually narrowed down to two or three points. The principal ones are the entire Pacific Slope and the city of Chicago. Of the former Vice President Wilson gives a very concise and lucid story in his report, and of the latter the only thing to be told is that since last writing our organization has been successful in a few places, while the struggle goes on with renewed vigor where we have not yet been successful. The men are holding out splendidly and will listen to no compromise or anything short of the full demand. The courts are getting in their deadly work along the familiar injunction line of operation. What the outcome will be is problematical.

"Too much praise cannot be given to the men who are struggling so nobly on the Pacific coast. With all the odds that are against them; in spite of everything that is done to break their ranks, they stand as firmly to-day as they did three months ago. Their behavior is admirable and an example to all men. They are bound to succeed, for devotion to principle, such as they have shown, can only end with success."

The Lost Steel Strike.

It would be superfluous and a waste of this journal's space to tell our readers, at this late hour, that the great steel strike has turned out to be a failure. Not only the Labor press but also the capitalistic

sheets have been full of this topic for over a month. All we have to say is that the Iron and Steel Workers have our heartfelt sympathy, which they are in need of now as much as they deserved it when their fight was on. If mistakes have been made, it is for the steel and iron workers to discover them, and we have no doubt that they will, and see to it that these mistakes will not be repeated in their next effort to improve their conditions. We hope that the deplorable results of the steel strike have not discouraged the men, and that they will lose no time in re-organizing and in perfecting their Union.

An Appeal from the Glass Bottle Blowers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October, 1901.
To our Brethren in the Labor Movement, Greeting:

The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada requests your attention to the following statement:

For fifteen years we have been fighting non-unionism and company stores in New Jersey. Our struggle of two years ago cost us one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars, yet we succeeded in organizing fourteen hundred men and increased their wages fifty per cent., which is now paid to them in cash. This effort, we hope, will entitle us to your assistance in this, our first appeal.

There are two non-union concerns remaining; the principal one is operated by the George Jonas Glass Co. This firm concluded that intelligence and organization was increasing too rapidly in the towns and cities, so it built a little empire of its own at Minotola, New Jersey. The store, church, dwelling houses and every foot of ground belong to this firm. There is not a building nor even a vacant lot where organized labor could hold a meeting, and should any of the workmen be found talking to our members, they are not only instantly discharged, but their food supply at the company store is cut off also, and there being no other store allowed in the town, you can realize that the non-union men there are lying in a hard bed, but one of their own making.

The longer people work at Minotola the poorer they get, because their earnings are swallowed up by the company store. The laws of New Jersey require that all wages be paid in cash, and forbid the employment of children under twelve years of age, but only a few weeks ago a little boy nine years old on his way home, after a long night's work, sat down on the railroad track to rest, fell asleep and was killed by a passing train. We hoped that the death of this child would arouse the citizens of New Jersey to have the laws enforced, especially as the Coroner's jury exonerated the railroad people and censured this company; but the hope was vain, and the injustice still goes on, crushing out the manhood and happiness of scores of human beings, just as surely as it crushed out the life of this little boy.

The factories at Minotola are operated almost exclusively on bottles for the Whittimore Bros. Co., Boston, Mass., manufacturers of shoe and leather dressing, and if we could secure the withdrawal of this order, we might make terms with the George Jonas Co. We have appealed several times to the Whittimore people, and later Mr. James Duncan, First Vice President of the American Federation of Labor called on them a number of times in relation to the matter, but his efforts and ours were alike un-

availing. The firm ignored our appeal; thus it has been placed on the unfair list of the A. F. of L. and we hope you will bear this in mind when about to have your shoes blackened, or whether buying shoe polish or leather dressing of any kind.

We would feel under many obligations if you would appoint committees to wait on business men who handle this line of goods, and also write to the Whittimore Bros. Co., No. 237 Albany street, Boston, Mass., asking them to withdraw their patronage from the concern at Minotola, for if the system there in vogue should increase, the time may come when many workmen cannot spare enough out of their wages to buy a box of shoe blacking. We want this firm to realize that organized labor is a power and that its efforts to assist and protect the helpless and oppressed cannot be lightly turned aside.

Sincerely hoping you will give us your support in this matter, I am,

Fraternally,

D. A. HAYES, President,
No. 930 Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE Lumber-handlers of Los Angeles, Cal., have obtained the nine-hour day in nearly every yard of that city without even asking for it. All the yards are now paying \$2 a day, a gain in some places of 15 per cent. since the organization of their union.

Labor News**from Foreign Parts.****The French Trade Unions Congress.**

The Confederated Trade Unions of France held a congress in the city of Lyons from September 23d to September 27th. Among the most important business transacted were the deliberations on the question, Shall a general strike be declared in support of the miners?

These deliberations were very stormy and exciting, and the committee appointed on the matter reported favorably, declaring that there was a possibility of carrying out this measure successfully, although it had a revolutionary tendency. In conclusion, the committee remarked that revolutions always had been the work of determined minorities, and that the congress in its decision on this subject should not allow itself to be guided by the majority of the French working population, which might be opposed to a general strike. Some of the delegates had been instructed to vote in favor of this radical move while the majority had been instructed by their respective organizations to vote against it. Consequently the first ballot stood 355 votes against and 41 for a general strike; 85 blanks being cast. This action of the congress will, however, not keep the miners from entering on a general strike of their own craft, which may be looked for in the near future; they demand 8 hours per day and a superannuation benefit of 2 francs (40 cents) per day, after having been engaged in mining for 25 years or more.

Later information on the above subject shows that the idea of entering into a general strike had among the miners themselves not so great a following as was anticipated by their leaders. When finally the ballot on this subject was taken, of 162,000 men only 36,000 responded, 18,000 voted in favor of the strike, and the rest did not vote at all.

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The Trade Unions of Great Britain and the House of Lords.

The House of Lords, in a recent decision declaring that trade-unions may be sued for damages by any firm or corporation, where such damages are caused by strikes or other measures, applied by trade-unions with the view of ameliorating their condition, the General Office of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners in London, England, deemed it opportune to issue the following address to their branches and members:

FELLOW MEMBERS—

To Managing Committees and Officers Generally.

Having regard to the recent decision given by the House of Lords, whereby trade-unions can now be sued for damages in cases arising out of any indiscreet action on the part of officials acting within the scope of their authority, we deem it necessary to warn all officers, who are invested with certain powers under our rules, to carefully guard against affording any employer or individual the opportunity of taking advantage of this latest innovation against trade-unions, pending the next revision of our rules, when experience will enable us to locate the various alterations required to meet the situation.

It is not with any feeling of panic that we sound this note of warning, as already, in two instances, the society is threatened with actions of damages, although, as an executive, we had not the remotest idea of the existence of the grievances, nor the opportunity of tendering advice in the matter, thereby bringing home forcibly to our minds the danger the society is subjected to under existing circumstances with so many hundreds of officials, any one of whom acting within the scope of our rules may, if not extremely careful, plunge the society into heavy expenditure for law costs.

The points of law already settled which must be borne in mind are—

- (1) That to resolve not to use material coming from any particular firm because of a refusal on their part to cease supplying another whose hands are on strike, is an actionable offence—*i.e.*, *Templeton v. Russell*.
- (2) That for pickets to endeavor to persuade men not to work for an employer whose men are on strike, however peaceably it may be done, is an actionable offence—*i.e.*, *Lyons v. Wilkins*.
- (3) That to publish black lists of workmen or employers is contrary to law—*i.e.*, *Trollope v. Building Trades Federation*.
- (4) That to call out members of a union or threaten to do so unless the employer

discharges non-union men, irrespective as to whether agreements have been entered into or otherwise, is illegal—*i.e.*, *Quinn v. Leatham*.

In the face of these decisions the question will naturally arise—what can be done without incurring the risk of legal proceedings to promote the successful issue of any trade matter in which our members and their employers may disagree upon and a strike ensues?

The only straightforward answer that can be given to such an inquiry is: That, with these legal points we have enumerated registered against us, it is impossible to do anything of an active character during a strike without running immense risks of either actions for damages against the society or prosecution of members for conspiracy or intimidation, therefore the most sensible plan we can recommend at present is to avoid strikes as far as possible by providing in the working rules for the establishment of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards for the settlement of all wage questions and disputes.

But in the meantime, as we have still the right to refuse to work, we desire to impress upon responsible officers, with all the earnestness at our command, that when strikes ensue on no account must they issue any instructions or authorize members to act in contravention of the legal decisions we have enumerated, and thus minimize the risk of having the funds of our society depleted by costly actions, whilst, whether successful or otherwise, there is only one party that benefits by the proceeding, and that is the lawyer.

Swedish Seamen's Convention.

A convention of the Swedish seamen and firemen took place August 19th and 20th, in Helsingborg, Sweden. Among other important actions of the convention, it was decided to abolish the "shipping master" system by any and all means, and in its place to open free shipping offices. The Swedish Seamen's and Firemen's Union is affiliated with the International Transportation Workers' Union of Sweden.

A Few Timely Thoughts.

EDITOR CARPENTER:

In considering the present impending struggle between the two great organizations, representing the just claims of industry on the one side and the arrogant assumption of power on the other, and the oft-recurring conflicts at times productive of beneficial results to those contending for the recognition of their rights, but in general interfering with the public interest, as these events are viewed in their relation to the progress and prosperity of our country, and especially to the welfare of those who produce the wealth of the land, the question is forced upon candid minds, is this the best or proper plan to bring about the desired result?

While realizing the great amount of good resulting from the efforts of industrial organizations, we rely too much on their efficiency, forgetting or neglecting our rights and abilities as citizens of this, the greatest nation in the world; while not wishing to berate or condemn the tenets of any party, according to all their political rights, it seems that in many instances by placing in office certain individuals we place weapons in the hands of those who use the power delegated to them and the confidence in their integrity to further their own individual interest regardless of the public good.

Witness the contemptible intrigues, successfully planned and carried out in the last Legislature of Pennsylvania, as also in the doings of the officials at Washington. All support and protection demanded by moneyed corporations are granted, while the toiling millions are coolly informed that the laws of supply and demand will regulate their condition. Have we, who are the direct producers of the nation's wealth, not the same right to legislative benefits, favors and protection as those who handle the proceeds as represented in capital?

But to the remedy. The future is bright for the betterment of all classes, and the present century will witness a readjustment of our surroundings to a great extent. This will be the result of closer and more general organization of all departments of productive industry, aided by State and national legislation.

The time has arrived in our history that requires us to place in office men of integrity and honest purpose who will interest themselves in enacting laws in accordance with justice and equal rights of all.

In many instances our public servants, while looking out for themselves, leave the claims of their constituents to suffer, regardless of promises and obligations made before election. These conditions will not always prevail. The public mind has become interested in social progress; the age of oppression is passing away; and the deference and honor paid to the possessors of wealth will cease, and he of the honest principle and benevolent heart will be the world's hero.

I hope these thoughts will encourage others in our Brotherhood to present their ideas in an effort to bring about the time when panics, strikes and lockouts will be things of the past. Luxury and idleness, destitution and toil will be superseded by necessary comforts, cheerful and bright surroundings adapted to the capacities of all to enjoy. This may seem visionary to some, but the events and changes of the last century confirm our hopes for the rapid development of thought and advancement in future years.

ROBERT RAMSEY,
Union No. 246.

The Coal That God Made.

EDITOR CARPENTER:

Under this caption in the July issue of THE CARPENTER is an article credited to the New York Journal which calls up some very significant facts concerning the division of profits between labor and the law-protected holders of natural, God-given resources. God made the coal, but He claims no part of the proceeds of its industrial or economic use save the homage of thankful hearts beating in healthy, well-fed, well clothed bodies, whose natural wants are supplied from the product of their labor in bringing this fuel into and making it a part of the industrial and economic life of the nation.

If the product of these workers is worth \$300,000,000 to the economic and industrial interests of the people, then since the Giver of All Good charges nothing, they ought to be worth that amount to the producers or workers. But we must be careful, in our desire to make a strong case, that we do not exclude a large number who should rightfully be classed with the workers, and, consequently, as sharers in the proceeds of industry.

It is a well-known, recognized economic fact that proper supervision and direction is as necessary to success in any industrial undertaking as are men to work in mines or mills. Nor are the profits of the labor of these coal miners ready for distribution when the coal is on the sur-

face of the earth. Nor are these miners capable of conducting the business still to be done to make the proceeds available for their use. This must be entrusted to a class of men whose training has fitted them for the work, and their labor is as much a part of the value of the product as that of the miner himself.

The Power that made the coal and gave it to man is no more satisfied with the way it is dug than He is satisfied with other great wrongs to men; but we must remember that He gave the coal to the earth, and the earth to man, so that all who labor on the earth are equally entitled by nature to the equal share of the fruit of labor, whether he bestows his labor in the mines or in the marts, supplementing the labor of the miner in making the product of his labor available.

It is true that the superintendency, directories and commercial distribution of the results of labor are often paid for at a rate far in excess of an equal distribution of profits, and this has led to the separation of such agencies from the laborer in such articles as I am discussing, and hence they are excluded or classed with the "mine owner" or "coal speculator" in the industrial statistics as collated by such writers.

The facts, however, are bad enough, and if we should give full credit for all honest labor in mine, mill or factory, and all necessary direction, superintendence and commercial distribution, till the product of all labor was in the form of cash in the hands of the final vender, we should still find such an inequality in the distribution of profits, and such a discrepancy between the reward of all labor and the price paid by the consuming public, as would show a power in the hands of the holders of natural resources and inherited accumulations of wealth that is dangerous to liberty and subservient of right, and that cries out for the overthrow of a system that is capable of being used for the perpetration of such injustice.

A. A. C.
Corsicana, Tex.

A New Force.

Of late years there has grown up a new force in the labor movement—a force which is spreading and growing with increased rapidity—the feeling of loyalty to one's class, of obligation to one's fellow-workers of all crafts, which prompts workingmen and workingwomen—and even, as has recently been demonstrated, working children—to endure great present hardships, even with very little hope of personal benefit, in order to be true to their class and in the certainty that sometime, if not now, good will come of it.

It is this splendid new morality, this sentiment of solidarity, this class-consciousness, this which we may call the germs of the religion of the future—it is this which gives us hope for the future of the labor movement. It is this which carries labor organizations through long and often disastrous struggles and turns their defeats into the stepping stones to new victories. It is this which brings working people to extend their sympathy and give of their small earnings, and, if necessary, to engage in sympathetic strikes and boycotts in order to aid fellow-workers of other trades and of distant places. It is this which prompts thousands of men in the ranks of labor to devote all their leisure, without reward and often without recognition, to the service of the cause—which makes many willing even to yield their lives when occasion demands.—*The Worker, New York.*

How Shall Labor and Capital Be Reconciled.

FRANK DUFFY.

THIS very question, in itself, is an acknowledgment that capital and labor are at war, that unfriendly relations exist between them, and that in the industrial world there is strife, bickering, discontent and dissatisfaction. A cry comes from out of the midst of this turmoil, "How shall we be reconciled?" This is a question of grave importance to every citizen, be he a millionaire or pauper. It has been discussed for the last few weeks through the columns of one of our most popular newspapers, the *New York Journal*. Men of different stations and positions in life have given their views on the subject, and it is worthy to note that they have discussed it freely and openly in order to arrive at some satisfactory solution of such a vexed and knotty problem. It is a subject of great magnitude, embracing many points, and covering so large a scope that our best thinkers and writers are taxed to their utmost to arrive at a fair adjustment of the question. And yet it is the question of the present day, and will be the most important question of the future. It affects us, our homes, and our families seriously. It will affect the future generation. Therefore, it is necessary that we, as workmen, give it our earnest consideration. Ever since the edict was given to man, that "By the sweat of his brow shall he earn his bread," it affected the human race, and yet we look for the time when we will be able to "take things easy," "live in luxury," and forget that we came into this world poor, helpless creatures. Did the possessors of this world's wealth earn their thousands of dollars by the sweat of their brow, or was it acquired through the greed, avarice, and unscrupulous dealings of their forefathers? If so, now is the time for its possessors to make amends, to discuss the question without prejudice with the representatives of Labor to understand one another, to meet one another half way, and try to bring about a better feeling between the two greatest contending forces of the present age. If a truce is not called, a reconciliation not made, I am afraid that before many years we will have an "industrial war" throughout this fair land of ours that will put a blot on the fair robes of "Liberty," and a stigma on her name that centuries of tears will not wipe out. We are all more or less selfish. That is our make-up, and as it is with human nature so it is with capital and labor. Capital is selfish, narrow minded, exacting. It has organized itself into corporations, societies, combinations and trusts, for its own pecuniary ends—in all lines of business and industries—until not one of the necessities of life, from the clothes that we wear, the shoes on our feet, the food that we eat, the cars that we ride on to work, that is not controlled and owned by them.

What can we expect from these monopolies? Nothing, only that which they cannot possibly help. We will get what we do not want—low wages, long hours of labor, hard work, no chance to educate ourselves on the questions of the times, injunctions restraining us from striking for better conditions, etc., leaving us in this boasted land of Freedom, "White Slaves." These corporations, through the introduction of machinery and child labor, have made hundreds of tramps of able-bodied men, who stalk about our cities a menace to the man who happens to be fortunate enough to be working under more favorable conditions. From this we can see that the poor are becoming

poorer, while the rich are getting richer. Are these fair conditions? No!

Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

And may I say right here, that the trusts have come to stay, no matter what the street-corner politician may tell you to the contrary, or what promises they may make to have these obnoxious institutions wiped out. Capital has acknowledged, that "In Union there is Strength;" otherwise they would not combine. Therefore, it is our duty for self-protection to follow their example.

Labor Unions were formed for the protection of the workingman, the laborer, the child, and, the greatest of all institutions on God's green earth, the American home. They do not dictate the hours a man shall work a day, nor the wages he shall receive, but they do claim that if the trust, or call it what you may, has the right to set the market price on its goods, then, also, has labor the right to put its price on a day's work, and say how many hours shall constitute that day's work. The man who advises the laboring people to think for themselves and act individually in their own cause, is a traitor to the best interests of labor. The day of individualism is passed and gone forever. Labor "must" combine, "must" organize to protect itself. Capital flaunts in our face, "We have our State Charters and Franchises, we send committees to the State Legislature and to the National Congress to look out for our interests, and to see that laws are enacted for our special protection and benefit—in fact, we control legislation and we propose to do as we please." Labor, on the other hand, ought to be able to say, and I predict will be able to say in a very short time, "As you have your trusts so we, too, have our Labor Unions, with all their social and fraternal features, their benefits, rights and privileges. Through these unions, through organized labor, we propose to appoint committees to send to the Legislature and to the National Capital, and demand that legislation be enacted favorable to us." We can have our newspapers to voice our side of the question, and to show the sufferings we have endured for years—aye, for centuries, and if no redress is forthcoming we have the ballot, the greatest weapon of all, to drop in the box, that will place a "son of toil" in the Presidential chair, and a representative of "Labor" in the Halls of Congress, who will see that we get our just rights, and our just dues." When that day comes it means strife, industrial war. Capital will rise up in all its might and fury to crush labor for daring to attempt to disfranchise it, or take away its charters. Now is the time for reconciliation. Now is the golden opportunity. Throw prejudice of centuries to the winds. Come to an understanding. Get down to a working basis. See that laws are enacted and enforced for the protection of the workingman. It must be acknowledged that he is the "Genius of the World." Then why not take care of him, honor him, love him? In so doing the fair name of "America," "Liberty's Land," will be known and acknowledged as

Great, Glorious and Free,
First flower of the earth,
First gem of the sea.

To Wives of Union Men.

Ladies, do you ever realize that the carpet upon your floor, the pictures upon the wall, the organ or piano and all the luxuries you may be enjoying, you owe

to the labor unions of this and other countries? Poor as your conditions and your living may be, says the *Trades Union Advocate*, it would be infinitely worse but for the work which organized labor has accomplished in upholding wages to their present standard.

There is something you can do to help along this movement for the betterment of wages and conditions if you will. It is your duty as the wife of a union man to demand the union label on the goods you buy, and if you do so it will help wonderfully. Union labels are placed upon shoes, brooms, crackers, bread, shirtwaists, clothing for your boys and a host of other things. These things will cost you no more than the non-union goods, and when you buy them you can have the satisfaction of knowing that you are using goods made by men and women who are paid good wages and work in clean, well-ventilated factories and shops.

When you use goods that do not bear the label you are encouraging the employment of men, girls and women at starvation wages—wages often, and generally, so low in the case of women that prostitution is a necessary adjunct to work in order to get enough money to work on.

Can you, as a woman, as a mother, to say nothing of your being the wife of a union man, afford to aid or encourage such things as this? Remember that when you and your husband are gone, as you soon may be, your daughter may be forced up against the problem of living on \$2.50 or \$3.00 a week or prostitution—a condition which you yourself have encouraged and help to build up. To be sure, you hate to go into a store and demand union label goods, and walk out if you don't get them, but you will soon be proud of the fact that you have had the courage to become a missionary in the cause of unionism and humanity. —Ex.

To Cure Round Shoulders.

In the case of round shoulders the muscles of the back are likely to stiffen from disuse. A special exercise to get them into a limber condition seems to be necessary. Stretch out and down with the arms until they nearly touch the floor, bending back in like manner. To successfully accomplish the latter sit on a stool before an upright piano or heavy desk, plant your knees firmly against the furniture until you have a good support, then slowly bend backward with your hand pointed over your head. At first you think you will surely crack in half, so stiff are the muscles, but astonishingly soon comes the pliability, and as it is impossible to fall your progress is easy and rapid. This exercise, if persisted in, will straighten out a curved spine, but it must be done gently and with patience, because the tendons in the back are delicate and must not be coerced. —*Trades Union Advocate*.

The Bad Labor Unions.

It is complained that the labor unions are endeavoring to compel men not in the unions to join them, and that this compulsion is without justification. Perhaps it is. But the methods of the Trusts are entirely similar, and the labor unions are only following the example that they find necessary, in the circumstances, to their preservation. The Trust compels similar establishments to merge their interests, under penalty of ruin. It "freezes out" those that refuse. If the Trust is justified in its method of combination and means of enforcing it, labor is justified in its effort to unionize the workers. —*Portland Oregonian*.

Two Things of Interest.

AJAX, BROOKLYN, N. Y.



HERE were two brief articles in the October CARPENTER that I read with peculiar pleasure. One of them, which was written by Mr.

William D. Huber, the General President of the United Brotherhood, was strong, cheerful and interesting. It was important also, for the reason that its statements were founded upon direct knowledge.

The General President told of the activity among the members of the United Brotherhood in carrying on its great work. As he had recently visited different parts of the country, he was able to speak with assurance, and to give facts drawn from his own observation. He must have astonished and encouraged many members by telling them that they belong to an industrial army which has now nearly 100,000 men in its ranks, an army which has a right to be proud of its strength, discipline, courage and spirit, as well as of its performances, in the interest of the carpenters' trade. It is, indeed, a splendid record, and it is radiant with hope.

It seems to me that a few of Mr. Huber's sentences are worth printing again. Look at the following refreshing lines:

"The future outlook for the U. B. is bright indeed. Never before in its history have we been in better condition than at the present; never before was there shown that determined, active spirit among our members; never were we more solidly united as a brotherhood than at the present. It is becoming a United Brotherhood in deed as well as in name. We are beginning to know what we want and the best manner to secure it."

This is truly auspicious language.

When the officers of all other trade unions can speak as the experienced General President of the United Brotherhood has spoken, we may confidently expect better times for American labor.

The other thing in the October number of THE CARPENTER that has given me special pleasure is the brief article of the General Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Frank Duffy. He voices again the great watchword, "Organize!" and, in striking terms, he urges the members of the United Brotherhood to strive persistently and energetically for its success, so as to win better working conditions. "There is still," he says, "vast room for improvement," and the advice which he gives, and the suggestions which he makes, are both practical and wise, as well as advantageous to all concerned. It seems to me that one of his sentences is worth printing here again.

"What," he says, "is more dear to the heart of a workingman than to belong to an organization that holds out its arm against oppression, that helps the weak in the battle of life, that advocates better living conditions, that demands justice and fair play to all alike, that gives assistance in time of sickness or death, and that stands for the 'edification and protection' of the greatest institution on God's earth, 'the American home?'"

But I must say no more in this place about the interesting and memorable statement of the General Secretary-Treasurer; for, as this same Mr. Frank Duffy is the editor of THE CARPENTER, I think he would not like that any one should here applaud his work or his words.

HIGHLY interesting articles from contributors and others are unavoidably held over for next issue. —[Ed.]

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Lessons in Practical Carpentry.

FRED. T. HODGSON.

CONTINUING the subject of roofs, I present herewith a graphic method of determining the strains that affect the stability of roofs and other framed structures. This paper is due to quite a number of readers of *THE CARPENTER*, who have frequently expressed a desire to have something of the kind published in these columns.

The graphic method is a development of a complete diagram, each line of which indicates the strain in the part of the truss or frame to which it is parallel. It was first made use of by Professor Culmann and corrected and perfected by later writers. It is an easy method of determining strains and stresses, and may be acquired by carpenters or others who have but little mathematical training. I published the major portion of the following some years ago, and it was well received by the press and students.

The basis of the method may be described as follows: Suppose the three forces P , A and R , Fig. 1, are acting at A , B and C , to keep the triangular frame A , B , C in equilibrium and to meet in the point O . If we draw another triangle, K , L , M , Fig. 2, whose sides are respectively parallel to the direction of the forces P , Q and R , the sides K , M , K , L , L , M will be proportional to those forces. Draw the lines K , X , L , X , M , X parallel to the sides of the frame, and they will represent the stress produced in those sides respectively by the forces P , Q and R . Fig. 1, is called the frame diagram, and Fig. 2, the stress diagram. The lines forming the triangle in Fig. 1 are represented in Fig. 2 by lines which meet in a point, and the lines forming the triangle in Fig. 2 are represented in Fig. 1 by lines meeting in a point, or the figures are reciprocal.

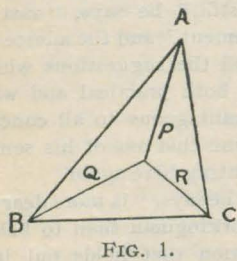


FIG. 1.

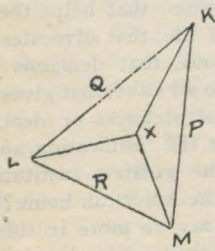


FIG. 2.

A common form of roof is that shown by Fig. 3, which is supposed to sustain the load of the roof covering by purlines at A , B , C , D and H . If W is the load on each side, then we have half W at A , half W at D and at H , and one-fourth W at B and at C . The form the "stress diagram," draw the vertical line a , Fig. 4, and take a , b to represent one-fourth of W on any scale, b , c to represent one-half

W , c , d one-half W , and e , f one-fourth of W . Draw b , i and c , l parallel to the rafter A , C . Draw from the middle point h of the line a , f , the line h , i parallel to the tie rod B , E , and h , k parallel to H , F . Draw h , o horizontal or parallel to E , F , l , o parallel to A , E and m , o parallel to A , F . Then b , i and c , l represent the compressions down the rafter D , B and A , D , e , k and d , m the same for A , H , C ; l , i represents the compressions down the strut D , E , and k , m that down H , F . The lines h , i and h , k represent the tensile strain in B , E and C , F , h , o that in E , F , l , o and m , o that in A , E and A , F . The strong lines in the stress diagram indicate compressions, and the dotted lines extensions.

If the ties B , E , E , F , F , C are all in one horizontal line so as to form a continuous tie-rod, the lines h , i and h , k , Fig. 1, will be in the same line with h , o , or the points i and k will merge into one point on the horizontal line drawn from h , which line will represent the tensile strain on the tie-rod.

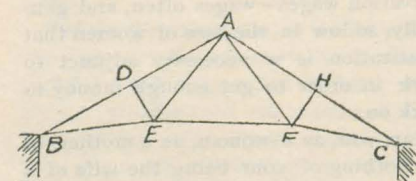


FIG. 3.

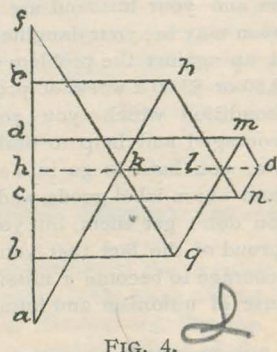


FIG. 4.

The following is an example of common form of roof in which the tie-rod is horizontal throughout, and the tension the same in every part of it. A , B , and A , C , in Fig. 5, are the rafters, and B , C the tie-rod, between which is a series of cross bracing, the parts of which are partly in compression and partly in tension. We will suppose that W is the load on each side, and borne by purlines A , I , H , B , K , L and C , one-third of W being supported at each of these points except B and C , when the load is one-sixth W . We will also suppose one-fifth of the weight of the tie-rod to be sustained at each point D , E , F and G , although this weight is of minor importance and may be left unnoticed, unless the tie-rod has to carry a traverse load, which is not usually the case in roofs of this kind. To construct the stress diagram, draw the vertical line a , h , Fig. 6, and take a , b to represent on any scale one-sixth of W ; b , c , c , d , d , e , e , f , f , g , to each represent one-third of W ; g , h one-sixth of W . Bisect d , e in i and draw the horizontal line i , o , meeting b , o and g , o parallel to A , B and A , C in the point o . Draw c , n and d , l parallel to b , o , f , m and e , k parallel to g , o . Draw o , n parallel to H , D , n , l parallel to E , I , o , m parallel to F , K . Draw p , n and p , m parallel to D , I and G , K , q , l and q , k parallel to A , E and A , F . Then the line b , o represents on the above scale the compression down H , B , c , n that down H , I and d , l that down A , I . The horizontal line i , o represents the tension in the tie-rod B , C ; p , n is the tension in the brace D , I , and q , l that in the brace A , E . The line o , n represents the compression in the strut H , D , and n , l is the compression in the strut I , E . The weight of the tie beam, or any load it may have

to carry, is not reckoned in the foregoing diagram, but if it is of sufficient importance to cause a material strain on the braces or struts, we must alter the diagram to include it. If we suppose w to represent the load on the beam, then we must increase c , d and e , f , Fig. 6, by one-fifth of w . We can then proceed with the rest of the figure as before, but some of the lines will be altered in length. The strong lines in the stress diagram show the parts in compression, and the dotted lines those in tension.

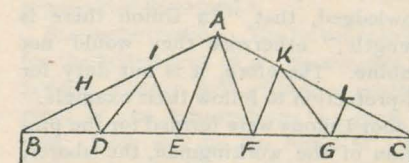


FIG. 5.

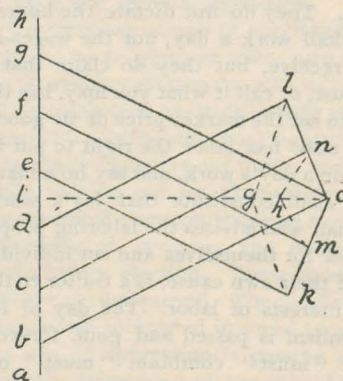


FIG. 6.

We will now apply the "graphic method" to find the strains in the parts of a braced iron girder, as shown in Fig. 7, which is known as a "Warren girder"—the same principles can be applied to similar timber work. This girder rests on supports at A and B , the ends of the lower flange, and is loaded with an equal weight W at each of the points C , D , E , F and G of the upper portion. To draw the stress diagram, take the vertical line a , f , and let a , b , b , c , c , d , d , e , e , f , each represent on scale the weight W . Bisect c , d in h , and draw a horizontal line h , o ; also draw horizontal lines through b , c , d and e . Draw a , k , Fig. 8, parallel to A , C , Fig. 7, and f , k parallel to B , G , k , q parallel to C , H , and k , p parallel to G , L . Draw q , l parallel to H , D , p , l parallel to F , L , l , n parallel to I , D , l , m parallel to F , K , o , n parallel to E , I , o , m parallel to E , K . Then the stress diagram is completed, a , k representing the stress in A , C , f , k representing the stress in B , G , k , q that in C , H , and k , p that in G , L , l , q the stress in H , D , and l , p that in F , L , l , n the stress in D , I , and l , m that in F , K , o , n the stress in E , I , o , m that in E , K . The horizontal line b , q represents the strain in C , D , and e , p that in G , F ; the line c , n is the strain in D , E , and d , m that in F , E . The strains in the lower chord are represented by the line h , o , h , k being that in the parts A , H and B , I , k , l that in H , I and K , L , and l , o the strain in the middle part I , K .

By applying the principle of the "triangle of forces" to the different triangles forming the stress diagram in any of the foregoing examples, we can ascertain both the directions of the strains and also distinguish between the compressive and the tensile strains by the direction of arrows following each other round the triangles, the loads in the vertical line acting downwards giving the direction to start with.

The same diagram of stress can be used to find the strains in the parts of a lattice girder, Fig. 9, which may be considered as two of the previous examples placed reverse ways; the capital letters indicating the first examples (Fig. 7), and the small letters the reversed girder. In this case we suppose each separate half of

the structure to support half the load, divided equally, as in Fig. 7, at the apex of each triangle, as C , D , E , F and G in one-half, and g , h , i , k , and l in the other half. Let Fig. 8 represent the stress diagram of one-half, and an exactly similar diagram on the left-hand side of the vertical line a , f will represent the stress diagram of the other half; then the strains in the various parts will be the sum of the strains in the two figures, or the resultant stress on each part of the lattice structure will be represented by the sum of stress produced by the loads on the separate girders composing it. Thus the strain in I , H , Fig. 9, is represented by e , p + h , k , Fig. 8, that in I , K by c , n + l , o , the strain in E , F by d , m + l , o , while the strain in A , C is represented by a , k , and that in a , g by f , k , and so on throughout the frame.

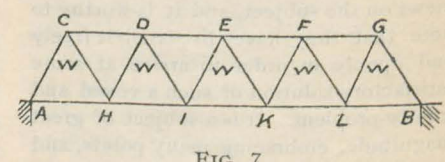


FIG. 7.

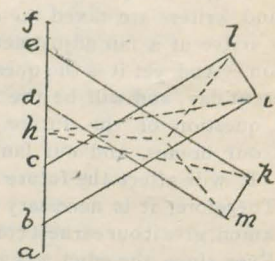


FIG. 8.

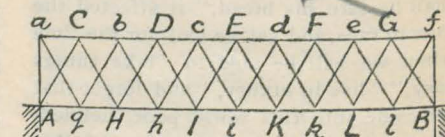


FIG. 9.

It will be seen by the foregoing that upon knowing the weight W , the roof, bridge or other similar structure may be subject to, the sizes of the timbers or iron girders may be determined that will carry the load safely.

The methods of determining the strength of individual pieces of timber, will be a subject for another paper later on.

Turning Stair Balusters.

From J. T. S., Buffalo, N. Y.:

The peculiar turning inquired about by Thomas Wilson, of Detroit, is called *swath turning*, and requires a lathe especially prepared for the work. It would take up too much space to give a full description of the lathe and the manner of using it for turning swath work, so I will content myself and perhaps satisfy T. W. by briefly stating that the work in the lathe reciprocates to and fro at every revolution. This motion is obtained by having a strong spring fixed against the mandrel in the head-block, and a swath-plate on the tail-block of the lathe. The swath-plate is so arranged that it may be set to any angle to suit the rake of the stairs, or any other rake. The tail centre, like the mandrel, moves in its bearings to suit the angle of the swath-plate. The ingenious turner will understand from this brief description how the work is done.

Carving.

From C. E. S., Port Huron, Mich.:

We were promised some time ago a series of papers on wood-carving, and I, along with others, am waiting anxiously for them, as the winter is approaching, and that is the best season of the year for practicing this kind of work. When may we expect these articles?

Placing Sliding Doors.

From W. T. H., Rochester, N. Y.:

In answer to J. K., Johnstown, Pa., I will just say that he can work sliding doors in a four-inch wall if he uses 1½-inch doors instead of 1¾ inch. I did this trick once myself in an old pre-revolutionary house near Boston, and here is the way I went to work: First, I shored up the ceiling, taking all the weight I could from the partition. I then cut the opening just under the plaster cornice and to the length I wanted; then I placed a stud at each end of the opening at the proper distance apart, the studs or scantlings were 4x4 and were placed plumb and solid in the wall. I then framed a 4x8 inch timber between these studs and to the proper height to carry the rail and hangers. On the lower edge of this timber I rabbated out, on both sides of the lower edge, a space ⅞x⅞ of an inch, which left a solid piece 2¼ inches wide on the bottom edge, as shown in the diagram sent herewith.

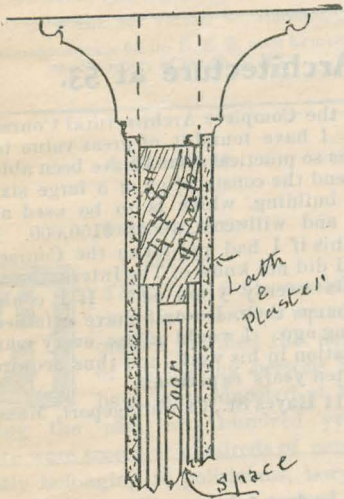


FIG. 1.—SLIDING DOORS IN 4" WALL.

I had some little trouble in getting my rail and hangers to work right, as the get up then was of an old-fashioned kind; but now, with the McCabe and similar hangers, there will be no trouble in making the rail work in the narrow space. From this rabbate to the floor it was boarded with plumb half-inch matched stuff put in tight and solid, the matched stuff forming the air-tight pockets for the doors. On the outside of the matched stuff I nailed, or bradded, ⅜ strips vertically 16 inches centres, over these strips was the lathing and plastering, which made the wall even on the face from the cornice down. From this I hope J. K. will be able to place his sliding doors in a 4" wall.

Wanted—Hints for Inlaying.

In the July CARPENTER, Brother T. W., of Trenton, N. J., desired some information in regard to inlaying of native wood in hardwood furniture. He wishes to know where the necessary design might be obtained and how applied, and what tools were required to do the work. This inlaying of wood, ivory, mother-of-pearl, brass, etc., is always done on 1-16 of an inch veneer. It is done by men representing a distinct branch in the manufacture of furniture, the "marcetary cutters." Excepting where the inlaying applies to straight lines or friezes, these are inlaid or veneered on by cabinetmakers. We admire Brother T. W.'s ambition in so tedious a task as inlaying, but we fail to see how this work can be taught through the columns of THE CARPENTER or any other medium. It must be understood that even a cabinet-maker is incompetent to do this work

without having gone through some kind of schooling. Nor do we believe that our native woods are suitable for inlaying purposes, unless we embrace South American or West Indian material. It would be imprudence on our part to attempt an instruction on this subject in this journal, but if Brother T. W. will give us a good description of his furniture, the wood it is made of and so on, we shall try to give him the best advice possible in our reply. In the meantime we would advise Brother T. W. to study Brother Biermaas' instructions on French veneering, published in this issue —[ED.]

Cluster Columns.

From F. T. H., Collingswood, Ont.:

In answer to "Krips," Scranton, Pa., I submit the following, which is taken from "Practical Carpentry," and which, I think, will satisfy his question. Let A, Fig. 2, be a central core, then the

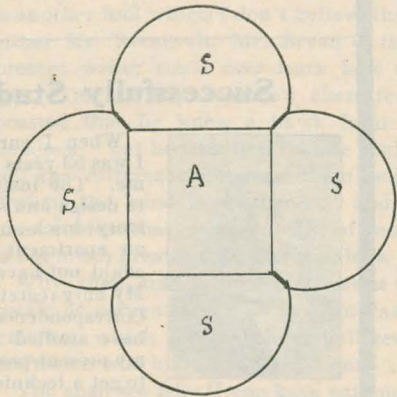


FIG. 2.—CLUSTER COLUMN.

four segmental pieces G, G, G, G can be fitted to it, as shown, and form a cluster. Fig. 3, shows how the base or capital may be fitted to the central core. The blocks forming the base or cap, must be turned complete, then halved and mitred at the

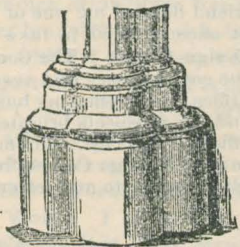


FIG. 3.—BASE OF CLUSTER COLUMNS.

joints, one whole piece only making enough to cover two sides of the core. Clusters of five, six, seven, or any number of faces may be made in the same manner by having the central core worked to the proper shape and building the clusters around them.

Inlaying.

From T. J. W., Montclair, N. J.

I at one time, in the old country, did considerable inlaying, and will try and tell William T. W., of Trenton, as well as I possibly can, the way the work was done. I may say, however, that the work, when I was employed, was chiefly intended for musical instruments and fine furniture, though we did not make either—only supplied the inlaid work. A drawing of the design must be pasted on the work to be inlaid—this is generally a veneer of some kind—and must be carefully sawn out, then three or four thin pieces of inlay of different colors must be cut out to the exact shape of the cut made in the veneer. When these are sawn out they may be cut in small pieces to suit the fancy or the color with a fine

saw and the pieces glued in place, mixing the colors of the wood to suit the design. If a leaf is wanted, it should be cut from woods having the desired colors and properly glued in place. The ribs of the leaves are made by scratches of a graver and are filled up with fine sawdust and glue. Sometimes a good effect may be obtained by a judicious choice of inlay, as the marks of the grain can be made to give shading to leaves or other work. A hot iron is sometimes used to give shading to light-colored woods, as any tint from a light brown to black can be obtained. In this way, white flowers, etc., can be made in holly, having a number of petals, each petal being cut separate and scorched before grouping to form the flower. Light woods can be dyed almost any color. Woods for inlaying may be obtained from William Little, Fulton street, New York, also tools for doing the work.

French Veneering of Flat Surfaces.

FRED. H. BIERMAAS.
ARTICLE I.

As cabinet work has received but little attention in the columns of our journal, I submit this article on French veneering, which no doubt will interest some of the readers. We will take for example Fig. 1, which consists of twelve panels and seven cauls, the panels to be veneered on one side only. As the panels are of good size, joints will have to be made. To accomplish this in the most satisfactory manner, take as many pieces of veneer as is required and sponge them on both sides with clean water and screw them between two boards which have been previously heated. Set them aside until the boards are cold. Now make any joints or fill any holes that are broken out. For these holes iron punches of irregular shape, as seen in the illustration, are used. A hole is punched and the opening filled by a piece punched from a scrap of veneer. A piece of paper must be glued on the back of the patch. To make a good joint take a good straight-edge, lay two pieces of veneer face to face and with a good, sharp chisel cut through the two pieces of veneer; never use a plane to make a veneer joint. To glue the joints lay the two pieces of veneer edge to edge and fasten with a few small wire nails and glue a strip of paper about one inch wide over the joint. Care must be taken to match the figuring of the veneer before glueing the paper on. The cauls should all be prepared for the steam box; when thoroughly heated rub them over with beeswax to keep the panels from sticking to the cauls by the glue forcing itself through the porous veneer. The cauls should be of even thickness and free from knots and holes, as the knots will stick out beyond the other surface and leave an impression in the veneered panel, which is sometimes very hard to clean out. Next we turn to the panels. They should be of even thickness and toothed on the side to be veneered. Apply the glue, which should be of a good consistency and yet run freely from the brush. Sponge the back of the panels with water to prevent them from warping. Lay on the veneer, taking care to centre joints with centres of panels to produce a good effect when cleaned and polished. The hand screws should be kept in readiness and opened the required width before applying glue, for after the veneer has been put on no time is to be lost in screwing down (see Fig. 2) with hand screws in position commencing in the centre and work outwards so as to force and squeeze

the superfluous glue towards the edges. The cleaning of veneer is also of great importance, and great care is to be exercised else all the work done successfully up to this time may be spoiled. I would

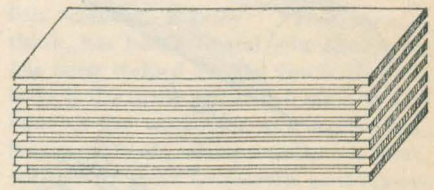


Fig 1

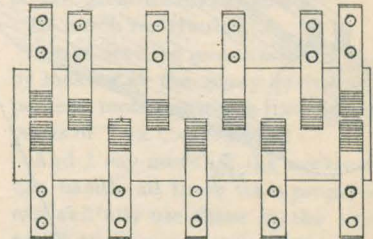


Fig 2

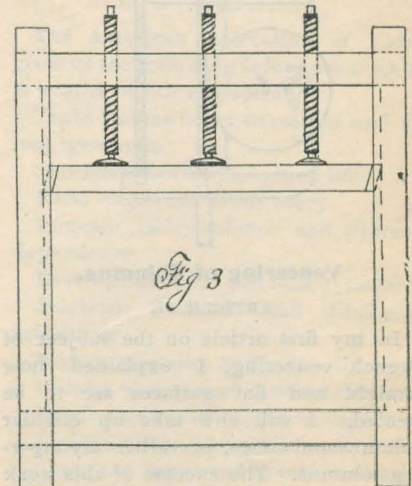


Fig 3

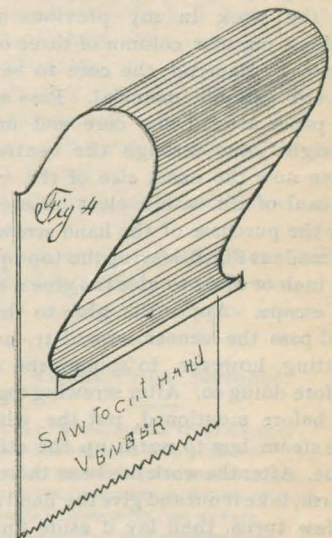


Fig 4

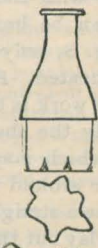
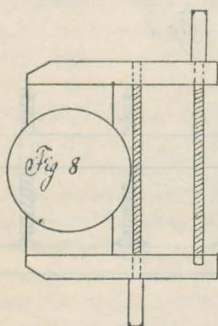
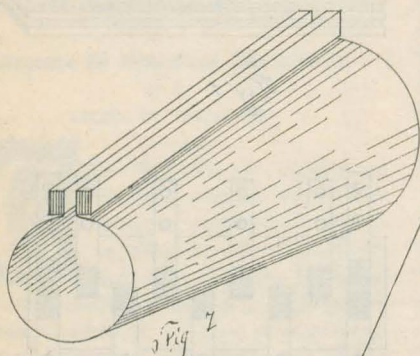
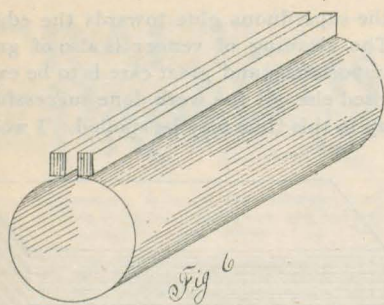


Fig 5

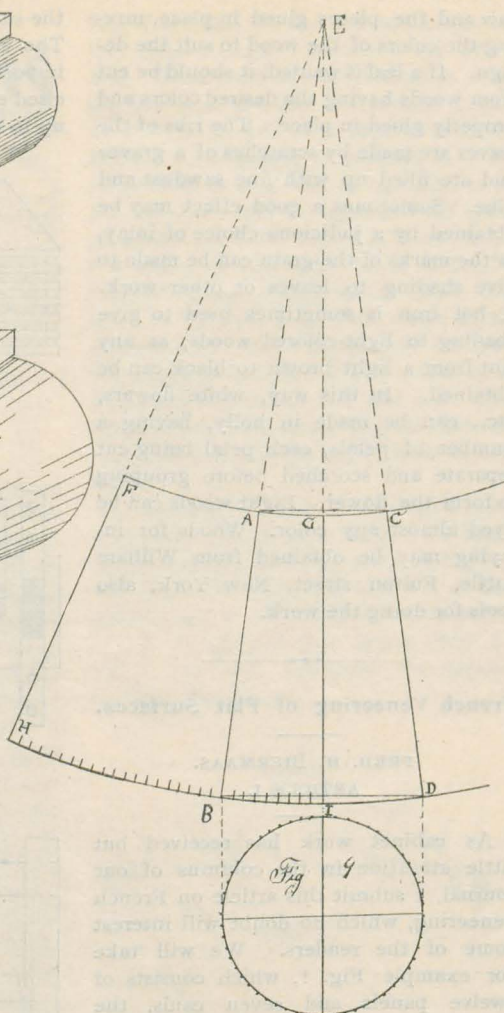
not advise the use of a plane in the hands of the inexperienced, for he will surely plane through the veneer; a good, sharp scraper is safer and preferable. The saw in the illustration is used for cutting hard veneers. Fig. 3 shows a veneer press, such as is used in large establishments, and its utility is easy to be seen.



Veneering of Columns.

ARTICLE II.

In my first article on the subject of French veneering, I explained how straight and flat surfaces are to be treated. I will now take up circular columns and cones, or rather say tapering columns. The success of this work depends entirely on the proper cauls. The sponging and glueing is the same as the work in my previous article. Take a circular column of three or four inches in diameter, the core to be made of any suitable material. Pass a piece of paper around the core and make a straight joint through the centre; we have now the exact size of the veneer. A caul of tin with a cleat on each end for the purchase of the hand screws is to be made as Fig. 6, leaving the top open for an inch or more to give the glue a chance to escape. Apply the glue to the core and pass the veneer around it, not forgetting, however, to sponge the veneer before doing so. After screwing together, as before mentioned, put the whole in the steam box to warm up the stiffened glue. After the work has been thoroughly warm, take it out and give the hand screws a few turns, then lay it aside until the glue is set. Take off the hand screws and dispense with the tin cauls. The ends may then be brought together as shown in Fig. 8, only the caul on the joint is to be heated. Fig. 7 is a tapering column. The work is the same as above described, only the shape of the veneer is different, which may either be got by passing paper around and trim on both ends and make a straight joint in centre of column, or lay out the diagram as Fig. 9. In explanation thereof, let A, B, C, D represent the column in question. To find the shape of a veneer to pass around this column extend A B and C D to E with the radius E C and E D. Describe the arcs C F and O H, which will be the required shape, and the distance A F and I H will pass half way around, and the veneer requires to be cut as large again to pass all around the column. Under no circumstances make more than one joint. By following the instruction



herein given any fair mechanic will be enabled to execute a creditable piece of work.

The instructions given here above by Brother Biermaas should be carefully studied and followed by our brothers. It often occurs that a carpenter is required to lay French veneer, and in such emergencies these instructions will certainly be of the utmost value to him.

However, we do not, in a few instances, quite agree with Brother Biermaas in his methods as he above describes them.

He says in his first article: "To make a good joint, take a good straight edge, lay two pieces of veneer face to face and with a sharp chisel cut through the two pieces of veneer." Now, it must be understood that he has reference to French veneer. We, on our part, would recommend the use of a sharp *tooth-plane iron* which works like a saw, is not liable to slip as a chisel or a knife might do, and will make just as clean a joint.

Brother B further says in this article: "I would not advise the use of a *plane* in the hands of an inexperienced, etc." We claim that a sharp, fine *tooth-plane* may even be used by the latter without any risk. We would also recommend our brothers, after putting on the glue on any panel or core to allow the glue to become cold, and not to put the veneer on when it is yet warm, as is the method applied by the old school. By allowing the glue to get cold you in the first place have a chance to easily place the veneer in its required position, as it then will not stick so much to the glue or core. In the second place, the veneer will not expand, which it will do when the glue is warm, and will not shrivel up and consequently form blisters. The formation of blisters is the great calamity in the veneering process, which must be prevented. The avoiding of the expansion of the veneer by putting it on when the glue is cold (but yet soft) is also very essential, since the more the veneer expands the more it will shrink afterwards, in spite of the sponging of the panel on the back side, and, of course, will cause the outside surface to become hollow.—[EDITOR.]

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The instruction furnished by the International Correspondence Schools has helped thousands of students secure better positions and higher pay. Note what students say:

Successfully Studies Architecture at 53.



When I enrolled in the Complete Architectural Course I was 53 years of age. I have found it of great value to me. The instruction is so practical that I have been able to design and superintend the construction of a large six-story brick-and-stone building, which is to be used as an apartment house, and will cost about \$150,000. I could not have done this if I had not taken the Course. My only regret is that I did not know of The International Correspondence Schools twenty years ago. If I could have studied their Course then, I would have attained my present position long ago. I would advise every man to get a technical education in his work, and thus acquire more knowledge than can be gained from ten years' experience.

JOHN MCAULIFFE, 11 Hayes St., Cambridgeport, Mass.

Succeeds as an Architect.

I learned the carpenter's trade while quite a young man. I soon felt keenly the need of a technical education, to master the problems in my work. Not being able to attend college, I had about concluded to give up when a friend handed me one of the circulars of the Schools. I at once decided to take the Architectural Drawing and Design Course. The Course has been worth several times the cost to me. In a very short time I was able to master difficult problems, my business became more remunerative, and my prospects brightened. I now have an architect's office in this city, and am doing a good business. I intend to take another Course from you as soon as I can. I will gladly reply to any letters regarding the Schools.



F. L. LINDSAY, Watertown, Wis.

For Carpenters, Builders, Contractors, Stair Builders and other Woodworkers, courses of instruction, wholly by mail, in Architecture, Architectural Drawing and Design, and Building Contracting. Study at home. Monthly payments.

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[All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to
the Secretary of the G. E. B.]

A Contrast.

JOHN SWINTON.

AT THE Yale College celebration last month a squad of orators glorified the names of the leading persons who have been educated at Yale during the past two hundred years. There were scores or hundreds of names, mostly belonging to politicians, lawyers and preachers. They were praised for days in high-flown speech; the pictures of lots of them were to be seen on the wall; their memory was cheered; catgut was scraped in their honor; and the big crowds at the celebration were told all about them.

Who! Tolderol!

But, alas! alas!

Who can now recall the names of the many and many brave men who, during the same two hundred years, have striven and suffered for the sake of labor and its rights? How many of our workmen can give the names of even a few of those heroic souls who have been persecuted, imprisoned, starved to death, hanged, shot, or hounded over the world, because they sought to secure better times for the toiling millions, because they attempted to make life more tolerable for these millions?

Do you know what the bold Irishman, Jack Cade, did before he was killed, or what was done by the fearless priest, Father Ball, and Wat Tyler, and John of Leyden, and Jacques Bonhomme, and many another ages ago, as far back as the great Roman gladiator, Spartacus? Do you know even the names of but a few of the noble spirited Americans who have suffered and died while struggling to promote the interests of labor and the welfare of the down-trodden masses?

Shame on us all for neglecting those whose memory should be dear to every workman!

I would like to have their work recalled in the Twentieth Century.

At this time, Yale glorifies the names of men who have walked its campus for the past two hundred years; but many of us know nothing at all of the blessed martyrs of labor to whom we owe everlasting gratitude. Most of them are merely subjects of slander for the human snakes who write history.

Carpenters' Tools.

JOHN SWINTON.



THE skilled carpenter may smile when a man who never in his life handled any carpenters' tools undertakes to write about them. And yet I shall try, when I get near the end, to say something on the subject that every carpenter may not have thought of. At times, I take a long look at the interesting pictures of carpenters' working tools that are printed every month in the advertising pages of THE CARPENTER. I suppose the sight of the pictures is more of a curiosity to me than are the tools themselves to the workman who uses them daily in his trade. Some of the tools, as seen in the pictures, are altogether beyond my understanding, and others of them look as if they might be dangerous to a lubber. There is one tool that reminds me of the truncated head of a devil-fish (no offence to its maker!) and there is another tool which I don't believe that either Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan or the present writer could ever learn how to use. One of Shakespeare's characters boasted that he knew a hawk from a handsaw," but he admitted that he could tell the difference between them only "when the wind is southerly;" and I must confess that my knowledge of tools is not much greater than was Hamlet's.

Why, then, am I so presumptuous as to speak of carpenters' tools in THE CARPENTER, which is read by intelligent craftsmen who know all about them?

You shall see why if you have patience to go through this brief article to its last lines.

Before telling why, however, I should like to look again at the pictures of tools in a few of the recent numbers of THE CARPENTER.

What a shapely saw it is that appears slanting on the first page of the cover! The mere sight of it makes me long to sit on a branch of an apple tree and saw off another branch heavy with American beauties to which I can't reach out. Its handle is just the thing, and is of such a curve that I could get a good grip of it; its teeth are sharper than a serpent's (that's Shakespeare again!) and it is made of metal that has been warranted by the Keystone Works. I cannot say, of my own knowledge, that there aren't other saws just as good as this one; for I also see in THE CARPENTER a picture of the Simonds Saw and another picture of the Atkins Saw both of which saws look as if they could cut anything with neatness and dispatch. Take your choice. I am not now booming the tools of any advertiser.

It is not the truncated head of a devil-fish that was pictured on the first page. It is merely the Taintor Positive Saw Set, and I know it must deserve its name or so many carpenters wouldn't use it. I wonder how it goes.

I should think, after looking at the picture of the Bommer Spring Hinges that the maker of them deserved the gold medal which he won at the Paris Exposition. It seems to me that any door which swings on them ought to go easy.

I am bamboozled while gazing at THE CARPENTER's picture of Fales' Patent Plane. I don't see how any white man can ever learn to work a machine which is described in the advertisement as "Constituting Carpenter Plow, Dado, Fillester, Matching Sash, Hollows, Rounds, Beads, Rabbets, Nosings, Case Mouldings, Quarter Rounds, etc." I must inquire if all this is so, for I am unable to comprehend the meaning of the words. I imagine, after noticing that the tool (if it be

called a tool) is made in Connecticut, that it must be one of those Yankee inventions which are driving poor old Europe out of its wits. It is all a mystery to me.

From a study of the picture of the "Original Jennings", Augers and Auger Bits, I get an idea of strength and power. I should think that one of these augers might raise up my house, if put at the right spot.

Would you believe that a man like myself who has traveled over half the globe, and can explain even the Chinese riddle, would yet be unable to comprehend that picture of Starrett's Carpenters' Square, "which comprises in one tool rule, level, plumb, try square, mitre square, depth gauge, etc." I can only pay my respects to it. It is evidently another Yankee invention, for I see it comes from Massachusetts, at Athol, near which place I went to school long ago.

The pictures of the Foot and Hand-Power Machinery for carpenters make a favorable impression upon the mind of the present writer, who, however, knows so little about mechanical devices. In the advertisement of the Seneca Falls Company, there is a statement which must be of interest to those men of the trade who are not large capitalists. I recently heard Mr. Elbert Hubbard tell of the successful results of handwork in certain industries, at a place near Buffalo, in New York State.

The two cuts of the Model Hand Box, made by Walters' Sons, represent a very handy contrivance for the use of the trade, I should think.

But I must hurry along, for I see many pictures of other tools in recent numbers of THE CARPENTER, which I am examining. I see Chaplin's Planes, Towers' Screw Drivers, Sargent's several tools, the Gem Scriber, the Concave Lock, Lane's Door Hangers, Morrill's Saw Sets, Jones' Ratchet Coping Saw, the Yankee Ratchet Screw Drivers, the Square-Root Delineator, and a score of other things that I am sure I could never learn how to operate.

These advertisements in THE CARPENTER are a wonder to me.

Now, then, I have said that I would tell the reason why I here speak of tools about which I know nothing.

The reason is that I desire to affirm that a training in the use of these tools, many of which seem to be complicated and perplexing, gives one an education that has a far greater influence in developing the mind than a college education. In these times, we hear a great deal about the "educated classes," meaning the chaps who have swallowed a teaspoonful of Latin or Greek, law or theology, grammar or quackery. We also hear a great deal about "Cultured people," meaning those folks who have picked up a few scraps of any old kind, or have fingered some books that may be of small account. Here I am prepared to maintain that a skilled workman, who is able to operate such tools as I see pictured in THE CARPENTER, has a kind of education and culture far higher than any to be found in Greek roots, cheap logic, or literary rubbish. He does not need to hang his head in the presence of any other "class" that struts as the "educated class." His mental powers are developed; his skill, ingenuity and taste are called into play; his eye and hand are trained in the useful and practical arts; his method of study is beneficial; he often finds opportunity for the exercise of his talents; his work is, in the best sense of the word, intellectual; his thought is disciplined as it never would be in any braggart college. Let me here quote a single sentence of a sen-

sible writer who has said: "The industrial education is, in itself, of the highest value for that mental discipline and preparation for life which is a prime object in all schooling." Let me quote also a few words from that distinguished English scientist, Huxley: "That man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been trained in his youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is clear, with all its parts in smooth working order; ready, like a steam engine, to be turned to any work, to spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors, and whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great truths of nature."

So much for Huxley.

I have been led into this line of thought by looking at the many pictures of carpenters' tools printed in the advertising pages of THE CARPENTER.

And I say now that the workman who can handle all these tools properly, and can skilfully use them in the work for which they were contrived, has an education far more worth having than that which I once got in the ancient classics.

The American Federation of Labor gives us the following information which is worthy of our consideration:

Trade Unions foster education and uproot ignorance.

Shorten hours and lengthen life.

Raise wages and lower usury.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.

Develop manhood and balk tyranny.

Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.

Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.

Enlarge society and eliminate classes.

Create rights and abolish wrongs.

Lighten toil and brighten man.

Cheer the home and fireside and make the world better.

All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by them who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do.

Don't wait until to-morrow; to-morrow never comes.

Don't wait for some one else to start; start it yourself.

Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.

Don't think it impossible; one million organized workers prove different.

Don't weaken; persistence wins.

Awake From Slumber.

Arouse, my friend, awake from slumber.

Help us arrest the men who plunder.

You feel secure in your present snap,

But in the future you will meet mishap.

Thousands of men were just as sure,

But they were fired, and are now poor.

Regrets prove vain when the tide has ebbed,

And you languish in jail because you begged.

The soul is small and the conscience blind,

That feels no love for human kind.

Awake to action, your job won't last,

Your wife and family will have to fast.

Standing alone you are bound to fall,

Conditions will force you to the wall.

Banish your greed, help on the race,

And make the world a happier place.

We know you are honest, but you do not think

And obey like others a master's wink.

Exert your brain to make it grow,

And stubborn facts you will learn to know.

We have been dreaming to our sorrow,

And now must face the bleak to-morrow;

We must unite to save the lives

Of babes unborn, and loving wives.

Shake off the chains of the pirate band!

Exact your rights in this free land!

Your rights are just the same as mine—

The right to live and happiness find.

No one is born to slave for knaves,

And rot like carrion in unknown graves.

We are born free, why bear the brand

Of cowardly slaves in this broad land?

—Henry M. Edmonston.

Die Arbeits-verschiebungen im Holzarbeiter-Gewerke.

Die Arbeitsverschiebungen, wie sie hier zu Lande im Verlaufe der letzten Hälfte des vergangenen Jahrhunderts, im Bau- und Möbelfache vor sich gegangen sind, haben in der Gruppierung der, in diesem Gewerke beschäftigten Arbeiter, eine solche Veränderung hervorgerufen, daß die alten Bezeichnungen der Gewerkschaften wie: Zimmermann (Carpenter) und Schreiner oder Tischler (Cabinetmaker) fast durchweg nicht mehr angebracht und hinfällig geworden sind. Diese Verschiebungen wurden durch den Maschinenbetrieb und die Theilung der Arbeit verursacht und erzwungen. Folglich haben sich dieselben auch nicht nur auf das Holzarbeiter-Gewerk beschränkt, sondern sie sind in allen anderen Industriezweigen mit gleicher Wirkung hervorgetreten und haben auch dort, wie in unserem Gewerke, Anlaß gegeben zu Unzufriedenheiten und Streitigkeiten über die Frage: wem die Verrichtung einer gegebenen Arbeit zufallen solle, den bisher im Gewerke durch und durch ausgebildeten Arbeitern? oder denen, die sich auf das betreffende Fach gewissermaßen als Spezialität verlegt hatten.

Es giebt leider unter uns Arbeitern noch Viele, die sich einbilden, sich dem modernen Entwicklungsstande der Industrie entgegenzusetzen und durch Dazwischentreten der Organisation ihren Lauf hemmen oder aufhalten zu können. Diese Leute sehen nicht weiter als ihre Nase lang ist und begreifen weder, daß wir in einem Zeitalter des Kapitalismus leben, der dazu berufen ist, in seinem Bestreben nach immer größerer Machterhaltung, alle Hindernisse niederzureißen, alles Bestehende umzugestalten, noch begreifen sie, daß es überhaupt nicht im Interesse der Arbeiterklasse liegt, diesen Entwicklungsstand zu erschweren weil er, je rascher sein Tempo, je schneller dem gänzlichen Zerfall der kapitalistischen Produktionswirtschaft zuweilt und damit das Ende der Lohnsklaverei besiegelt.

Es ist auch nicht anzunehmen, daß diese Arbeitsverschiebungen ihren Höhepunkt erreicht haben; neue Umwälzungen werden sich vollziehen und weitere Umgestaltungen werden finden. Deshalb dürfen wir uns aber der Erkenntnis nicht verschließen, daß diejenige Gruppe unserer Gewerkschaften, die augen scheinlich wenigstens, am meisten durch diese Veränderungen beeinträchtigt wurden, die Carpenter nämlich, bis zu einem gewissen Grade berechtigten Grund zur Unzufriedenheit haben und wir sie in ihrer oft hartnäckigen Auslegung mißlicher Beurtheilungen sollten, als dies häufig geschieht.

Holzbauteile ganz übergehend, wollen wir uns vor Allen denjenigen Zimmerleuten zuwenden, die bei der Errichtung eines Steingebäudes die ersten sind, die Hand an's Werk legen. Den Framers, den Rahmenmachern, die den Holzrahmen, das Gerüst, aufstellen und die Balken legen, welche zur Fundamentierung der verschiedenen Stockwerke und zur Bedachung des Gebäudes erforderlich sind. Die Framers bilden seit Jahrzehnten schon eine besondere Gruppe, die, weil ihre Arbeit außergewöhnliche physische Kräfte erfordert, fast sämtlich aus kräftig gebauten Deutschen und Skandinaviern zusammengesetzt ist. Besonders in größeren Städten hat sich zunächst ein anderer Abzweig gebildet, zum Legen der Fußböden. Framers und Fußbodenleger werden sehr häufig heute, nicht durch andere Gewerksangehörige, sondern durch andere Gewerke verdrängt; und zwar die Framers durch Eisenarbeiter, die Balken aus Eisen legen und die Fußbodenleger (floorlayers) durch Steingutplattenleger, (tile-layers) die Fußböden legen aus Steingutplatten und ähnlichem Material.

Die Verrichtung der Thüren, Fenster, Verkleidungen und anderer innerer Dekorations (Trim-work) geschah früher ausschließlich durch Carpenter; jetzt werden Fenster und Thüren in Fabriken als Spezialität hergestellt, woraus sich eine andere Gruppe, die Fenster-, Thür- und Fensterläden-Macher (Sash-door and Blind-makers) ergibt.

Nachdem sich der Wohlstand dieses Landes zu seiner niegeahnten Höhe emporgeschwungen hatte und die besitzende Klasse, der ja allein nur dieser Wohlstand zu Gute kommt, nicht mehr wußte, was mit ihren Tausenden und Millionen zu beginnen, ließen sie Paläste über Paläste errichten mit einer luxuriösen inneren Ausstattung, wie sie in den Fürstenthümern des monarchischen Europas ihres Gleichen sucht. Weichholz war nun nicht mehr gut genug und Hartholz aller Arten nahm dessen Stelle ein. Dieser Umschwung der, wie wohl erklärlich, sich auch auf Officen- und Bar-Einrichtungen, sowie minder großartige Gebäude ausdehnte, war für die Carpenter von schädlicher Wirkung, da diese, mit wenigen Ausnahmen, nicht die Geschicklichkeit besaßen, die bei der Verarbeitung

des Hartholzes unbedingt notwendig ist. Die unausbleibliche Folge war, daß diese Arbeit nun in die Hände der Tischler überging, unter denen das deutsche Element am hervorragendsten, aber auch alle diejenigen Nationalitäten vertreten sind, die die größeren Contingente in der Einwanderung bilden.

Während nun einerseits die Carpenter sich auf das Aufstellen der Trimmerarbeit in den Gebäuden, auf Reparaturen und die noch übrig gebliebene Weichholzarbeit beschränken mußten und müssen, welche letztere ebenfalls mehr und mehr in ihren Shops verschwindet, wurden andererseits die Tischler durch die Marktmöbelarbeit verdrängt, welche unter Umständen hergestellt wird, unter denen ein Tischler seine Geschicklichkeit nicht verwerten kann und seine Lohnansprüche keine Befriedigung finden. Die Tischler sind schon lange keine Tischler oder Schreiner mehr, sondern Carpenter die, wie schon vorher angedeutet, Hartholzartikel herstellen, die früher von den Carpentern aus Weichholz gefertigt wurden.

In der Fabrikation der Marktmöbel ist die ausgeklügeltste denkbar größte Arbeitstheilung eingeführt und Maschinenarbeit wird in größtmöglichstem Umfange angewandt; so, daß ein oder zwei gelernte Tischler genügen, um die größte Fabrik im Gange zu halten; und die mannigfachen Verrichtungen von irgend welchen ungelerten (unskilled) Arbeitern und sogar von weiblichen Händen ausgeführt werden. Diese Marktmöbel-Fabrikation hat in den letzten drei Jahrzehnten eine außerordentliche Ausdehnung erhalten. Die Ueberfluthung dieses Landes und selbst Süd-Amerika's und Europa's mit diesen billigen Marktmöbeln mag in mancher Hinsicht eine Segnung sein für die Arbeiter im Allgemeinen, indem sie dadurch Gelegenheit finden, sich mit ihren geringen Mitteln Geräthe anzuschaffen, die dem Gebrauchszweck halber die Bezeichnung „Möbel“ führen. Aber die Thatsache, daß diese Ueberfluthung in einem solchen Maße um sich greifen konnte, läßt in eine Geschmacksverirrung der besitzenden Klasse blicken, wie sie auffallender in keinem anderen Lande anzutreffen ist. Wir wollen von der Mittelsklasse, die ja bekanntlich auf dem so genannten Ausverkauf angekommen ist, gar nicht reden, aber seitens der besser situierten Kapitalistenklasse sollte man doch ein besseres Verständnis für gediegene Holzarbeit und etwas mehr Werthschätzung erwarten. Diese Klasse hat wohl Sinn und Geschmack für kostbare Bekleidungsstücke, mit denen sie in ihren Salons, in ihren Zusammenkünften, prunken kann, sie fühlt aber kein Bedürfnis, ihr Heim mit solid gearbeiteten, kunstvollen Möbeln zu schmücken und auch sie meistens kauft die Schundmöbel, die wir selber gebrauchen müssen, die aber uns Sachverständige nichts desto weniger ansehn.

Zu unseren Carpentern zurückkehrend, wollen wir noch die Treppenhauer erwähnen, die sich zu etwa gleicher Zeit und ebenso wie die Framers zu einem abgesonderten Fachherangewidmet haben, das aber in Folge des Uebernehmens der Treppen aus Eisen oder Marmor und anderen Steinarten, auf ungefähr ein Viertel des früheren Verhältnisses reduziert worden ist.

Weitere Abzweigungen sind die Lattenanleger (für Mörtelbekleidung) und die Elevator- (Aufziehapparate) macher und vielleicht andere, die uns jetzt nicht in den Sinn kommen mögen, die sich in den Carpentergerwerke, zum Nachtheile der Zugehörigen, eingebürgert haben.

Die Carpenter selbst hätten zu rechter Zeit viel, wenn auch nicht zur Abwendung, so doch zur Milderung der Wirkungen der besprochenen Verschiebungen beitragen können, wenn sie mit den Tischlern, den Cabinetmachern, die unter einem ähnlichen Uebel, der Schmuckkonkurrenz zu leiden haben, zur Abwehr Hand in Hand gegangen, wenn sie mit etwas mehr Solidaritätsgefühl erfüllt wären. Sie sind vielleicht noch in der Lage in dieser Richtung vieles gut zu machen, indem sie, anstatt dieser Schmuckkonkurrenz immer mehr Boden einzuräumen, durch Weigerung diese Schmuck- und Cab-Arbeit aufzustellen, die Fabrikanten zwingen, Unionlöhne zu bezahlen u. i. w., wie sie bei den Carpentern üblich sind. Sie wären dann nicht nur auf die Arbeit in den Gebäuden angewiesen und es wäre ihnen mehr Arbeitsgelegenheit geboten. Uebrigens nehmen die in den Gebäuden beschäftigten Carpenter, im Vergleich mit den Shop- und Fabrik-Arbeitern, noch eine bevorzugte Stellung ein.

Die Aufstellung der Holzarbeit in einem Gebäude muß selbstverständlich an Ort und Stelle geschehen, sie kann nicht, wie es bei der Trimmerarbeit der Fall ist, im ganzen Lande feil geboten und an den Mindestbietenden verpachtet werden. Von Seiten einer Schmuckkonkurrenz droht also den Carpentern in den Gebäuden noch keine Gefahr; und doch, — werden nicht schon Thüren mit Futter und Verkleidung, mit Bändern und Schließern versehen und fertig gefirnigt an die Gebäude geliefert? Trotz allem Ersin-

nungsgeist der heutigen Generationen ist es zwar noch nicht zu befürchten, daß der elektrische Knapf in Gebäuden Eingang fände, der den Hammer hämmern und die Säge sägen macht. — Aber, wie stand es vor Einführung der Sägemaschinen? Haben nicht die kompetentesten Schriftsteller damals diese Neuerung als ausgeschlossen, unmöglich und unrealisierbar erklärt? Trotz alledem hat die Sägemaschine ihren Einzug in die Werklokale gehalten. — Immerhin wäre es zu wünschen, daß unsere Gewerkschaften aller Abtheilungen sich zu größerer Einmütigkeit die Brunderhand reicheten, um für die Abwehr bestehender und kommender Gefahren gewappnet zu sein!

— Wir können unsere Mitglieder nicht früh genug darauf aufmerksam machen, daß laut Section 183 b. alle Amendements zur Konstitution oder den Lokal-Gesetzen dem General-Sekretär zugesandt werden müssen, um dieselben im offiziellen Journal „The Carpenter“ einen Monat vor Zusammentritt der nächsten Convention zu veröffentlichen. Um diese Veröffentlichung in vorgeschriebener Weise möglich zu machen, sollten alle Amendements und Anträge in der Juli-Ausgabe des Journals enthalten sein, weil es leicht vorkommen kann, daß die August-Ausgabe nicht einen Monat vor Zusammentritt erscheint und der Andrang von Amendements so groß sein kann, daß nicht alle in der August-Ausgabe veröffentlicht werden können. Die letzte Konvention oder beziehungsweise die Urabstimmung nach der Konvention hat gezeigt, daß es absolut notwendig ist, daß die Lokal-Unions von allen Amendements oder Anträgen Kenntniß erhalten, um ihren Delegaten diesbezügliche Instruktionen geben zu können. Geschieht dies nicht, so werden die meisten Amendements durch die Urabstimmung verworfen und die kostbare Zeit der Konventionen so wohl wie die der Lokal-Unions wird vergeudet. Wer also Amendements einreichen will, thue es bei Zeiten in seiner Lokal-Union und veranlasse Letztere, in oben vorgeschriebener Weise zu verfahren.

— Die Cabinetmachers in San Francisco sind endlich auch entschlossen, das große Werkzeug abzuschaffen, wie Gobelände, Schraubzwingen und Schraubendreher; vielmehr den schmachvollen Gebrauch der Lieferrung desselben seitens der Arbeiter. Sie haben sich in diesem Bestreben an die Kollegen in New York um Rath gewandt. In New York haben die Schreiner diesen Gebrauch dadurch beseitigt, daß sie es einfach jedem ihrer Mitglieder verboten, vom 1. Mai 1890 ab ihr eigenes Werkzeug zu benutzen und in den meisten Fällen wurde dies an die Arbeitgeber zu einem mäßigen Preise verkauft, nur um es los zu werden. Der Zugehörigkeit der Cabinetmachers in New York zu unserer Bruderschaft, welche ihnen auch den Beistand anderer Baugewerke sicherte, haben sie es größtentheils zu verdanken, daß sie erfolgreich waren. An Widerspenstigen unter den Arbeitgebern, sowohl wie unter den Arbeitern, hat es indessen nicht gefehlt. Wir hoffen, daß auch die Schreiner in San Francisco ebenfalls der üblen Gewohnheit, das große Werkzeug zu liefern, welche sie mit Recht dem Hohn und Spott aller anderen Holzarbeiter aussetzt, baldigst entledigen und daß andere Städte ihrem guten Beispiele folgen werden.

— In New York sind 60 Mitglieder unserer Organisation, welche bei Brunswick, Balke & Collender beschäftigt waren, von der Firma ausgesprochen worden, weil sie sich weigerten, zu der neugegründeten Union der Amalgamated Woodworkers überzutreten. Der Organisator der Amalgamated hatte es nämlich fertig gebracht, obige Firma dazu zu bewegen, ihren Shop unter die Kontrolle seiner Union zu stellen. Die Bereitwilligkeit der Firma, dem Organisator dieses Zugeständnis zu machen, erklärt sich durch die Thatsache, daß die Lohnskala der Amalgamated Woodworkers eine niedrigere ist, wie die der Brotherhood. Und daß es der Firma in ihren Kram paßt, wenn sie durch Bevorzugung der neuen Union eine Zersplitterung unter den New Yorker Carpenter und Tischlern herbeiführen kann, ist ebenfalls einleuchtend. Uebrigens haben sich nur acht Mann bereit erklärt, den Kontrakt zu unterzeichnen, und hat ihnen die Firma gnädigst erlaubt, weiter zu arbeiten.

— Unsere deutsche Brieftasche (Mail Bag) glänzt in dieser Nummer unseres Journals durch Abwesenheit. Wir nehmen an, daß unseren deutschen Lokals die Neuerung in unserem Blatte zu spät bekannt wurde, um sich dieselbe zu Nutzen zu machen und wir erwarten bestimmt, daß sie uns Gewerkschafts-Richtungen oder Berichte für die Dezember-Nummer zusenden werden.

Ausland.

— Ueber die Streikbewegung in den verschiedenen Ländern während des Monats August d. J. entnehmen wir dem „Arbeitsmarkt“ einer in Berlin erscheinenden Halbmonatsschrift, nachstehende Statistik: In Deutschland, Belgien, Frankreich und England betrug die Zahl der Streikes 97, genau so viel wie im Juli. An den Streikes in Belgien, Frankreich und England theilnahmen sich 15,950 Arbeiter gegen 15,637 im Juli. — In Italien strikten an verschiedenen Plätzen, so in Rom und Neapel, die Angestellten der Straßenbahnen. Im Ausland befinden sich auch die Flaschenarbeiter einer der größten Glasgießereien in Sarzana (Ligurien). Die Arbeiter wollen einen Tarif für die in diesem Zweige der Glasindustrie zum ersten Male eingeführte Maschine durchsetzen. In den Vereinigten Staaten ist die Auslandsbewegung stark zurückgegangen. Der Ausstand der Schneider wurde erfolgreich beendet; die Arbeitgeber sind gezwungen, nur Mitglieder der Schneiderorganisation zu beschäftigen. Der Ausstand der Stahlarbeiter endete dagegen am 14. September mit einer Niederlage der Streikenden.

Invalidenrente für staatliche Bergarbeiter in Rußland.

Durch ein kürzlich im „Regierungsboten“ veröffentlichtes Gesetz erhalten in den russischen staatlichen Bergwerken einen Anspruch auf eine Invalidenrente ohne Rücksicht auf Alter und Geschlecht alle Arbeiter, die in Folge von Unfällen oder Berufskrankheiten während oder in Folge Ausübung ihrer beruflichen Obliegenheiten, ihre Arbeitsfähigkeit ganz oder theilweise einbüßen. Tritt in Folge solcher Ereignisse der Tod des Arbeiters ein, so geht der Anspruch auf die Rente auf die Familie desselben, und zwar Witwe, Kinder und Eltern über. Ein Verlust dieses Anspruchs tritt nur ein, falls bewiesen wird, daß die Verletzung in böswilliger Absicht vom Arbeiter selbst herbeigeführt worden ist, aber auch nur in Bezug auf ihn selbst, nicht auf seine Familie im Falle des Todes. — Die Renten werden nach dem mittleren jährlichen Arbeitsverdienst des betreffenden Arbeiters in den letzten drei Jahren bemessen und betragen im Falle gänzlicher Erwerbsunfähigkeit $\frac{2}{3}$ dieses Jahresverdienstes. Im Todesfalle hat die Witwe resp. der Wittwer (letzterer nur, wenn er selbst aus irgend welchen Gründen arbeitsunfähig ist) Anspruch auf eine Rente in Höhe von 50 Prozent derjenigen Rente, die der Verstorbene im Invaliditätsfalle bezogen haben würde: ein oder zwei Kinder erhalten je $\frac{1}{4}$ derselben, sind drei oder mehr Kinder vorhanden, so erhalten sie zusammen $\frac{1}{2}$ derselben, so daß insgesammt $\frac{3}{4}$ des Lohnes gezahlt werden. Solle Waisen erhalten je $\frac{1}{4}$, aber zusammen nicht mehr als die volle Invaliditätsrente von Vater oder Mutter. Die direkten Ascendenten haben nur insoweit einen Anspruch auf Rente, als die vorstehend genannten Anverwandten noch nicht die vollen $\frac{3}{4}$ des mittleren Lohnes beziehen und nur, wenn sie nachweislich von dem Verstorbenen erhalten worden sind. In diesem Falle steht ihnen $\frac{1}{6}$ jener Rente zu. Die Renten werden gezahlt: an die Kinder bis zur Erreichung des 16. Lebensjahres, an die Witwe und den Wittwer bis zur Wiederverheirathung. Die erste Instanz in allen die Pension betreffenden Angelegenheiten ist die Bergverwaltung, die zweite das Landwirthschaftsministerium. („Deutsche Bergarbeiter-Zeitung.“)

— In einem Rückblicke auf das deutsche Gewerkschaftswesen im Jahre 1900, schreibt „Die Deutsche Metallarbeiter-Zeitung“: Die General-Commission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands hat kürzlich einen ausgedehnten und lehrreichen Bericht über die Thätigkeit der deutschen Gewerkschaften im Jahre 1900 herausgegeben. Das erfreulichste Resultat dieser Thätigkeit ist ohne Zweifel das starke Wachstum der Gesamtmitgliederzahl, die sich gegenüber dem Mitgliederbestand vom Jahre 1899 um 100,000 Mitglieder gehoben hat. In dieser Thatsache liegt die Gewähr für den sicheren Fortschritt der modernen Arbeiterklasse, für den unaufhaltsamen Vormarsch derselben gegen ihre Unterdrücker. „Proletarier aller Länder, vereinigt Euch“, das ist und muß die Devise für die deutschen Arbeiter bleiben, denn nur in der Vereinigung, in dem Zusammenschluß aller Kräfte können sie ihr Heil finden und finden.

Wenn man nun von der Gesamtmitgliederzahl der Gewerkschaften abieht und die Entwicklung in den einzelnen Berufen betrachtet, so zeigen uns die betreffenden Tabellen des Berichts speziell den inneren Wirkungskreis jeder einzelnen Gewerkschaft in Bezug auf den Stand der Mitgliederzahl, die Streikes, Unterstützungswesen und Bildungs-

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER, 1901.



zwecke. Da tritt dann vor allen Dingen das lebhafteste Bestreben hervor, die Lebenshaltung der Mitglieder auf eine höhere Stufe zu bringen, große Geldsummen wurden zu diesem Zweck verwandt und zahlreiche Strikes waren notwendig, um den Unternehmern einige Zugeständnisse abzurufen. Die Ergebnisse dieser zahlreichen Kämpfe sind nicht groß, sie mußten oft gar zu teuer erkauft werden, und der Vermögensstand verschiedener Gewerkschaften liefert den Beweis, daß sie größeren wirtschaftlichen Kämpfen nicht mehr gewachsen sein werden, wenn sie sich nicht entschließen können, ihre Vereinsbeiträge entsprechend zu erhöhen. Denn nach meinen langjährigen Erfahrungen sind die oft mit vielem Gelde erkaufenen Erfolge, die sich nicht auf die Hinterlage eines größeren Verbandes stützen können, meistens nur Augenblicke: die Unternehmer wissen den Werth und die Bedeutung des Geldes besser zu würdigen wie die Arbeiter. Es ist nicht bloß die Mitgliederzahl einer Organisation der ausschlaggebende Faktor in der Stellung der Unternehmer zu den Arbeitern, sondern hauptsächlich die Geldmittel, der Fonds zu einem etwaigen Kampfe. Die Erfolge, die das Affordsystem betreffen, sind, wie ich oft erfahren, nur auf kurze Zeit bemerkbar, weil die einzelnen Kollegen gegenüber ihren Prinzipalen die erreichten Vortheile zum Theil aus Unwissenheit, zum Theil aber auch aus Feigheit nicht festzuhalten vermögen. Nach jedem Strike werden von den Unternehmern kleine Mittel, zu denen hauptsächlich das Anfertigenlassen neuer Zeichnungen gehört, angewandt, um den Arbeitern die sauer erzwungenen Vortheile wieder zu entziehen. Das ist dann aber der Hauptgrund dafür, daß von den Arbeitern um ein und dieselbe Sache nach Verlauf einer verhältnismäßig kurzen Zeit wiederum gekämpft werden muß. Daraus erwachsen jedem Centralverbande sehr viel unnütze Ausgaben, die besser auf andere Weise verwendet würden, und zwar in erster Linie zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Diese steht in innigem Zusammenhange mit dem Festhalten der Strikeerfolge bei jeder Gewerkschaft. Sie steift den weniger widerstandsvollen Mitgliedern den Rücken, wenn ihnen von den Prinzipalen zu niedrige Preisangebote gemacht werden, sie stärkt aber auch das Brüderlichkeits-, das Solidaritätsgefühl in ganz bedeutendem Maße.

Rom, Italien. Die Handlungsgesellschaften dieser Stadt sind in eine Bewegung eingetreten zu Gunsten der Herbeiführung der Sonntagsruhe. Sie verlangen Geschäftsstillstand aller Handelsgeschäfte an allen Sonntagen und Feiertagen. Ausnahmen sollen jedoch gestattet sein für Bäcker und Fleischer, Milch- und Kramläden, für welche der Geschäftsstillstand um 12 Uhr Mittags, beziehungsweise um 3 Uhr Nachmittags eintreten soll. Im nächsten Jahre soll auch der 1. Mai gefeiert werden. Im übrigen wird die Organisation der Handlungsgesellschaften von der Kammer Schutz für alle Angestellten im Handelsgewerbe auf dem Wege der Gesetzgebung verlangt.

Arbeitslosen-Versicherung durch die Kommunen erstreckt die belgische Arbeiterchaft. In Brüssel werden zur Zeit von den Gewerkschaften Petitionen in Umlauf gesetzt, in denen von der Stadt Brüssel verlangt wird, eine genügende Summe für die Zwecke der Arbeitslosenunterstützung in das Budget aufzunehmen.

Verhandlungen der vierteljährlichen Sitzung des General-Executiv-Boards.

7. Oktober. Der General-Executiv-Board trat an diesem Datum zusammen und hielt seine Sitzungen in der General Office ab. Gemäß eines Uebereinkommens mit dem General-Sekretär erschien Frank Morrison von der Am. Fed. of Labor und unterbreitete dem Board eine Anzahl Schriftstücke bezüglich der Schwierigkeiten in San Francisco mit dem Ersuchen, in der Sache Schritte zu thun. Diese Schriftstücke und andere, die Angelegenheit betreffende Mittheilungen, wurden gelesen, eingehend diskutiert und schließlich die Frage vorläufig zurückgelegt.

8. Oktober. Der Bericht der, von dem Gen. Ex. B. in seiner Juli-Sitzung engagierten Rechnungs-Kommission bezüglich der

Finanztransaktionen des suspendirten Gen. Sekretärs P. J. McGuire wurde in Erwägung gezogen. Da dieser Bericht ein Manko in der Kasse aufwies, beschloß der Board den Advokaten anzuweisen, gegen McGuire vorzugehen, um ihn zu zwingen, die fehlende Summe zu ersetzen.

Die Appellation der Lokal-Union No. 169, East St. Louis, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, welcher einen von der Wittve des Mitgliedes D. C. Hughes gemachten Anspruch auf Sterbe-Benefit zurückwies, wurde erwogen, die Entscheidung des Gen.-Sekr. umgestoßen und das Benefit zur Zahlung angewiesen.

9. Oktober. Der vierteljährliche Finanz-Bericht lag vor und dessen Prüfung nahm die Zeit dieser, sowie der Sitzungen am 10., 11. und 12. Oktober in Anspruch.

13. Oktober. Dem Gen. Sekr. war ein Schreiben zugegangen vom Distrikt-Sekretär Atkins der Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, worin letzterer um eine Konferenz nachsucht zum Zwecke, um gewisse von Mitgliedern dieser Organisation gegen die Brotherhood erhobenen Beschwerden zu erwägen. Der Gen. Sekr. wurde instruiert, Distrikt-Sekretär „Atkins“ mitzutheilen, daß der Board Donnerstag, am 17. Oktober, bereit sei, mit Mitgliedern der Amalgamated in dieser Angelegenheit, in der General Office, zu konferieren.

Der Board nahm sodann die Verhandlung der Schwierigkeiten in San Francisco wieder auf. Alle diesbezüglichen Schreiben und Dokumente wurden nochmals gelesen. Unter diesen theilte ein Schreiben der L. U. 483, San Francisco, mit, daß der Building Trades Council seinen Mitgliedern Arbeitskarten verweigert habe wegen der Zugehörigkeit der Lokal-Union zum Centralkörper der Am. Fed. of Labor. Ein von L. U. 36 Oakland vorliegendes Schreiben schloß sich dem Gesuche der L. U. 483 um Schutzgewährung in dieser Richtung an. Der Board faßte in dieser Sache folgende Beschlüsse:

1. Lokal-Unions können mit Central-Körpern affiliirt sein und eine Verolung derselben seitens anderer Lokal-Unions, die in diesem Körper nicht, aber in einem Building-Trades Council vertreten sind, ist unstatthaft.

2. L. U. 483 ist berechtigt, ihre Zugehörigkeit mit dem Labor Council aufrecht zu erhalten und darf deshalb von den anderen Lokal-Unions nicht bestraft, und die etwaigen Maßnahmen des B. Tr. Councils dürfen andere Mitglieder nicht veranlassen, Mitglieder der L. U. 483 in ihrem Arbeitsrecht zu behindern. So lange eine L. U. nicht gegen die Lokal-Gehege der Brotherhood verstoßt, müssen die den Mitgliedern von unserer Konstitution gewährten Privilegien aufrecht erhalten und die Autonomie unserer Organisation muß gewahrt bleiben.

Unter oben erwähnten Schreiben war auch ein solches von 139 Mitgliedern verschiedener L. U. unterzeichnet, welches über vorgeschommene Beeinträchtigungen bei Beamteneinwahlen Beschwerde führte und die Entscheidung des Gen. Ex. Boards in dieser Sache anrief. In Beantwortung der verschiedenen, in dieser Beschwerdeführung gestellten Fragen, beschloß der Board:

1. „Unsere Konstitution enthält kein Gesetz, welches ein Mitglied von der Wählbarkeit für zwei Ämter in einer Lokal-Union ausschließt, mit Ausnahme der Sect. 138, welche festsetzt, daß weder Schatzmeister noch Finanz-Sekretär zugleich als Trustees fungiren können.“

2. „Die Erwählung eines Beamten einer L. U. als Delegat zu einem B. Tr. Council ist vollständig in Ordnung.“

In Punkt 5, 6, 7 und 8 beschloß der Board, daß diese Fragen theils durch Sect. 66 unserer Konstitution, theils durch vorherige Beschlüsse ihre Erledigung finden.

9. „Wo und wenn L. Unions der Brotherhood in einem B. Tr. C. vertreten sind, welcher Arbeitskarten eingeführt hat, so ist es ein Gebrauh, daß diese Karten durch den Distrikt-Council an die in ihm vertretenen L. Unions übermittle werden.“

10. „Der Gen. Ex. B. beansprucht nicht das Recht der Gutheißung der Gesetze eines B. Tr. C., aber er bezieht darauf, daß die in einer solchen Körperschaft vertretenen Lokal-Unions die Gesetze der Brotherhood hoch halten und keine Bestimmungen eines B. Tr. C. antworten, welche erheben zuwiderlaufen oder die Mitglieder in den ihnen von unserer Gen.-Konstitution garantierten Rechten beeinträchtigen.“

14. Oktober. Zahlreiche Schreiben waren eingelaufen von L. 191, York, Pa., welche der Unzufriedenheit dieser Lokal-Union über die Maßnahmen des Board bei Gelegenheit der letzten Zustände in dieser Stadt, Ausdruck giebt. Der Board beschloß, seine frühere Stellung in dieser Frage beizubehalten.

Ein Schreiben der L. U. in Memphis, Tenn., welches alle L. Unions auffordert, in eine Bewegung einzutreten für die Erneuerung des „Geary Exclusion Act“ und sie auffordert, von ihren Vertretern im Ver. Staaten Kongreß zu verlangen, für ein Gesetz zu stimmen, welches die Einwanderung von chinesischen Kontraktarbeitern verbietet, fand die Zustimmung des Board und derselbe beschloß, sich in diesem Sinne durch den Gen. Sekr. mit allen Lokal-Unions in Verbindung zu setzen.

Von dem D. C. von Queens Co., N. Y., ließ ein Gesuch ein um Genehmigung eines geplanten Ausstandes für acht Stunden und Minimal-Lohn. Der Gen. Sekr. wurde beauftragt, die D. C. um weitere Information hierüber zu ersuchen.

15. Oktober. Einem dahingehenden Gesuch der L. 343, Winnipeg, Wis., Folge leistend,

wurde beschloßen, einen Organisator nach dieser Lokalität zu senden. Ähnliches wurde beschloßen in der Erledigung mehrerer eingelaufenen Schreiben des D. C. von Milwaukee, Wis.

L. U. 374, Buffalo, ersuchte in einem vorliegenden Schreiben den Gen. Ex. Board um Frist in der Entrichtung ihrer Kopfsteuer, da die ihre Gelder verwahrende Bank geschlossen sei. Eine Frist von zwei Monaten wurde gewährt, jedoch mit dem Vorbehalte, daß sich L. 374 geneigt fühlt, eventuellen Ansprüchen auf Sterbe- oder Unfall-Benefit während diesem Zeitraum zu entsagen; es sei denn, sie hätte alle Rückstände an die Gen. Office entrichtet.

L. 403, Lynchburg, Va., verlangte Wiedererstattung einer Summe von 600 Dollars, welchen Betrag sie bei ihrem letzten Ausstande vorausgabte. Der Gen. Ex. Board, in Erwägung, daß diese Lokal aus der General-Kasse die Summe von 1200 Dollars als Strike-Unterstützung erhalten hatte, fand es nur als recht und billig, daß L. 403 600 Dollars zur Befreiung der Kosten aus ihrer Lokal-Kasse beitrage und wies das Verlangen ab.

Von dem D. C. in Worcester, Mass., und Umgegend lief eine Applikation ein für die Bewilligung von 2000 Dollars zur Unterstützung einer beabsichtigten Forderung. Der Board war der Ansicht, daß diese Bewegung jetzt nicht zeitgemäß und rieth dem D. C., diese Bewegung erst im nächsten Frühjahr zu unternehmen und die Organisation in Worcester mittlerweile zu vervollständigen. Aus anderen von dem D. C. in Worcester erhaltenen Schreiben ging hervor, daß derselbe kürzlich einige Mitglieder an den Strike beorderte und ihnen den vollen Wochenlohn bezahlte, und der Board erklärte dieses Vorgehen als ungebührlich, den Interessen der Organisation schädlich und im Widerspruch stehend mit dem Union-Prinzip.

Schreiben wurden unterbreitet bezüglich eines von dem D. C. in Milwaukee gegen die Schlick Brewing Co. verhängten Boycotts. Der Board wird ersucht, diese Angelegenheit zu untersuchen, um so mehr, als in Folge dieses Boycotts Differenzen zwischen dem D. C. und der Federated Trades ausgebrochen seien. Der Gen. Sekretär wurde beauftragt, von den beteiligten Parteien eine Erklärung zu fordern betreffs dieses Boycotts und seiner Ursachen.

Der Executiv-Council von Groß New York, die vertretende Körperschaft von fünf verschiedenen Gemeinwesen (Boroughs), ersuchte um Beistand in ihrem Kampfe gegen Nicht-Union Sägewerke und Bau-Trim-Fabriken. In seinem Beschlusse in dieser Frage erklärte der Board, daß er ernstlich bestrebt sei, die gewünschte Hilfe zu leisten, doch halte er es für unzeitgemäß, deren Tragweite jetzt zu spezifizieren.

Die Applikation der Wittve des Mitgliedes P. D. Barnes von L. 481 wurde an den Gen. Sekr. zurückverwiesen, da neue Certificate, diesen Fall berührend, eingelaufen waren.

In dem Falle Poplowski gegen den Gen. Präsidenten ließ der Board die Entscheidung des letzteren um. Der Gen. Ex. Board konnte nicht finden, daß Poplowski, welcher vom New York D. C. wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln bestraft wurde, sich gegen diese Regeln vergangen habe und verfügte ferner, daß der New York D. C. die auferlegte Strafe zurückzuführen habe.

Beweismaterial lag vor bezüglich der eingelegten Berufung von Joseph Kubis und John Biza von L. 375 New York, gegen die des New Yorker D. C. Letzterer hat beide erwähnten Mitglieder wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln bestraft, doch sind die Angaben der verschiedenen Parteien so widersprechend und die Daten so ungenau, daß der Board beschloß, die ganze Angelegenheit an den Gen.-Präsidenten zurück zu verweisen, ihn instruirend, genau nach den Gesetzen zu verfahren. Zugleich wurden von dem D. C. in New York einschlägige Protokolle und nähere Daten verlangt.

16. Oktober. In der Appellation F. D. Miller's gegen die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präsidenten, welcher sich L. Union 25, Toledo, D., in ihrem Strafverfahren gegen Miller wegen Verletzung von Sect. 165 der Gen.-Konstitution anschloß, ratifizierte der Board die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präsidenten und verwarf die Appellation.

Ein Gesuch der ausstehenden Mitglieder in den Sägewerken in Buffalo um Unterstützung wurde gewährt und \$500 bewilligt.

In dem Falle Moses Bof gegen die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präsidenten, welcher das Urtheil der L. Union 22 gegen M. Bof aufrecht erhielt, fand der Board, daß der Gen.-Präsident im Einklang mit Sect. 79 der Gen.-Konst. handelte und sanctionirte dessen Entscheidung.

Der Distrikt-Council in Atlanta, Ga., ersucht um Bewilligung der Summe von \$1000 für Organisationszwecke, da ihre Kasse infolge großer Ausgaben für Unterstützung kranker Mitglieder erschöpft sei. Der Board fand, daß er unter gegebenen Umständen die

Bewilligung nicht machen könne. Die Organisationsfrage wurde dem Gen.-Präsidenten und dem Gen.-Sekretär überwiesen.

Der Board faßte einen Beschluß, den Gen.-Sekretär instruirend, bei allen Bestellungen für Konstitutionen Sect. 169 corrigiren zu lassen, so wie dieselbe von der Scranton Convention angenommen wurde; auch soll diese Sektion berichtigt im „Carpenter“ veröffentlicht werden.

17. Oktober. Der vollständige vierteljährliche Finanzbericht lag vor und wurden gegen den ehemaligen Gen.-Sekretär P. J. McGuire Anklagen erhoben wegen Pflichtvernachlässigung und Mißbrauch in der Verwendung von der Brotherhood gehörigen Geldern, um dieselben der Lokal-Union zu unterbreiten. Es wurde beschloßen, eine Abschrift dieser Anklagen McGuire zuzusenden und ihn aufzufordern, eine etwaige Erwiderung vor oder an dem vierten Tage des Monats November 1901 an die Gen.-Office einzusenden.

Die vereinbarten Vertreter der Am. Carpenters und Joiners waren nun erschienen, um die verschiedenen Klagen ihrer Mitglieder und Zweige gegen die Brotherhood mit dem Board zu diskutieren. Diese Klagen bestanden darin, daß man seitens der Brotherhood, Mitglieder der Amalgamated veranlasse, zu ersterer Organisation überzutreten und sie am Arbeiten verhindere. Der Board sah sich nicht in der Lage, irgend eine Vereinbarung zu treffen, um diese Differenzen zu heben, indem die letzten Konventionen der Brotherhood es den verschiedenen Distrikten überlassen haben, wenn beiderseits erwünscht, betreffs Anerkennung der Arbeitskarten u. s. w. Verträge zu schließen. Der Board schlug ferner den Vertretern der Amalgamated vor, ihm eine Abschrift aller Klagen einzuhandigen, um zu sehen, was sich unter gegebenen Umständen thun läßt.

Der Board beschloß nun wie folgt:

„Der General-Sekretär ist hierbei instruiert, allen Lokalitäten, welchen in Zukunft Strike-Bewilligungen gemacht werden, mitzutheilen, daß die Vorauszahlung irgend eines Theiles, irgend einer Bewilligung für Lokal-Miethe, Drucksachen, Gehälter für Geschäfts-Agenten u. s. w. nicht gebuldet werden wird.“

18. Oktober. Ein vom D. C. von Charleston, S. C., eingegangenes Schreiben betreffs Bezahlung eines Geschäfts-Agenten, wurde an die geeignete Behörde, den Gen.-Präsidenten, verwiesen.

Der Board sah sich nicht veranlaßt, die in einem vorliegenden Schreiben des D. C. in Washington, D. C., gewünschten Schritte zu thun, d. h. sich in die bestehenden Beziehungen zwischen den verschiedenen Organisationen in Washington einzumischen und beschloß, daß seiner Ansicht nach hierzu gegenwärtig keine Ursache vorhanden sei.

Da noch kein Bericht des Borough of Queens, N. Y., eingelaufen war, wurde beschloßen, diesen verzögerten Bericht den Mitgliedern des Board durch Post oder Telegraph zu übermitteln.

In gleicher Weise soll bezüglich Terre Haute, Ind., verfahren werden. Der Board beschloß ferner:

Jedes einzelne Mitglied des Gen.-Ex.-Kom. soll sich als ein Komitee betrachten, dessen Aufgabe es sein soll, Material zu sammeln betreffs der Wahl der General-Beamten durch Referendum. Dieses Material soll dann zusammengestellt und den Lokal-Unions, zur Entscheidung darüber, unterbreitet werden.

Hierauf folgte Vertagung.

Die Brauerbosse scheinen nun doch einen Kampf mit ihren Arbeitern heraufbeschwören zu wollen. Noch ganz kürzlich wurde ein dahingehendes Gerücht von den Bossen demontirt und einem ihrer übereifrigen Agenten in die Schuhe geschoben. Für die Brauerarbeiter kann es nur von Nutzen sein, wenn sie von dem Schläge, der gegen sie geführt werden soll, frühzeitig Wind erhalten, da er sie dann nicht unvorbereitet treffen wird.

Arbeiter bevorzugt die Arbeiterblätter, denkt nicht, daß eine Zeitung, die die Interessen anderer Klassen vertritt, ihre Sache fördern kann oder will.

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MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending October 31, 1901.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1-162 60	139-31 10	279-19 00	419-40 20				
2-76 60	140-10 00	280-4 40	420-3 80				
3-43 00	141-28 25	281-158 50	421-8 00				
4-72 10	142-112 30	282-17 70	422-70 00				
5-57 80	143-2 40	283-6 00	423-8 90				
6-21 60	144-16 20	284-11 40	424-12 60				
7-205 60	145-11 60	285-63 20	425-121 20				
8-141 20	146-65 70	286-26 60	426-69 20				
9-57 05	147-18 80	287-4 00	427-17 60				
10-173 80	148-25 80	288-38 35	428-57 60				
11-81 80	149-9 60	289-26 80	429-56 80				
12-72 00	150-22 00	290-10 80	430-12 70				
13-37 00	151-22 20	291-24 60	431-45 40				
14-10 80	152-17 20	292-7 25	432-19 30				
15-15 00	153-7 00	293-3 40	433-15 00				
16-64 80	154-20 50	294-10 30	434-5 20				
17-6 00	155-26 60	295-12 60	435-12 40				
18-3 50	156-4 45	296-20 40	436-2 80				
19-19 05	157-5 00	297-4 40	437-25 40				
20-24 40	158-14 60	298-25 80	438-9 40				
21-351 80	159-17 20	299-19 60	439-47 00				
22-47 40	160-5 00	300-26 80	440-41 20				
23-25 60	161-22 20	301-8 35	441-4 40				
24-41 00	162-13 40	302-17 60	442-27 00				
25-23 60	163-108 80	303-10 40	443-38 80				
26-74 40	164-12 80	304-98 00	444-3 20				
27-5 95	165-57 40	305-6 00	445-24 60				
28-32 60	166-30 10	306-200 80	446-52 65				
29-139 60	167-8 20	307-6 80	447-18 00				
30-20 60	168-22 80	308-1 50	448-48 10				
31-9 40	169-14 30	309-6 20	449-15 90				
32-87 10	170-2 00	310-5 60	450-4 40				
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34-6 40	172-37 60	312-12 00	452-7 10				
35-14 60	173-38 50	313-60 80	453-12 80				
36-25 70	174-4 00	314-9 90	454-7 80				
37-76 20	175-24 60	315-12 60	455-4 20				
38-11 60	176-98 60	316-12 60	456-5 20				
39-28 40	177-6 55	317-63 65	457-37 40				
40-14 00	178-51 60	318-2 00	458-35 40				
41-55 70	179-81 80	319-4 40	459-4 00				
42-3 60	180-4 00	320-28 20	460-4 00				
43-55 20	181-19 00	321-25 40	461-11 00				
44-32 80	182-19 35	322-11 00	462-28 40				
45-51 45	183-80 00	323-23 20	463-6 35				
46-71 80	184-69 80	324-10 90	464-62 90				
47-22 20	185-23 50	325-9 50	465-36 20				
48-14 00	186-5 20	326-125 00	466-5 40				
49-148 20	187-16 60	327-33 80	467-12 20				
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51-6 00	189-9 00	329-12 10	469-67 80				
52-110 10	190-24 40	330-18 00	470-9 90				
53-19 95	191-21 80	331-11 30	471-46 60				
54-16 30	192-165 20	332-4 80	472-56 00				
55-61 45	193-66 60	333-13 80	473-16 80				
56-105 90	194-5 60	334-45 85	474-118 00				
57-82 40	195-56 60	335-50 60	475-4 80				
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59-25 20	197-2 60	337-7 40	477-32 90				
60-9 00	198-25 08	338-3 20	478-14 00				
61-20 90	199-47 20	339-6 40	479-4 60				
62-4 00	200-12 70	340-6 20	480-20 80				
63-14 80	201-31 60	341-4 20	481-19 60				
64-10 20	202-34 80	342-84 00	482-93 70				
65-49 60	203-114 30	343-50 00	483-82 20				
66-112 80	204-11 60	344-28 40	484-27 80				
67-23 20	205-5 20	345-10 60	485-23 40				
68-75 60	206-8 80	346-98 45	486-16 40				
69-63 80	207-8 20	347-17 60	487-37 00				
70-77 90	208-9 60	348-5 80	488-500 8 40				
71-23 80	209-17 80	349-5 20	489-501 8 20				
72-11 10	210-34 80	350-20 40	490-502 18 00				
73-30 80	211-24 80	351-14 60	491-503 8 80				
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76-40 40	214-11 80	354-13 20	494-506 3 80				
77-10 20	215-10 40	355-9 60	495-507 10 80				
78-50 20	216-68 80	356-2 60	496-508 14 00				
79-4 40	217-22 80	357-15 50	497-509 36 40				
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82-7 80	220-17 40	360-5 20	500-513 41 00				
83-39 40	221-24 40	361-3 80	501-515 109 00				
84-16 80	222-17 50	362-7 20	502-516 5 00				
85-33 80	223-33 40	363-151 00	503-517 10 00				
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92-11 80	230-22 40	370-14 80	510-524 22 60				
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94-17 80	232-46 60	372-8 00	512-526 22 80				
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120-33 25	258-9 20	398-4 80	538-552 8 40				
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123-24 20	261-28 20	401-2 80	541-555 30 20				
124-48 90	262-46 40	402-52 80	542-556 26 75				
125-34 90	263-125 30	403-15 90	543-557 28 00				
126-87 00	264-22 60	404-8 20	544-558 5 05				

Moneys Received.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.



Notices under this head cost \$2.00 apiece.

LOCAL UNION No. 584, Burlington, Iowa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our fellow-workmen and Brother, CHARLES KEISLER; be it

Resolved, That we bow to the mandates of the Divine will of Him who doeth all things well, be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved father and mother and five sisters of our deceased Brother in this their hour of affliction; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of this Brother we are reminded that we, too, sooner or later, will be summoned to that bourne from whence no traveler returns; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of the Union, that a copy be sent to the sorrowing parents and a copy be sent for publication in THE CARPENTER.

VICTOR SHINDALL,
PETER PETERSEN,
H. THEO. LEHMAN. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 459, Bar Harbor, Me.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our fellow-workman and Brother, JOHN McNAMARA; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our Brother we are reminded that sooner or later we, too, will be summoned to that bourne from whence no traveler returns; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that these resolutions be printed in THE CARPENTER, a copy sent to the family of the deceased and these resolutions entered on the minutes of our Union.

C. W. MOORE,
N. W. CHANEY,
R. D. EDDY. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 677, Lebanon, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, WILLIAM H. BEESLEY; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and Brother, and tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our charter be draped for thirty days; be it further

Resolved, That a page in our minute-book be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; also that they be published in THE CARPENTER.

J. C. S. GUNDRUM,
CYRUS SNAVELY,
ALBERT C. BLACK. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 158, Topeka, Kan.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst a faithful Brother in the cause of organized labor, Brother BYRON W. GRAHAM; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, who, as we know, have lost with the deceased Brother a devoted husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this meeting, be published in our official journal, and also a copy be presented to the family of our late Brother.

S. B. WEAVER,
H. R. JONES,
O. P. THOMPSON. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 77, of Portchester, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of God to remove from our midst our Brother, HARRY LYON; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our most sincere sympathy to his bereaved wife and family, and that we drape our charter for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be entered on our minutes, one be forwarded to the family and the resolution be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

GEORGE CHANDLER,
MATTHEW JENKINS. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 77, of Portchester, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our Brother and co-worker, JOHN VAN HOUGHTON; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Union, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved Brother and his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to our afflicted Brother and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

MATTHEW JENKINS,
GEO. MCCORMICK. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION No. 149, of Irvington, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, ANDREW ANDERSON; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, that a copy be entered on the minutes and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. C. KRUCH,
EDW. MAITLAND,
H. E. CUDNEY. } Committee.

Financial Secretaries Who Have Failed to Send in Their Reports.

Below is a list of Local Unions, whose Financial Secretaries have failed to send in their reports for month ending September 30, 1901. Section 153 (c) of the Constitution imposes a fine of \$2 on these Secretaries by their Locals. Monthly reports must be sent to this office the first meeting night of each following month.

8	353	643
17	354	645
23	357	648
28	365	658
40	366	668
69	371	669
79	273	672
86	386	673
94	388	674
100	390	683
103	397	684
105	403	686
109	405	688
110	422	689
111	432	695
113	450	697
114	456	704
117	469	707
120	472	724
126	479	734
127	480	738
148	483	743
151	494	744
156	499	745
163	511	753
178	517	755
199	527	758
213	528	764
222	533	765
232	535	766
244	539	770
250	542	777
254	543	778
256	547	781
263	549	782
265	555	788
270	559	790
275	569	795
290	575	797
292	582	800
298	584	801
305	595	815
307	611	817
308	624	818
312	634	824
314	635	828
343	640	831

THE harder a man works the more he helps to increase the wealth of others.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Lebanon, Ill.
Albany, N. Y.	Lenox, Mass.
Allegheny City, Pa.	Lockland, O.
Alta Loma, Tex.	Long Beach, Cal.
Alton, Ill.	Long Branch, N. J.
Anderson, Ind.	Long Island City, N. Y.
Ardmore, Pa.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Ashland, Wis.	Los Gatos, Cal.
Argentine, Kan.	Lowell, Mass.
Atlanta, Ga.	Lynn, Mass.
Auburn, N. Y.	Madison, Ill.
Austin, Tex.	Malden, Mass.
Bakersfield, Cal.	Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Bayonne, N. J.	Marion, Ind.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Maywood, Ill.
Belleville, Ill.	McKeesport, Pa.
Berkeley, Cal.	Memphis, Tenn.
Berwyn, Pa.	Menlo Park, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Bloomington, Ill.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Boston, Mass.	Moline, Ill.
Boulder, Colo.	Mooreland, Ill.
Braddock, Pa.	Montclair, N. J.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Mt. Olive, Ill.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Brookline, Mass.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Muncie, Ind.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Butte, Mont.	Newark, N. J.
Cambridge, Mass.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Camden, N. J.	New Britain, Conn.
Canon City, Col.	New Castle, Pa.
Carnegie, Pa.	New Haven, Conn.
Carondelet, Mo.	New London, Conn.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	New Orleans, La.
Centralia, Ill.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	Newport, R. I.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Newport, Ky.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Newton, Mass.
Coffeen, Ill.	Newtown, N. Y.
College Point, N. Y.	Newton Centre, Mass.
Collinsville, Ill.	New York, N. Y.
Colorado City, Col.	Norwich, Conn.
Columbus, Ohio.	Oakland, Cal.
Council Bluffs, Ia.	Oak Park, Ill.
Covington, Ky.	Odin, Ill.
Corona, N. Y.	Omaha, Neb.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Orange, N. J.
Dallas, Tex.	Ourray, Col.
Danville, Ill.	Palo Alto, Cal.
Davenport, Ia.	Pasadena, Cal.
Denver, Col.	Peoria, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Percy, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dorchester, Mass.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Duluth, Minn.	Plainfield, N. J.
East Boston, Mass.	Portchester, N. Y.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Port Richmond, N. Y.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Portland, O.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Elwood, Ind.	Pueblo, Col.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Quincy, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.	Racine, Wis.
Englewood, Ill.	Randsburg, Cal.
Eureka, Cal.	Riverside, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Rochester, N. Y.
Evansville, Ind.	Rock Island, Ill.
Fall River, Mass.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Florence, Colo.	Sacramento, Cal.
Flushing, N. Y.	Saginaw, Mich.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Salem, Ill.
Fremont, Cal.	Salida, Cal.
Fresno, Cal.	Salt Lake, Utah.
Galveston, Tex.	San Antonio, Tex.
Geneva, N. Y.	San Diego, Cal.
Gillette, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Grand Junction, Colo.	San Jose, Cal.
Great Falls, Mont.	San Mateo, Cal.
Greenwich, Conn.	San Rafael, Cal.
Hartford, Conn.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Haughville, Ind.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Hanford, Cal.	Scranton, Pa.
Haverhill, Mass.	Seattle, Wash.
Highland Park, Ill.	Sewickley, Pa.
Highwood, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Hitchcock, Tex.	Shreveport, La.
Hoboken, N. J.	South Chicago, Ill.
Holyoke, Mass.	South Denver, Col.
Homestead, Pa.	South Evanston, Ill.
Houston, Tex.	South Englewood, Ill.
Hubbard City, Tex.	South Omaha, Neb.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Spokane, Wash.
Independence, Col.	Springfield, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Springfield, Mass.
Irvington, N. J.	Stamford, Conn.
Irvington, N. Y.	Staunton, Ill.
Jersey City, N. J.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Joliet, Ill.	St. Louis, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.	St. Paul, Minn.
Kansas City, Kan.	Stapleton, N. Y.
Kensington, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Kingston, N. Y.	Streator, Ill.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Swampscott, Mass.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Syracuse, N. Y.
La Junta, Col.	Tacoma, Wash.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Toronto, Can.
Lawrence, Kan.	Texas City, Tex.
Lawrence, Mass.	Tiburon, Cal.
Leavenworth, Kan.	Toledo, O.

Eight-Hour Cities—Continued.

Topeka, Kan.	Waco, Tex.
Terrell, Texas.	Washington, D. C.
Town of Lake, Ill.	Waterbury, Conn.
Tremont, N. Y.	Watsonville, Cal.
Trenton, N. J.	Waukegan, Ill.
Tucson, Ariz.	Westchester, N. Y.
Union Hill, N. J.	West Hoboken, N. J.
Unionport, N. Y.	West Newton, Mass.
Utica, N. Y.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Vallejo, Cal.	Wilkesburg, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Van Nest, N. Y.	Worcester, Mass.
Venice, Ill.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Victor, Col.	Yonkers, N. Y.

Total 240 cities.

Directory of Brotherhood Business Agents.

Akron, Ohio, B. F. Ebert, 428 East Buchtel ave.
Alton, Ill., Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C., J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main st.
Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.
Austin, Texas, J. Geggie, 205 West Sixth st.
Beaumont, Texas, J. P. Worley.
Birmingham, Ala., T. L. Medders, 2212 3d ave.
Boston, Mass., J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.
Bridgeport, Conn., Geo. L. Hommedieu, 770 Norman st.
Brooklyn, N. Y., James Thompson, 252 Third ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
Buffalo, N. Y., C. Donald Glass, 44 Kehr st.
" " Adolph Graupner, 1274 E. Genesee street.
Camden, N. J., Ruben Price, 804 S. Fifth st.
Chelsea, Mass., Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View road.
Charleston, S. C., S. McClure, 83 Mary st.
Chicago, Ill., F. Cruise, President; P. F. Duffy, Assistant; C. E. Nelsene, Assistant; Hy. Martin, No. 10; O. Anderson, No. 58; G. Ratcliff, No. 62; T. F. Church, No. 181; J. C. Grantham, No. 199. Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.
Chicago Heights, Ill., W. A. Sexton, Box 103.
Cincinnati, Ohio, D. P. Rowland, 2800 Symmes st.
Cleveland, Ohio, William Schultz, 83 Prospect st.
Covington, Ky., E. Watkins.
Dayton, Ohio, John Weyrich, 110 Best ave.
Detroit, Mich., T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
Elizabeth, N. J., John T. Cosgrove, 76 Park st.
Fort Wayne, Ind., Sam. Carey, 2 4 Francis st.
Fort Worth, Texas, G. B. Priddy.
Hartford, Conn., Fred C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Indianapolis, Ind., H. E. Travis, 144 E. Washington st.
Kansas City, Kan., E. O. Sherwood, 2111 Drip st.
Kansas City, Mo., W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.
Knoxville, Tenn., W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave.
Louisville, Ky., H. S. Huffman, 249 W. Jefferson
Lockport, N. Y., John Smith, 182 South st.
Marion, Ind., Joseph Shellhous, W. Tenth st.
Memphis, Tenn., J. T. Hall, 846 Porter st.
Milwaukee, Wis., Wm. P. Ashley, 895 Fifth st.
Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7, L. F. Blackfield, 2308 Twelfth ave. South.
Montclair, N. J., S. B. Otteril.
Newark, N. J., J. I. Skinner, 886 Clinton ave.
New Haven, Conn., Wm. Bailey, 170 Wooster st.
New York (Bronx), C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.
New York, N. Y., W. H. Blatchford, 1544 Second ave.
New York City, West Side, Geo. Slatter, 240 E. 80th st.
New York City, Shops, Adolph Knieger, 253 E. 78th st.
New York City, Stairbuilders, Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., A. F. Allen, 625 Niagara st.
Norfolk, Va., B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.
Northampton, Mass., John T. O'Conner.
Oklahoma, I. T., C. E. Ballard, Box 278.
Oshkosh, Wis., Frank Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Peoria, Ill., C. H. Lefler, 123 S. Adams st.
Philadelphia, Pa., Joseph Holt, 232 N. Twelfth st.
Pittsburgh, Pa., A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st.
Allegheny, Pa.
Pontiac, Ill., M. H. Abinet.
Queen's Borough, Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.
Richmond, Va., James H. Pond, 1 East Clay st.
Rochester, N. Y., F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
San Francisco, Cal., J. J. Swanson, 1133 1/2 Mission street.
Schenectady, N. Y., Charles N. Kelafant, 827 Strong st.
Scranton, Pa., E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
St. Louis, Mo., R. Fuelle, 25 S. 11th st.
St. Louis, Mo., Henry Koenig, 2539 University st.
St. Louis, Mo., A. A. McFarland, 604 Market st.
St. Louis, Mo., Alphonse Hartman, 1702 S. 12th st.
St. Paul, Minn., J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin st.
Springfield, Ill., John Dick, 615 Eastman st.
Springfield, Mass., George W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Syracuse, N. Y., John T. O'Brien, 307 Oak st.
Tampa, W. A. B. Kelly, 907 Marion st.
Trenton, N. J., Thomas Ford, 505 Hamilton ave.
Troy, N. Y., J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C., D. B. Andrews, 609 C. st., N. W.
Waterbury, Conn., Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.
Watertown, Conn., J. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine st.
Waterville, Maine, F. A. Stephens, 46 Elm st.
Worcester, Mass., William A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.
Wyoming Valley, D. C., John R. Mullery, Room 15, Weitzankorn Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Proceedings of the Quarterly Session of the General Executive Board.

OCTOBER 7th—The G. E. B. met in regular quarterly session at the General Office on the above date.

By appointment with the G. S.-T., Mr. Frank Morrison, of the A. F. of L., waited on the Board and laid before them papers referring to the labor trouble in San Francisco with the request that the G. E. B. would take action in the matter. These papers and other communications pertaining to the trouble were read, the subject thoroughly discussed and action deferred.

OCTOBER 8th—The report of the accountant, engaged by the Board at their July meeting for the investigation of Bro. McGuire's accounts, was taken up for consideration. The report showing a deficiency in the accounts, it was decided to instruct our attorney to proceed against McGuire, with a purpose of compelling him to make good the deficiency.

The appeal of L. U. 169, of East St. Louis, against the decision of the G. S.-T. in disapproving the death claim of the late member, O. S. Hughes, was considered, the former decision reversed and the claim ordered paid.

OCTOBER 9th—The quarterly audit was taken up and continued during this session and those of October 10th, 11th and 12th.

OCTOBER 14th—The G. S.-T. being in receipt of a communication from Mr. Atkinson, District Secretary of the Am. Society of Carpenters and Joiners, desiring a conference with the G. E. B. to consider certain complaints made by members of said organization against the U. B., the G. S.-T. was instructed to notify Mr. Atkinson that the G. E. B. was ready to receive the representatives of his society on Thursday, October 18th at the General Office.

The Board then re-entered into consideration of the difficulties existing in San Francisco. All communications pertaining thereto were read; one from L. U. 483 stating that they had been refused working cards by the Building Trades Council on account of their affiliation with the representative body of the A. F. of Labor. In another communication received from L. U. 86, of Oakland, this Local joined in the appeal of L. U. 483 for protection. The G. E. B. rendered the following decisions:

1. Local Unions may be affiliated with central bodies without being persecuted by Locals not affiliated but being represented in a Building Trades Council.

2. Local Union 483 may retain their membership with the Labor Council without interference on the part of any other L. U.'s, and their right to work shall not be infringed on by other members through actions taken by the B. T. C., and the autonomy of our organization must be respected and the privileges guaranteed our members by our Constitution must be maintained while they comply with the local laws of the U. B.

In connection with the above another appeal was submitted by 139 members of Locals interested, asking for a decision on matters relating to election of officers.

In reply to this appeal, the Board passed the following resolutions on the various questions enumerated here below.

1st (Question)—There is no law in our Constitution preventing a member from being legally elected to more than one office in his Local Union, with the exception of Sec. 139 specifying that neither Treasurer nor Financial Secretary can act as Trustees.

2d—It is perfectly lawful for an officer of a Local Union to be elected as a delegate to a B. T. C.

3d—Sec. 142, the law governing the election of officers, also governs the election of representatives to central bodies.

—The G. E. B. believes that B. T. C.'s should specify the amount of per capita to be collected for the running expenses of the organization, stating a certain sum as a maximum.

Questions 5, 6, 7 and 8 are covered by the foregoing resolutions as well as by Sec. 66 of our General Constitution.

9th—Where L. U.'s of the U. B. are affiliated with any B. T. C. who issues a working card, it is customary that the L. U.'s receive the cards through their D. C.'s.

10th—The G. E. B. does not claim the right of approving or sanctioning B. T. C. laws, but insists that the laws of the U. B. be observed by the Locals affiliated with such body, and they cannot sanction laws adopted by any B. T. C. which may conflict with the rights guaranteed to our members by our General Constitution.

OCTOBER 14—Numerous communications from L. U. 191, of York, Pa., expressing displeasure at the action taken by the Board relative to strikes in that city. The G. E. B. re-affirms their former action.

A communication from the Memphis, Tenn., D. C., calling the attention of the G. E. B. and all Local Unions to movement now on foot in opposition to the renewal of the Geary Exclusion Act and calling upon them to instruct their representatives to the United States Congress to vote for the re-enactment of a law preventing Chinese

contract laborers from emigrating into the United States was concurred in and resolved to communicate to the above effect with all Local Unions.

The application of the D. C. of the borough of Queens, N. Y., for official sanction and financial aid in a movement to establish the eight hour day and a minimum scale of wages, was acted on. The G. S.-T. was instructed to demand further information from the D. C.

OCTOBER 15—Upon request of L. U. 843, Winnipeg, it was decided to send an organizer to that locality.

Similar action was taken in reference to a communication received from D. C. of Milwaukee, Wis.

Local Union 374 asked the G. E. B. for a respite in the payment of their per capita to the General Office, their funds being tied up in an insolvent bank. A respite of two months was granted, with the proviso that L. U. 374 agrees to renounce all claims in cases of death or disability occurring during that period, unless they pay all arrearages at the expiration of the respite.

Local Union 403, Lynchburg, Va., demanded re-embursement of the sum of \$600, an amount expended by them during their last strike. The G. E. B. having appropriated \$1,200 in support of that strike, held that the spending of \$600 of the Local's funds was but proper, and on these grounds felt it their duty not to comply with the demand of L. U. 403.

An application for \$1,200 in assistance of a movement for the enforcement of trade rules was received from the D. C. of Worcester, Mass., and vicinity. The G. E. B. deeming the inauguration of such a movement this winter as inopportune, advised the Locals of that locality to defer action until next spring, and in the meantime to perfect their organization. Other correspondence submitted, showing that a few men called out on strike had received full wages, the Board declared such action taken by the D. C. of Worcester uncouth, conflicting with union principles and detrimental to the interests of the organization.

Communications were submitted in relation to a boycott inaugurated by the D. C. of Milwaukee, against the Schlitz Brewing Company, requesting the G. E. B. to investigate this matter, as well as differences existing between the D. C. and the Federated Trades caused by said boycott. The G. S.-T. was ordered to ask from all parties concerned a statement as to the conducting of this boycott and its causes.

The Executive Council of Greater New York, the representative body of five different Boroughs, solicited the aid of the G. E. B. in their strife against non-union mill-owners and manufacturers of building-trim. The Board in their decision on this subject expressed their ardent endeavor to render the assistance required by the New York Executive Council, but declared it inopportune at the present time to specify its scope.

In an appeal from L. U. 481 in regard to a disapproved death claim, presented by the widow of P. D. Barnes, the G. E. B. decided to refer the matter to the G. S.-T., there having been new certificates produced which had not been submitted at the time of disapproval.

In the appeal of John Popowski against the decision of the G. P., upholding the fining of the appellant by the New York D. C. for alleged violation of working rules, after carefully considering all evidence, the G. E. B. failed to discover any violation of working laws, reversed the decision of the G. P. and instructed the D. C. of New York to remit the fine imposed.

Evidence relative to an appeal of Joseph Kubis and John Biza, of L. U. 375, New York, against the ruling out of their appeal against the action of the New York D. C. in fining them for violation of trade rules, was submitted. This evidence being much at variance as to the time when the fine was imposed, and the statements of appellants being sworn to, the Board decided to refer the entire matter back to the G. P. for action in compliance with the laws, and at the same time called on the New York D. C. to forward minutes and data as to the time of fine imposed.

OCTOBER 16th—On the appeal of F. O. Miller against the decision of the G. P. sustaining L. U. 25, of Toledo, O., in fining the appellant for violation of Sec. 165 of the General Constitution, the G. E. B. sustained the decision of the G. P.

An application for financial aid for the mill strikers in Buffalo was approved by the G. E. B. and \$500 appropriated.

An appeal of Moses Foss against decision of the G. P. in regard to action taken against appellant by L. U. 22 San Francisco, was considered and the decision of the G. P., being in accordance with Sec. 79 of the General Constitution, was sustained.

An appropriation of the sum of \$1,000 was asked for by the D. C. of Atlanta, Ga., their funds being exhausted through heavy payments of sick benefits. The Board's findings in this case were, that they could not comply with the request under the circumstances mentioned; the matter of organizing was referred to the G. P. and G. S.-T.

A resolution was passed instructing the G. S.-T. in all future orders for printing General Constitutions to have Sec. 169 corrected as it was adopted by the Scranton Convention, and also to insert the corrected section in THE CARPENTER.

OCTOBER 17—The quarterly audit was completed. Charges against P. J. McGuire for neglect of duty and misappropriation of funds belonging to the U. B. were drawn up preparatory to submission to the Locals. It was decided that a copy of these charges be forwarded to McGuire, and he be called on to make a reply on or before the 4th day of November, 1901.

As by appointment of a previous session, a committee from the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners appeared before the Board for the purpose of discussing various complaints made by members and branches of this organization against the U. B. for demanding them to join our Union, or preventing them from working. The G. E. B. found themselves not in a position to make any arrangement towards the adjustment of the difficulties, it being left by the last Convention of the U. B. with the various districts to enter into any agreement with Amalgamated men as to recognition of working cards or otherwise. The Board further suggested that the committee supply them with a copy of the complaints in order that they may see what might be done in the premises.

The following resolution was then adopted: The G. S.-T. shall be required to instruct each locality which receives strike donations in the future, that the expending of any portion of any donation for hall rent, printing, salary of Business Agents, etc., will not be tolerated.

OCTOBER 18—A communication received from the D. C. of Charleston, S. C., relative to payment of a Business Agent, was referred to the G. P., the proper authority to settle matters of this kind.

By decision the G. E. B. refrained from taking action on a communication from D. C. of Washington, D. C. in reference to existing relations between the different organizations in that city, there being no cause for action at the present time.

No report as yet having reached the General Office from the Borough of Queens, N. Y., it was resolved that the report, when submitted, be sent to the members of the Board by mail or telegraph.

This shall also apply to conditions in Terre Haute, Ind.

The Board then further resolved: Each member of the G. E. B. shall act as a Committee of One for the purpose of collecting data pertaining to the election of officers of the U. B. by a referendum vote; the data to be compiled and submitted to the Locals as per decision of the Scranton Convention.

Adjourned.

J. R. MILLER,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:
FRANK DUFFY, G. S.-T.

EXPULSIONS

J. W. YARBROUGH has been expelled by Local 868, of Monroe, La., for violation of Section 164 of the General Constitution.

O. P. GREENWOOD was expelled by Local 633, of Madison, Ill. and vicinity, for working with scabs and violating trade rules.

RUDOLPH STOECKEL has been expelled and fined \$5.00 by Local Union 492, of Reading, Pa., for violating Section 83 of the Constitution.

Electricity From Coal.

Some conception of the revolution that would be wrought in industry and commerce by a device for obtaining electricity direct from coal may be gained by reflecting upon the well-known fact that nine-tenths of the latent power of all the coal we burn now goes up the chimney.—*Chicago Herald.*

A book agent is very often a woman with a history.

An Irish philosopher says it's all right to make hay while the sun shines provided it's cloudy.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

- 870. ADAMSVILLE—T. F. Cockerell.
- 376. ANNISTON—V. B. Algier,
Care of Trades Council
- 454. BESSEMER—W. M. Doyle,
BIRMINGHAM—Secretary Dist. Council
Robt. E. L. McQuinn, Box 55.
- 75. "—T. L. Medders, Box 55.
- 722. "—R. L. Connolly.
- 670. BLOCKTON—Jas H. Deason.
- 629. BREWTON—H. M. Godwin.
- 372. BRIGHTON—G. L. Farley.
- 452. BROOKSIDE, Wallace Walls.
- 271. GADSDEN—R. C. Hood.
- 206. ENSLEY—J. I. Grosjean, Box 587,
Birmingham, Ala.
- 839. JASPER—S. H. Brown.
- 312. MONTGOMERY—J. C. Maxwell,
58 Simpson Ave.
- 858. "—(Col.) C. J. Meadows, 9 Cherry St.
- 92. MOBILE—C. G. Hutchinson, 15 N. Jackson St.
- 422. "—(Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis St.
- 615. NORTH BIRMINGHAM—B. Andrus.
- 410. PRATT CITY—W. M. Wilson.
- 472. SELMA—(Col.) J. W. Williams, 908 Phillip St.
- 882. "—S. D. Johnson, 19 1/2 Water St.
- 606. WOODLAWN—Geo. T. Hamrick.
- WYLAN—S. P. Baker.

ARIZONA.

- 857. TUCSON—Henry DeVry.
- ### ARKANSAS.
- 86. FORT SMITH—T. C. Gardner,
1622 Boulevard St.
 - 801. HOT SPRINGS—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
 - 531. LITTLE ROCK—H. H. Young, 203 E. 10th St.
 - 690. "—Arthur Granbury,
1210 W. 7th St.
 - 366. MENA—J. F. Wooddy.
 - 376. PINE BLUFF—H. E. Monk, 703 W. 12th St.
 - 675. "—(Col.) G. W. Broom, 911 W. 8th Ave.

CALIFORNIA.

- ALAMEDA COUNTY—Secretary Dist. Council,
H. P. Jensen, 450 11th street,
Oakland.
- 194. ALAMEDA—Geo. G. Kneppler, 1515 Sixth St.
- 743. BAKERSFIELD—G. W. Hilley,
2208 Chester Ave.
- 701. FRESNO—Robert Barr, 1406 Belmont Ave.
- 845. HAYWARD—W. T. Allen.
- 710. LONG BEACH—J. D. Benham.
- LOS ANGELES—Secretary District Council,
J. H. Hughes, Box 689.
- 426. "—C. H. McGeorge, Box 689.
- 392. "—F. C. Wheeler, Box 233.
- 814. LOS GATOS—J. W. Sheffield.
- 828. MENLO PARK—Chas. M. Weiden.
- 36. OAKLAND—Geo. Stewart,
439 11th St. Berkeley
- 550. "—(Mill) Chas. Wallburg,
1625 LeRoy Ave., Berkeley
- 668. PALO ALTO—F. A. Sullivan.
- 769. PASADENA—George M. Gignette,
800 Grand Ave.
- 235. RIVERSIDE—Charles Hamilton, 519 9th St.
- 586. SACRAMENTO—Edw. Rolff, Box 41, J. St.
- 925. SALINAS—Geo. P. Stearns.
- 810. SAN DIEGO—T. C. Hoar, 340 Kearney Ave.
- SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary Dist. Council,
J. F. Macdonald, 400 Capp St.
- 22. "—N. L. Wandell, 1133 1/2 Mission St.
- 95. "—(Latin) J. Salanave, 980 Jackson St.
- 304. "—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth St.
- 423. "—(Mill) J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan St.
- 483. "—Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market St.
- 616. "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 851 Folsom St.
- 766. "—(Mill) James Herche, 433 Hayes St.
- 316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, 400 N. 8th St.
- 262. "—(Mill) G. W. Congable, Box 33,
Santa Clara.
- 162. SAN MATEO—L. Huyck.
- 35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 194.
- 89. SANTA CRUZ—L. L. Fargo, 104 Mission St.
- 751. SANTA ROSA—W. S. Gilbert.
- 266. STOCKTON—E. L. Huntley, 19 E. Sonora St.
- 704. TRIBUNON—Thos. Edwards, Jr.
- 180. VALLEJO—Wm. M. Boyd, 138 1/2 St.
- 771. WATSONVILLE—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA.

- 498. BRANTFORD, ONT.—C. Wilmot, 25 Edgerton
- 749. BROCKVILLE, ONT.—E. Parcelow.
- 645. COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Frank Thrift.
- 796. FERNIE, B. C.—Alex. McDonald.
- 529. GREENWOOD, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood,
Box 121.
- 83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow
- 18. HAMILTON, ONT.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson St.
- 249. KINGSTON, ONT.—L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot.
- 817. MIDLAND, ONT.—James McGaw
- 71. MONCTON, N. B.—D. M. Kierstead.
- 134. MONTREAL, QUE.—(Fr.) G. Audet,
204 Rivard St.
- 524. NELSON, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
- 713. NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—C. J. Webber.
- 732. NORTH SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, N. S.—
James McDougall, P. O. Box 168.
- 674. OTTAWA, ONT.—Robert Stewart.
- 672. PETERBORO, ONT.—R. F. McGregor,
500 Water St.
- 618. PHOENIX, B. C.—W. R. Lee.
- 730. QUEBEC CAN.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal,
184 du Roi, St. Roch.
- 764. SAULT STE. MARIE—James R. Johnson.
- 781. SOVEL, QUEBEC, Francis Peloquin.
- 292. SHERBROOKE, QUE.—Jas. Collins, Box 716.
- 38. ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Jas. Hindson,
Henry St.
- 108. ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.—W. Burque,
Box 418.
- 919. ST. JOHN, N. B.—John A. Miller,
176 Douglass Ave.
- 560. STRATFORD, ONT.—Jas. Haddock, Box 254.
- 27. TORONTO, ONT.—D. D. McNeill,
288 Hamburg Ave.
- 890. VALLEFIELD, QUE.—Ovila Loisele.
- 617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. S. Falconer, Box 231.
- 553. WATERLOO, ONT.—Peter Jacob,
Berlin, Ont.
- 343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—Thos. Ritson,
387 Notre Dame Ave.

COLORADO.

- 264. BOULDER—Louis Pade, 2149 Water St.
- 489. CANON CITY—Seth Shepard, 103 Chestnut St.
- 417. COLORADO CITY—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 35.
- 515. COLORADO SPRINGS—D. R. Blood,
17 W. Fountain St.
- 547. CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of Dist. Council,
Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.

47. CRIPPLE CREEK—D. McBride,
P. O. Box 364.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475. FLORENCE—J. H. Charman.
244. GRAND JUNCTION—Fred. M. Diehl.
178. INDEPENDENCE—O. K. Tompkins,
P. O. Box 163.
850. LEADVILLE—Joseph Scott,
1408 Harrison ave.
681. LOVELAND—E. C. Williamson.
362. PUEBLO—G. E. Dye, 606 E. 11th st.
82. SALIDA—C. B. Chapman, Box 152.
267. TELLURIDE—S. A. Engleman.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

- BRIDGEPORT—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
DANBURY—Phil. W. Schnabel.
DERBY—Jamer McAllar, 99 Hamilton Ave.
GREENWICH—B. B. Phillips, Cos Cob, Conn.
Box 88.
HARTFORD—Geo. E. Miskell, 237 Lawrence.
MERRIDEN—Geo. Moorhouse, 8 Akron st.
MIDDLETOWN—H. W. Wells.
NEW BRITAIN—Wm. Morton, 132 Arch st.
NEW HAVEN—Alex. Johnston,
149 Norton st.

133. NEW LONDON—Forest L. Sherman,
298 Montauk ave.
176. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
187. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
PUTNAM—George Youngs.
SOUTH MANCHESTER—C. H. Brown,
Bolton Notch, Ct.

210. STAMFORD—J. F. Flynn, 8 W. Broad st.
234. THOMPSONVILLE—Thomas McCarroll.
216. TORRINGTON—Fred. Chagnot, 314 High st.
290. WATERBURY—Wenzel Wolf, 93 E. Farnam.
825. WILLIMANTIC—Geo. Taft, 32 Bank st.
583. WINSTED—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE.

- WILMINGTON—Thos. P. Ryan.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—F. J. Niedomanski,
358 N. St., S. W.
884. "—Robert Dows, 1002 Cst., S. W.

FLORIDA.

- JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
"—A. C. MacNeill, 1028 E. Bay st.
"—W. H. Pabor, 822 Roselle st.
KEY WEST—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
"—(Col.) Joseph Hannibal,
304 Julia st.

74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 310 1/2 W. Zaragoza.
"—(Col.) W. A. Watts, 18 S. Tarragona.
ST. AUGUSTINE—H. H. Hood, 153 Blanco st.
ST. PETERSBURG—D. H. West, Box 112.
TAMPA—(Col.) Wm. LeCount, 1707 16th st.
"—W. C. Benton, 118 W. Palm ave.
WEST PALM BEACH—Geo. W. Brown,
Box 442.

GEORGIA.

- ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council,
S. H. Livingston, 109 Powers st.
"—(Cars) Ed. D. Saye,
339 Luckie st.
"—J. M. Vaughan, 362 W. North av.
"—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.

- AUGUSTA—A. T. Lang, Sav. Road & 12th st.
David D. Dickson, 433 Marbury st.
BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
"—V. J. Jones, Cor. E and M sts.
CEDARTOWN—W. H. Tillery.
COLUMBUS—A. S. T. Jamison, Phoenix, Ala.
DARIEN—R. M. Levine.

- GAINESVILLE—C. P. Harris.
MACON—Sec. District Council, W. Lewis.
"—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
"—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Genl Del.
"—R. J. Stevenson, 466 1/2 Cotton ave.
MARIETTA—W. B. Gable.
ROME—G. L. Trammell,
112 Calhoun ave.

- SAVANNAH—Secretary Dist. Council,
524 Oak st.
"—T. C. Dickson, Box 311.
"—(Col.) George G. Greene,
2403 Florence st.

IDAHO.

- LEWISTON—Michael Ketlen.
WALLACE—E. L. Wood.

ILLINOIS.

- ALTON—Chas. E. Grace, 635 E. 3d st.
AURORA—J. J. McNair, 188 River st.
BEARDSTOWN—J. D. Piehler, Box 167.
BELLEVILLE—Herman Neff, 1011 W. Main.
BLOOMINGTON—S. Cunningham,
610 S. Clinton st.

- BRIGHTON PARK—P. Poullet, 2106 38th
Place, Chicago, Ill.
CAIRO—Robt. L. Riley, 2205 Holbrook ave.
CARBONDALE—H. H. Hall.
CARLISLE—Chas. Bellin.
CANTON—J. W. Popper, 431 N. ave. B.

- CARTERSVILLE—C. Holland.
CENTRALIA—M. C. Welsh, 429 S. Maple st.
CHAMPAIGN—Wm. T. Jewell, 408 W. Green.
CHARLESTON—G. M. Cook, S. 6th st.
CHESTER—H. E. Brinkman.
CHICAGO—Secretary Dist. Council,
Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block,
56 Fifth avenue.

1. "—W. G. Schardt, 56 5th ave., Room 503.
10. "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. "—R. O. Behnke, 608 1/2 Ogden ave.
21. "—(French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center av.
54. "—(Boh.) Jno. Dlouhy, 1360 S. Homan st.
58. "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
181. "—K. G. Torkelson,
1614 N. Central Park ave.

242. "—(Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
416. "—Chas. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave.
Pilsen Sta.
"—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 1062 W. 13th st.
419. "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry ave.
504. "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen,
745 W. Division st.

272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Van P. Miller,
Stegar, Ill.
CHILLICOTHE—J. H. French.
COFFEEN—W. H. Snyder.
COLLINSVILLE—M. J. Dooner.
DANVILLE—C. L. Hopper, Box 32.
DECATUR—A. M. Dillow, 1648 N. Water st.

- DIVERNON—C. H. Sprowell.
DIXON—William Keith, 1104 W. 6th st.
DUQUOIN—E. E. Burbank.
EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
EDWARDSVILLE—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
ELGIN—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen
st. Chicago, Ill.

480. FREEPORT—Henry Schiek.
719. FREEPORT—D. W. Wagner, 240 West st.
GALESBURG—C. J. Johnson,
879 Washington ave.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.

805. HAVANA—E. E. Everist.
581. HERRIN—Will Burgess.
461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
904. JACKSONVILLE—Wm. Robinson,
Richard st.

174. JOLIET—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
KANKAKEE—J. H. F. Zahl, 160 Merchant av
KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Andrew Nelson,
2523 117th st., Chicago.
154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winkquist, 630 N. Elm st.
647. LA GRANGE—Geo. Howard.
250. LAKE FOREST—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
336. LA SALLE—William Hoffman, 1149 7th st.

837. LEBANON—Wm. N. Mills.
503. LINCOLN—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
505. LITCHFIELD—Emery Small.
633. MADISON—George Watson, Venice, Ill.
689. MAKANDA—T. J. Cover.
508. MARION—R. E. Davis, Box 196.
789. MARISSA—Samuel Nairn.

765. MASCOUAT—Edward Hoerd.
347. MATTOON—J. L. Powell, 817 N. 22d st.
803. METROPOLIS—B. P. D. Schroder.
241. MOLINE—J. C. Fullmer, 1505 20th ave.
80. MORELAND—H. J. Sharpe,
2449 Ohio st., Chicago.

280. MT. OLIVE—Fred Boeker.
604. MURPHYSBORO—J. F. Slaughter, 607 N. 15th.
671. NEW BADEN—Julius Hummel.
582. ODIN—T. D. Stroup.
566. OAK PARK—Gus. Franks, Woodbine ave.
O'FALLON—W. J. Wittig.

661. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deleen st.
648. PANA—W. L. Wright.
644. PEKIN—Geo. P. Chase, 515 So. 3rd st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
733. PERCY—W. C. Fisk.
195. PERU—James F. Newfield.

728. PONTIAC—L. E. McCombs, 314 S. Plum st.
QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1125 Madison st.
792. ROCKFORD—Richard Ulen, 914 S. 3rd st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 906 14 1/2 st.
798. SALEM—Jos. M. Morrow.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham,
8023 Edwards ave., Chicago.

479. SPARTA—H. L. Cooper.
16. SPRINGFIELD—John R. Holmes,
509 S. New st.
631. SPRING VALLEY—D. F. Dilts.
156. STAUNTON—A. M. Gockel.
695. STERLING—A. H. Hess.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske,
1112 S. Bloomington st.

748. TAYLORVILLE—Terry Rape.
807. TOLUCA—Peter J. Senninger.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demorest, 719 County st.
903. WINSTANLEY—Raymond Tojo,
2113 Cleveland avenue.

418. WITT—John Durston.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—Clarence Noble.
ANDERSON—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
694. BOONVILLE—C. H. Bohrer.
431. BRAZIL—E. D. Wilder, 115 S. Franklin st.
488. CLINTON—C. C. Douglas.
665. ELKHART—G. A. Sauver, Box 262.

652. ELWOOD—R. H. Mount, P. O. Box 824.
EVANSVILLE—Geo. J. Eissler,
1308 E. Maryland st.
232. FT. WAYNE—I. E. Allen, 178 E. Lewis st.
160. GAS CITY—F. M. Thomas.
908. GOSHEN—F. F. Schrock, 419 Queen st.

599. HAMMOND—H. B. Easter.
213. HARTFORD CITY—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary Dist. Council,
H. G. Johnson, 15 S. Pine st.
"—(Ger.) William Hoff,
908 Sanders st.

281. "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
909. JASONVILLE—S. R. Emerson.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—Walter Lapy,
718 Mechanic st.
734. KOKOMO—J. A. Pease, Gen. Del.

215. LAFAYETTE—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
487. LINTON—Frank Flowers.
365. MARION—I. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
795. MONTEZUMA—Frank Wittenmyer.
592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmon,
203 W. Spring st.

117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
619. PETERSBURG—W. D. Good.
912. RICHMOND—O. A. Laak, 417 S. 9th st.
806. RUSHVILLE—Wm. Wooling.
413. SOUTH BEND—W. H. Grow, 523 S. Fellows st.
704. SULLIVAN—Roy Houpt.

205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2022 N. 10th.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H'tl.
812. "—John W. Hurst, 804 N. 7th st.
598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—J. G. Miller.
443. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

788. ALBIA—H. C. McCormick.
315. BOONE—M. L. Connett, 815 Arden st.
534. BURLINGTON—Harry Chambers,
623 Market st.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—M. Carpenter,
389 4th ave., W.

597. CENTREVILLE—Elwood Clark.
772. CLINTON—Carl Soderholm, 1111 8th st.
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—C. H. Knight, 2508 S. 12th
DAVENPORT—Ewald Riepe, Davies st., N. W.
DES MOINES—A. H. Weeks, 1216 Laure st.
425. "—(Mill) I. R. French, 205 10th st.

678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 209 7th st.
214. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
541. HITEMAN—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
523. KOKUK—C. P. Hultman, 1000 Fulton st.
707. OTTUMWA—H. T. McCarroll.
879. RED OAK—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.

552. WATERLOO—W. C. Eieberg,
cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
753. ATCHISON—Fred Clark, Ninth Street Hotel.
123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill, Lock Box 796.
138. KANSAS CITY—Geo. McMullin,
836 Muncie Boulevard.

535. "—Wm. Jones,
730 Washington st.
458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully,
210 N. Fifth st.
561. PITTSBURG—O. J. Stoker, 102 W. Adams st.
158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Grattan st.

201. WICHITA—W. E. Youngmeyer,
1223 S. Santa Fe ave.

KENTUCKY.

725. BOWLING GREEN—R. T. Carter,
5th and Park sts.
641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh.
785. "—(Ger.) John W. Mantz,
138 Trevor st.

- LOUISVILLE—
103. "—M. L. Christian, 625 Fifth st.
214. "—(Ger.) Mernard Kungler,
1094 Mary st.

811. MAYFIELD—Luther Cartwright.
698. NEWPORT—George Bergman, 537 E. 2d st.
809. OWENSBORO—J. W. Clark, 1211 Hall st.
559. PADUCAH—Walter England.

LOUISIANA.

929. CROWLEY—A. F. Dacosta, P. O. Box 582.
874. JENNINGS—J. W. Hazen.
868. MONROE—W. J. Lorraine, Box 353.
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.

76. "—F. Duhrkop, 616 Cadiz st.
551. "—(Col.) J. Burley,
1526 S. Roberson st.
739. "—M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch
85. SHREVEPORT—W. J. Hirst.

MAINE.

914. AUGUSTA—J. F. Spaulding.
621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459. BAR HARBOR—N. W. Cheney,
20 Holland ave.

407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517. PORTLAND—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leland st.,
Woodfords.
787. SKOWHEGAN—W. A. Bailey.
348. WATERVILLE—N. H. Snitter, 8 Abbott st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Keenan, 206 Aisquith st.
44. "—(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder,
2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

385. ADAMS—C. W. Wells, B st.
880. ALLSTON—Percy Maxner, 17 Mechanic st.
878. BEVERLY—Albert W. Dodge, 40 Chase st.
BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council,
H. M. Taylor, 591 Park st.,
New Dorchester.

33. "—D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester ave.,
Dorchester.
624. BROCKTON—Samuel T. Lays, 241 N. Ash st.
438. BROOKLINE—James Keefe, 596 Tremont st.,
Boston.

441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass. ave.
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
685. CHICOPEE—Edmond Blanchette,
87 Exchange street

858. CLINTON—John F. Cain, 73 Willow st.
892. DEDHAM—Reuben Carleton, Church st.
386. DORCHESTER—James W. Lent, 23 Harbor
View st., Dorchester.

218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
780. EVERETT—W. A. MacDuff, 17 Franklin st.
223. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 203 Horton
FITCHBURG—W. H. Howard, Jr.,
169 Roulstone st.

300. FRAMINGHAM—Thos. K. Hill,
S. Framingham.
570. GARDNER—Joseph E. Cornier, Box 15.
910. GLOUCESTER—Dan. Favor, 24 Prospect sq.
782. GREENFIELD—Wm. Lapoint.

82. HAVERHILL—George A. Frost, Box 41.
424. HINGHAM—W. D. Foley, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, Box 38, South End.
656. "—W. J. Hillman,
Merrick Lumber Co.

400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802. HYDE PARK—Jas. Faulkner,
419 Hyde Park ave.
111. LAWRENCE—T. M. Kelley, 79 Willow st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794. LEOMINSTER—Frank I. Brown,
15 Harrison st.

49. LOWELL—J. T. Thomas, 754 Central st.
LYNN—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
625. MALDEN—Robt. V. Townsend, 8 Hillside pl.
924. MANCHESTER—John Wildes.
777. MEDFORD—George F. Hayden.

760. MELROSE—Calvin Fletcher,
89 Boardman ave.
867. MILFORD—Fred O. Bent, 145 W. Spruce st.
847. NATICK—Nels. J. Swanson, 15 Grant st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st.
Watertown, Mass.

680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boiser,
1241 Centre st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—J. E. Chabot, 19 Union st.
784. NORTH EASTON—John Johnson, Box 17.

866. NORWOOD—Peter D. MacDonald, 162 Lenox
PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
QUINCY—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
846. REVERE—Jesse S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 112 Dana st.

888. SALEM—Clinton A. Bishop, 90 Essex st.
629. SOMERVILLE—K. P. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
861. SOUTHBURGE—Louis N. Langevin,
14 Hook st.

96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring.
177. "—P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
862. WAKEFIELD—T. L. Brown, 8 Village st.,
Reading, Mass.

540. WALTHAM—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
823. WESTER—J. W. Negas, Box 976.
222. WESTFIELD—W. J. Parenteau, 38 Orange st.
708. WEST NEWTON—C. W. Lowell, 168 River st.
848. WEYMOUTH—John A. Ryan,
East Braintree.

821. WINTHROP—W. B. Simmons, 81 Lincoln st.
885. WOBURN—Walter Hamilton,
No. 16 Wyman st.

- WORCESTER—Secretary Dist. Council,
P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
23. "—Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer st.
408. "—(Fr) Albert Gagnon, 25 Lunelle.
720. "—(Swedish) Fred Peterson,
11 Elizabeth st.

877. "—(Mill) Chas. T. Gates, Jr.,
32 Coburn ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512. ANN ARBOR—Geo. Beneler, 631 2nd st.
871. BATTLE CREEK—B. U. Parker,
165 Battle Creek ave.

116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898. BENTON HARBOR—G. W. Ayres.
797. CHARLEVOIX—Jas. Saunders.

19. DETROIT—O. H. Mullin, 114 Beach st.
303. "—A. Haak, 601 St. Antoine st.
577. ELK RAPIDS—Robert Rex.
643. FLINT—Miles Williams.

335. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
130. HANCOCK—J. M. Kelly.
651. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
297. KALAMAZOO—John Moser,
1703 N. Pitcher st.

341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Hanson, 362 Southern av.
609. ONAWAY—Robt. Chappell.
791. PETOSKY—W. J. Masters, Mitchell st.

585. PORT HURON—C. E. Seaback,
2340 Walnut st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. "—Wm. Schwartz, 403 N. Oakley st.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell,
227 Magazine st.

226. TRAVERSE CITY—Ed. J. Hammond,
406 Wadsworth st.
693. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant,
306 South Centre street.

814. WYANDOTTE—Wm. Rouse, 210 Vine st.

MINNESOTA.

861. DULUTH—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. 6th st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—John Franzen, 3236 Chicago
"—(Millwrights) Henry B.
Backman, 415 W. 26th st.
930. ST. CLOUD—J. F. McGowan.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307. WINONA—Robt. Fry, 411 E. King st.

MISSOURI.

922. FARMINGTON—S. P. Counts.
721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Feltz.
607. HANNIBAL—H. W. Mangel, 247 Market st.
311. JOPLIN—W. E. Robbins, 922 Joplin st.
4. KANSAS CITY—F. A. Crawford,
218 Harrison st.

48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
740. NOVINGER—Andrew Matter.
110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council,
Henry Blackmore, 604 Market st.
" (Ger.) Charles Thoms,
2106 Victor st.

45. " (Ger.) Hy. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton.
47. " (Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. " Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. " A. W. Ware, 4562 Swan ave.
578. " (Stairs) Aug. Stohlmann,
1946 Sidney st.

491. WEBB CITY—E. G. Chapman, 702 Prospect.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—J. W. McBroom, Box 181.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
923. HAVRE—Grant Emery.
153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
911. KALISPELL—J. S. Edwards, Box 127.
816. LATHROP—W. A. Hawley.
28. MISSOULA—D. A. Sheldon.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—Geo. Daggett, 1144 Washington.
427. OMAHA—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—T. A. Smart, 93 Pillsbury st.
931. MANCHESTER—S. C. Jellis.
579. NASHUA—A. C. Blaine, 73 Walnut st.
921. PORTSMOUTH—Dan. E. Quint, 194 Ishington

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—W. M.

- BROOKLYN**—
291. "—(Ger.) Wm. Braun, 1399 Greene ave.
381. "—S. E. Elliott, 1366 St Mark's ave.
451. "—Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. "—Fred. Small, 202 58th st.
634. "—Robert Napier, 361 Hoyt st.
639. "—H. B. Patterson, 212 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9. "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132. "—(Mill) John Erhardt, Jr., 367 High st.
355. "—(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st., E. Buffalo.
374. "—R. A. White, 450 Rhode Island st.
440. "—Herman Graner, 50 Eaton st.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
906. CEDARHURST, L. I.—Robert Graef, Wood-
368. CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy, Merc. I. I.
99. COHOES—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Francke, 131 11th.
700. CORNING—Gus Hammerstrom.
503. DEPEW—J. M. Witherspoon, Box 617, Lancaster, N. Y.
649. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
466. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532. ELMIRA—H. Lewis, 509 W. 3d st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy, Box 33.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 151 Locust st.
673. FORT EDWARD—Geo. S. Brigham.
754. FULTON—J. M. Blodgett, 123 S. 5th st.
187. GENEVA—W. A. Maycock, 306 William st.
224. GLEN FALLS—Clayton T. Sawn, 21 Chester st.
907. GREAT NECK, L. I.—Geo. V. Bullen.
380. HERKIMER—W. H. Sasman, Mohawk.
542. HORNELLVILLE—John Brennan, Park Hotel.
149. IRVINGTON—E. Maitland, Box 154.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Box 366, Bay Shore.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
613. JAMAICA—Chas. Stout, Box 46.
66. JAMESTOWN—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—E. J. Morrison, 7 River st.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
727. LAKE PLACID—E. D. Marshall, Newman, Essex Co.
635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss, Box 173.
516. LINDENHURST—Geo. H. Curtis, Babylon, L. I., Box 393.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.
289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Gotter, 506 Broadway.
543. MAMARONECK—Alva Briggs.
574. MIDDLETOWN—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
212. MT. VERNON—C. Lampus, 29 S. High st.
493. "—Wm. T. Wood, 37 Stevens avenue.
646. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 5 Division.
718. "—George Booker, 8 Oak st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona.
NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council,
J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
" Sec. of Dist. Council, D. F. Feather-
ston, Poplar st., Westchester.
51. " K. McLean, 115 E. 36th st.
56. " (Fl'r Layers) C. G. Johnson, 8 E. 77th st.
64. " E. C. Glock, 44 Park ave., Paterson, N. J.
200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 111 E. 108th st.
240. " T. Forrester, 1401 Lexington ave.
285. " (Framers) Wm. Larson, 110 E. 119th st.
309. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
340. " D. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th ave.
375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2nd ave.
382. " John Lussen, 330 E. 83d st.
387. " T. J. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
457. " (Scan.) Ole Jensen, 219 E. 96th st.
464. " (Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.
468. " W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
473. "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
476. " George Tauber, 904 8th ave.
478. " H. H. O'Connor, 13 Ritter place.
497. " (Ger.) Ferdinand Meyer, 243 E. Tenth.
509. " Michael J. Gilroy, 235 E. 67th st.
513. " (Ger.) Ben. Gruber, 311 E. 80th st.
575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707. " (Fr Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
715. " Charles Camp, 114 Bradhurst ave.
724. " J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
774. " J. T. Nittk, 460 W. 20th st.
786. " (Ger. Millwright and Millers), Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 524 23d st.
380. NORTH TONAWANDA—Wm. H. Newman, 301 Falconer st.
310. NORWICH—Jesse Faulkner, 88 S. Broad st.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—M. A. Foster, 144 12th st., N.
747. OSWEGO—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk st.
163. PEEKSKILL—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson, 262 Madison ave.
606. PORT RICHMOND—Wm. Houseman, 68 Columbia ave., West Brighton.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—R. H. Shaffer.
QUEENS CO., Sec. of Dist. Council,
F. Mittenzwer, Box 147, Corona, L. I.
RICHMOND BOROUGH—Sec. Dist. Council,
James N. Maine, 43 State st., West Brighton, S. I.
72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179. "—(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. "—Adam Fav, 28 Vale st.
601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward F. Closs, Oceanus, N. Y.
573. RYE—Julius Rosenquest, Box 283 Railroad.
600. SARANAC LAKE—Edward Walker.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
146. SCHENECTADY—H. E. Bishop, Box 816.
535. SENECA FALLS—Thomas Laughlin, 8 Boardman st.
553. SILVER CREEK—Wm. Clees.
567. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Fargoe st.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council,
J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
15. " (Ger.) Martin Ohman, Mary st.
26. "—E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. " Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
895. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, Box 294.
78. TROY—James G. Wilson, 40 George st., Green Island, N. Y.
636. "—(Mill) P. F. Nash, 49 High st., Green Island, Albany Co.
918. TUPPER LAKE—D. G. McPhee.
389. TUXEDO—Fred Slawson, Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
278. WATERTOWN—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
172. WESTCHESTER—Sidney Baxter, Middletown road.
357. WHITESBORO—Joseph McWinie, Box 42.
53. WHITE PLAINS—Chester Lovelett, 50 Grove.
128. WHITESTONE—H. Sey.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—Charles Moder, 12 4th.
901. WOODHAVEN—Chas. S. Roberts, Atlantic and Grant aves., Chester Park, L. I.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—John Fargeson.
273. YONKERS—J. S. Cotton, 83 Linden.
726. "—John Herdina, 54 Riverdale ave.
NORTH CAROLINA.
384. ASHEVILLE—G. C. Lumly.
558. CHARLOTTE—R. T. Clark, 712 N. D st.
738. CONCORD—J. F. Hudson, Box 257.
590. HENDERSONVILLE—D. P. Kelley.
744. KINGS MOUNTAIN—A. K. Falls.
630. RALEIGH—Geo. T. Ray.
831. " Wm. Faulcom, 225 W. North st.
595. SALISBURY—W. H. Crow.
826. SPRAY—J. L. Gatewood.
632. WAYNESVILLE—W. C. Philips.
899. WILMINGTON—Fred. P. Baldwin, 808 N. 4th st.
915. "—Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.
OHIO.
84. AKRON—G. W. Ewing, 115 Hill st.
509. BARBERTON—E. E. Holderbaum.
686. BARNESVILLE—C. L. Bundy, Tacoma, O.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
489. BYESVILLE—J. W. Dilley.
245. CAMBRIDGE—E. W. Messick, 916 Grant ave.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
589. CHILLICOTHE—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council,
J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. " J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
209. " (Ger.) Aug. Weise, 960 Gest.
327. " (Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3212 Beresford ave.
628. " Geo. T. Petry, 4131 Spring Grove ave.
664. " Stair B. C. Menkhous, 1772 Westwood ave.
667. " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. " Geo. Frederick, 2608 Sanders.
692. " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council,
G. Ostermayer, 83 Prospect st.
11. " Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
14. " Thos. W. Keller, 1140 Payne ave.
39. " (Boh.) Jos. Soukup, 82 Cabel st.
393. "—(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker.
449. " (Ger.) Henry Varwig, 48 Riverside ave.
61. COLUMBUS—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494. " J. Nicholson, 157 E. 4th ave.
863. CONNEAUT—John Orford.
525. COSHOCTON—S. S. Wagoner, 320 N. 6th st.
DAYTON—Sec. Dist. Council,
F. Collier, 308 Geyer.
104. "—John Weyrich, 110 Best st.
346. "—(Ger.) J. Wirth, cor. Fillmore and Pierce.
E. LIVERPOOL—R. M. Newell.
557. E. TOLEDO—Henry J. Comte, 421 Parker st.
294. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Warner.
522. FINDLAY—J. B. Auspach, 1221 Summit st.
637. HAMILTON—A. W. Simes, 729 Buckeye st.
182. LIMA—Henry Herrod, 140 South River st.
703. LOCKLAND—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705. LORAIN—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
851. MADISONVILLE—Thos. Devine.
735. MANSFIELD—C. O. Winbiger, 131 E. 2d st.
881. MASSILLON—Robert Letterling.
356. MARIETTA—Edw. Stewart, 533 6th st.
749. MT. VERNON—W. W. Martin, 205 S. Mechanic st.
136. NEWARK—Sherman R. Friscoe, 59 William st.
404. PAINESVILLE—H. C. Collier.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. 3d st.
660. SPRINGFIELD—Wm. S. Eastwood, 181 W. Clark st.
186. STREUBENVILLE—F. B. Throckmorton, Cor. 5th and Slack sts.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—E. G. McFillen, 233 Kenilworth ave.
168. " (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
405. WELLSVILLE—F. S. McClain.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. E. Anderson, Forest ave.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, 1321 Central ave.
OKLAHOMA TER.
763. ENID—F. D. Wheeler, 705 Monroe ave.
913. GUTHRIE—R. A. Doty.
902. LAWTON—Edw. M. Kurtz.
276. OKLAHOMA—H. A. Kemble, Box 131.
572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis, Box 316.
OREGON.
917. ASTORIA—F. E. Wright.
536. BAKER CITY—W. L. Finch, Box 415.
50. PORTLAND—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.
PENNSYLVANIA.
465. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Wills, 314 Danson st.
237. "—(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
135. ALLENTOWN—O. C. Knappenberger, 531 N. 8th st.
900. ALTOONA—H. K. Haines, 3207 Walnut st.
833. BERWYN—Chas. D. Edwards.
406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrigott, 422 E. Broad st.
773. BRADDOCK—Sylvester Miller, 639 Washington ave.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte.
500. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
813. CARBONDALE—F. J. Love, 96 Cemetery st.
571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart, Elliot P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, Fifth and Madison sts.
845. CLIFTON HEIGHTS—Frank Quantin.
587. COATSVILLE—Wesley Neils.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—L. P. Hoover, 608 Trump.
768. DORRANCETOWN—G. R. Anderson, Luzerne, Pa.
580. DU BOIS—James Smith, 220 E. Scriber st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
501. EAST STROUDSBURG—Frank O. Phillips, Stroudsburg.
421. ELWOOD CITY—M. Klingensmith, Box 755.
409. ERIE—T. H. Mosher, 1020 Cherry st.
463. FRANKFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 4550 Paul st.
682. FRANKLIN—T. A. Nicklen, Third Ward.
905. FREELAND—Jacob C. Naugle.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
298. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Pepper st.
129. HAZLETON—Wm. H. McHore, 103 S. Poplar st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., 110 W. Tenth ave.
843. JENKINTOWN—Wilson Hillegas, Willow Grove.
545. KANE—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
208. LANCASTER—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake.
677. LEBANON—Cyrus Snively, 336 Shafferstown Road.
255. MCKEE'S ROCKS—E. E. Gregg, Coraopolis, Pa.
827. MCKEESPORT—O. D. Rhodes, 228 Pine st.
536. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
711. MT. CARMEL—Joseph C. Camp, 41 S. Poplar.
415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
414. NANTICOKE—A. A. Balliett.
246. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Buttry, 545 11th ave.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 68, Parnassus, Pa.
897. NORRISTOWN—Robert Young, 439 Prospect avenue, Bridgeport.
830. OIL CITY—S. M. Day, 12 W. 7th st., South Oil City.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dist. Council,
W. E. Clark, 3903 Poplar st.
8. "—Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. "—(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Memphis st.
238. "—(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
277. "—Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th st.
359. "—(Mill) Wm. Lewis, 1236 Marlborough st.
PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dist. Council,
W. J. Kelly, 1212 Gibbon st.
142. "—H. G. Schomaker, 1206 Sherman ave., Allegheny.
164. "—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rose st.
165. "—(E. E.) F. A. Kinsey, 209 Dennesson av.
202. "—G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st.
230. "—W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th.
254. "—J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. "—A. Paton, 254 Castor st.
402. "—(Ger.) R. Linnert, 131 1/2 12th st., S. S.
401. PITTSBURG—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150. PLYMOUTH—Frank Bellis, Box 579.
228. PORTSVILLE—Henry Gundrum, 740 Water st.
492. READING—F. L. Degler, 1128 Elm st.
334. REYNOLDSVILLE—D. H. Northamer, Box 41.
145. SAYRE—F. J. Holenback.
563. SCRANTON—P. J. Conlon, Sloan ave. and Lincoln Hts.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) Edw. W. Rech, 742 Locust st.
699. SEWICKLEY—Robert D. Reed, Box 46.
37. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 244 S. 7th st.
268. SHARON—C. F. Bastress, 15 Ridge st.
709. SHENANDOAH—Jos. Lehner, 210 W. Coal st.
848. SUNBURY—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa ave.
824. TAMAQUA—August Gabel.
852. VERONA—James Davis.
541. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, 17 N. Wade ave.
248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton.
102. "—A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
665. "—(Mill) J. G. Steinhower, 78 E. North st.
430. WILKINSBURG—J. M. Reed, 1110 Ross ave.
691. WILLIAMSPORT—W. H. Irwin, 324 Locust st.
WYOMING VALLEY, D. C.—Roy E. Jacobs, 301 N. Washington st.
191. YORK—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.
RHODE ISLAND.
176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Paquet, Box 183, Valley Falls, R. I.
94. PROVIDENCE—David Bishop, 220 Washington st.
217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
801. WOONSOCKET—Jos. Gabory.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159. "—W. E. Mosiman, 291 Rutledge ave.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 Taylor st.
140. "—J. P. Westbury, 1323 Lumber st.
221. FLORENCE—J. W. Brown.
697. GRANITEVILLE—(Col.) F. P. Oliphant, Warrenville, S. C.
808. "—H. J. Parkman.
875. MULLINS—Chas. M. McKay.
876. "—(Col.) J. J. McQueen.
689. ROCK HILL—J. B. Clyburn.
736. SUMTER—W. B. DeLorme.
SOUTH DAKOTA.
197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.
783. SIOUX FALLS—D. M. McDonald.
TENNESSEE.
759. CHATTANOOGA—G. A. Bender, 820 Broad st.
779. CLARKSVILLE—W. R. Lowe.
259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton.
225. KNOXVILLE—E. F. Vaughn, 2417 Virginia ave.
MEMPHIS—Dist. Council, Frank Welting, 105 S. 2d st.
152. "—(Col.) M. E. Stevenson, 28 Nesbit ave.
219. "—Thos. M. Edmonds, 124 Robeson st.
394. "—J. E. Wright, 159 Matt st.
350. NASHVILLE—W. C. Stevenson, 515 Ash st.
TEXAS.
770. AMARILLO—A. S. Farley.
300. AUSTIN—J. A. Cawfield, 97 Waller st.
392. BEAUMONT—Wm. D. Miller, 537 Sabine Pass ave.
185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville.
731. CORPUSCANA—W. A. Loving, 1411 W. 5th ave.
886. DALHART—Robert Dudley.
198. DALLAS—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
544. EL PASO—S. Fisher, Box 631.
339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506. GAINESVILLE—J. I. Siddall, 529 Gladly st.
GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council,
Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
526. "—F. T. Bell, 2812 Ave. O.
611. "—(Ger.) A. Stein, Jr., 2008 Mechanic st.
572. GEORGETOWN—J. W. Barnett.
758. GRAND SALINE—A. D. Robertson.
556. GREENVILLE—W. H. Orr, 149 S. Texas st.
663. HILLSBORO—Jas. P. Severns.
114. HOUSTON—E. T. Hogan, 1810 Prairie ave.
30. HUBBARD CITY—V. A. Broadway.
140. LAMPASAS—Chas. Toolen.
820. LOCKHART—S. P. Holmes.
855. MARSHALL—W. F. Edmonds, 801 E. Rusk st.
445. MARLIN—H. Ely.
682. MINERAL WELLS—W. H. Prague.
783. PALESTINE—R. G. Berry, 406 Reagon st.
520. PARIS—W. B. Hamilton.
610. PORT ARTHUR—F. J. McKenzie.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce st.
717. "—A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197. SHERMAN—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost st.
729. STEPHENSVILLE—Sam. Long.
596. TAYLOR—J. T. Sudduth.
555. TEMPLE—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
602. TERRELL—T. J. Martin, Box 519.
379. TEXARKANA—H. Crabtree, Twentieth and Pine sts.
622. WACO—T. E. Moore, 1801 N. 6th st.
608. WEATHERFORD—T. E. Love.
781. WEST—W. W. Park.
UTAH.
450. OGDEN—Robt. Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 976 Liberty ave.
VERMONT.
481. BARRE—D. A. Cook, Box 145.
683. BURLINGTON—E. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
679. MONTPELIER—J. F. Collins, 24 Ridge st.
590. RUTLAND—T. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln ave.
263. ST. ALBANS—Morriss Perry, 244 S. Main st.
VIRGINIA.
456. DANVILLE—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
887. HAMPTON—J. R. Perfater.
403. LYNCHBURG—W. K. Barger, 208 F st.
373. NEWPORT NEWS—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th st.
396. "—R. W. Vaden, 1253 27th st.
331. NORFOLK—B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.
307. PETERSBURG—J. E. Barner, 431 Miller st.
447. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey, 628 London st.
388. RICHMOND—D. A. Jacy, 128 S. Fourth st.
683. "—(Mill) Jos. Keller, 1113 W. Clay st., S. E.
319. ROANOKE—T. H. Pettus, 321 4th st., S. E.
WASHINGTON.
883. ABERDEEN—E. Dix.
562. EVERETT—J. W. Meece, 3002 Maple ave.
775. GRAYS HARBOR—C. H. Gilbert Hoquiam.
756. NEW WHATCOM—T. W. Johnson, Box 341.
528. REPUBLIC—Charles Coulson, Box 21.
131. SEATTLE—H. Holkamp, 1817 7th ave.
338. "—(Mill) J. H. Stafford, Latona.
98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner av.
470. TACOMA—A. Munden, 1416 S. Ninth st.
WEST VIRGINIA.
435. CHESTER—J. W. Finley, Mercer.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stenley.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 608 Fairmount ave.
702. GRAFTON—F. S. Cornwell.
302. HUNTINGDON—C. A. Burns, 525 Ninth st.
800. PARKERSBURG—C. K. Pettit, 21st st.
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926. BELOIT—F. S. Gates, 909 F st.
776. FOND-DU-LAC—E. P. Brown, 154 Forest st.
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522. "—(Ger.) August Behrmann, 1515 Chestnut st.
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Who are the brave?
Not those who spring to grasp the sword,
When war's alarm is spreading wide;
But they who struggle without word
Against a subtle, woeful tide.
Who are the brave?
They face the money-tyrants' scorn
Half-clothed and starving—look and see!
And patiently await the morn
That frees the hosts of industry.
Who are the brave?
They toil from morn to midnight hour,
In garret and in cellar damp;
They are the slaves to moneyed power,
And eat the crust in misery's camp.
Who are the brave?
The mighty throng that yet shall force
Old barriers to a level grade,
For justice in its onward course
By human greed cannot be stayed.
—Edison B. Russell.
Some men whose trousers bag at the
knees are frequently pressed by their
tailors.

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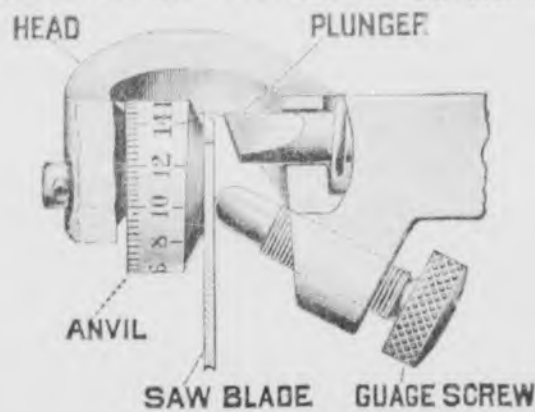


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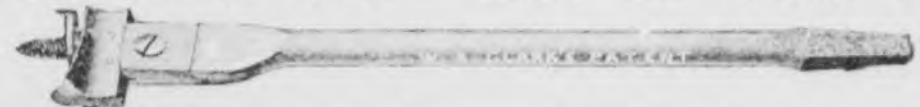
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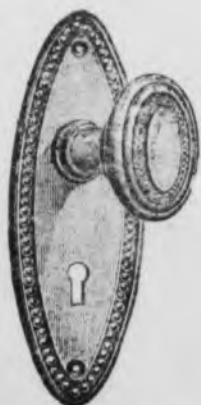
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Established 1881.

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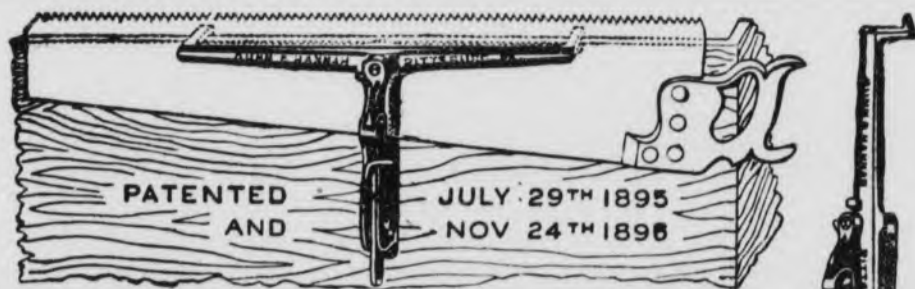
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A nail saver; no lost nails. This apron has separate pockets for rule, pencil, nail-set and jack-knife, and side loops for hammer. Claimed by carpenters and woodworkers to be a most useful article. Made of the best 12 oz. duck, white or striped, leather trimmed. Manufactured by Union Labor. To introduce this combination apron, we will sell 10,000 of them at the low price of 35c. each; club lots are 3 for \$1.00. Cash with order.

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VOL. XXI.—No. 12
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PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1901

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OUR MAIL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Our Local Union 590 is in a flourishing condition. We are initiating new members at every meeting and the state of trade is good.

PASADENA, Cal.—State of trade is good. The Pasadena Mill commenced on the eight-hour day November 1st, making Pasadena a strictly union town.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—In our locality we are unable to supply enough Union men. Our initiation fee has been raised to \$10. Prospects are bright for our Union.

BELOIT, Wis.—Our new Union has now 54 members, and the chances are good for adding that many more. There is no doubt that every carpenter in this city will soon be a Union man.

AURORA, Ill.—We are getting along finely, the way things look it will be but a short time when we will carry the day here. We have just initiated nineteen members and twenty more have shown a willingness to join.

SALINA, Col.—Our Local Union, which was organized in June, this year, is doing nicely. As you are aware, we started with 13 charter members; at present we have 32, and we are admitting new members at every meeting.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—After having been on strike eight days for the enforcement of Union rules, we are now all at work again and have been victorious in our fight. The contractors have agreed to our terms and no concessions were made on our part.

CAIRO, Ill.—Our Union is booming right along with fifty-two members in good standing. We have a Central Labor Union here with six organizations represented. Our scale of wages is \$2.50 for nine hours work. We expect to get eight hours on the 1st of May.

SOREL, Prov. Quebec, Can.—We are doing marvellously here, our recently organized Union numbers now 117 members. We send you some English Constitutions which you will please exchange for French copies and send them on without delay. We are a French-speaking Union.

WABASH, Ind.—Our Local Union is booming. We have had very little trouble with contractors this Summer; they themselves say they would not go back to the old system for money. We think we will have no difficulty in our endeavor to obtain 30 cents an hour next season.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—We have the nine hours per day now firmly established. Our Local has an agreement with the Builders' Association which is well lived up to as we are backed up by the Building Trades Council. We have also signed an agreement with the Natural Food Company providing for 54 hours per week's work, with one-half and double time.

VALDOSTA, Ga.—We are getting along very well with our new Union. A demand for nine hours was granted us without a day's loss of time. One job, however, is not included in this reduction of hours; colored carpenters are employed on this job, and it would be advisable to take them into our Union; once we control the colored brothers we control the town.

AURORA, Ill.—We take pleasure in informing you of the progress of Local Union 916, organized October 16th, with a membership of nineteen which has increased to fifty four at our last meeting. Aurora has heretofore always been considered as a strong non-union city, but now the carpenters of this locality and vicinity are becoming alive to the benefits of the organization.

JASPER, Okla.—We have had our first fight here and won it, too. As a result we have succeeded in unionizing the large public school building at this place, now under construction. We have forced all the non-union men into our Union; men and foreman presented themselves for initiation. Our fight, which was of comparatively small dimensions, was nevertheless a hard one.

TRENTON, N. J.—Our strike for eight hours is ended and we have gained our point. State of trade is excellent, our men are all working and contractors are in need of more help. Such conditions always having an elevating tendency, there is great rejoicing over our victory among the brothers. Two mills remain yet to be unionized, which, we have no doubt, will also fall in line.

JENNINGS, La.—We had a fire here recently in which our charter and other material were all destroyed. Trade is booming, and time and conditions opportune for a demand for nine hours. Unfortunately we are not sufficiently organized to warrant success in such a move. In consideration of this state of affairs we are now taking steps having a tendency to get all outsiders into our ranks and perfect our organization.

AUGUSTA, Me.—We are pleased to say that our Union is prospering finely. We now have forty-five members on our books and twelve applications are in the hands of the committee to be acted on at our next meeting. You never saw any car-

penters so enthusiastic as ours are here over this recently organized Union. In a few weeks we shall move into a hall of our own, and the masons are coming in with us. Although but a baby yet—quite a child—we are a very healthy one, alive and kicking. We are making an effort to organize the painters and think we shall succeed.

AKRON, O.—After having kept silent for a considerable time we wish to inform our brothers that we again grasp our quill with the endeavor to give our Brother Chips some sign of life from this quarter through the columns of our ever welcome CARPENTER, which they may find interesting. Since we have inaugurated the nine-hour day here, we are receiving better wages and steadier work than we did under the ten-hour system. This season's trade has been very fair with us and prospects are good for the coming winter. We are increasing slowly but surely in membership.

KEY WEST, Fla.—Our Local Union is in a prosperous condition; new members drop in, one by one, seeing their folly in staying aloof from the fold of the U. B. Most of the boys are busy and the outlook for work this Winter and Spring is good. Brother Grimes addressed ours and the colored Union during his short stay with us, and his remarks were highly appreciated by those who were fortunate enough to be present. We would like to see more Union men of Brother Grimes' stamp in the field who would visit the Locals more frequently. It would be the source of great good being done and arouse union spirit in general.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y.—We are now in the third week of a lockout, our employers demanding that we abandon our Union and we replying with a prompt refusal. The bosses have blacklisted all of our officers as well as the most prominent of our members, and are now suing several of the latter and each organization separately for damages. There are also a number of injunctions filed against us and without cause whatsoever. The papers pertaining to these cases were served on us the 1st of November, giving us only a few days for reply. As far as the shops are concerned they could easily be brought to terms. We are awaiting further instructions.

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Carpenters are well organized in our locality; every man working at the trade belongs to the Union and there is no scabs at all. Trade also is in a fair condition. All our members have had steady work all through Spring and Summer, and every boss in town is asking for more men. In view of this, our Local Union has passed a resolution providing for the inauguration of a movement for an increase of our wages next Spring. When comparing our scale of wages with that enforced by other trades,

we find that our pay is much lower than theirs, they getting from five to ten cents more per hour than we do. And hodcarriers' wages are even higher. Time and conditions being so favorable, we have no doubt but that our demand will be acceded to when the time arrives.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—We find that the cool weather is helping our attendance wonderfully and we have a crowded house at every meeting.

Every union carpenter in town is busy and prospects good for lots of work in the next few months.

We propose having a smoker in the near future and, as usual, will have a good time.

Our brethren of Hampton are booming and our friends need not be surprised to hear of our organizing a District Council in the near future.

We initiated eight members in the past month and expect to double the number this month.

Every brother is expected to be in his seat from now until the New Year, as we have a rush of business each meeting.

Pleasant Reunions.

Local Union 478, of New York, on October 29, held a reunion, which was largely attended by their members and visiting Brothers. Music, singing and speech-making was the order of the evening, followed by a repast. Every member left the hall well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

ARDMORE, Pa.—Under the auspices of Local Union 465 a free smoker was held on November 13th. Union-made tobacco was smoked and refreshments served, which were heartily partaken of by about 150 persons. Among the guests were members of the Philadelphia D. C., members of Berwyn Local 833 and our General President and General Secretary-Treasurer. The General President addressed the meeting, and his remarks were full of sound advice. The General Secretary-Treasurer also made an address with great earnestness, infused new life into us and made us determined to push the old charter along with greater speed. Euchre parties were then organized and prizes awarded to the winners. The prizes were: 1st, a saw, donated by H. Disston & Sons (the famous No. 100); 2d, a brace, donated by Mr. Frank Mahan, of Ardmore; 3d, a hatchet, by the Germantown Tool Works; 4th, a pipe and tobacco, by a resident store-keeper. Everything went on merrily and all participants had a good time. Festivities of this kind show to the non-union men that it is not the policy of unionism to deprive them of their independence, but to lift them up into a place where the greatest good is done to the greatest number. Our watchword is: Excelsior!

OFFICIAL

Circular Letter to all Local Unions and Members.

During the past month the correspondence to the General Office of this organization was very heavy. It treated on all sorts of subjects, in a variety of ways, and in such an original manner, that it was interesting to read, but very difficult to answer. As the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is now growing at a rapid rate, thereby entailing more work, care and attention, it becomes necessary, on my part, to request our members, Local Unions and District Councils to be as brief as possible in their communications, but at the same time give all the information intended. It is the desire of this office to attend promptly to all correspondence sent here, answer it as quickly as possible, and by so doing give as much attention to the small Local Unions as to the large ones—give a square deal to all alike—thereby avoiding the complaints of neglect and carelessness that have been of such frequent occurrence in the past. In this way business will be attended to in a business manner, and we will build up the Brotherhood of Carpenters to be the greatest trade union organization in the United States, having a reputation and standing superior to all others.

Frank Duggy
Secretary-Treasurer.

The G. S.-T., in the September CARPENTER, gave notice to our Local Unions and members to the effect that he was having the label for our Brotherhood, ordered to be issued by the Scranton Convention, prepared, and in a shape making it effective and secure. In order to do this, it became necessary to communicate with the Patent Office in Washington as well as with those trade organizations which have already adopted a Union label. From replies received from the various bodies by the G. S.-T., he finds himself unable to comply with the instructions given him by the G. E. B., and as a consequence, the entire matter must be again submitted to that body for further action at their next meeting in January. The G. S.-T., while deeply regretting this delay in the final issue of our label, would ask for the forbearance of our Locals and members in the meantime.

Something for Locals and Members to Think Of.

The growth of our organization in the past few months to the enormous number of 94,000 in good standing should inspire us with new life and energy, and we should ask ourselves the question, what provisions can be made, what means devised to best further the welfare of our organization in the future and to render prompt assistance in movements for better conditions when required and needed. As our laws are at present, it often occurs that assistance can only be granted after the lapse of some weeks, the G. E. B. being the only authority to decide on such matters, they holding their meetings but every three months. Much of vast importance may occur in this length of time, a dispute may arise between an employer and employes, failure to adjust the differences may lead to a strike

or lockout. Members determined to maintain fair conditions, or to improve them, are compelled to make sacrifices which they can ill afford. They, being willing to stand up for principles of unionism as taught by this, and other labor organizations, should be protected in every possible way and prompt assistance rendered them when most needed. As the law stands at present all matters of this kind must be referred to the G. E. B. for their sanction before any financial aid can be granted them. The members of the G. E. B. being chosen from different parts of the country, from the North, South, East and West, causes unavoidable delay. This difficulty should be overcome and action taken at our next Convention whereby we will be able to render assistance in urgent cases with promptness and without injuring our organization financially or otherwise.

I have given much thought to this subject; it is one which should interest every member of the U. B. I therefore deem it best to call upon the different Locals for suggestions tending to a solution of this question, and no doubt from the many that will be made we will be able to solve the problem to the best interests of our members and their future welfare.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. D. McKie
General President.

A Word to the Locals and Members.

There are many complaints and disturbances in some of the larger cities of our country where there are Central Labor Unions, Building Trades Councils, and such like, that are necessary to carry on the work of organization, over the fact that in many localities prominent workers, who are in the Union ranks, succeed in obtaining positions under their city, county or State governments, and while holding such positions still hold on to their delegateships to the Central bodies named, and others. Under the laws of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, if it is injurious in any section to allow such practice, the remedy lies in the hands of the membership of that locality to frame and enact such laws as desired. The Carpenters' District Council of Chicago, with a dozen or more affiliated Carpenters' Unions, had the following adopted by referendum vote, and is now a fundamental law governing the greater part of Cook county:

"Sec. 11. Delegates to this District Council must be carpenters working at the trade and be members in good standing of the Local Union they represent at least six months previous to their election, except in the case of new Unions.

"Sec. 12. Any person who has violated any of the trade rules of this district, shall not be eligible as a delegate for the space of six months after conviction thereof.

"Sec. 14. Any member who is holding an elective or appointive position with the National, State, County or Municipal Government, other than as a carpenter and joiner, shall not be eligible to sit as a delegate to this Council."

Unions That Defeat Their Own Ends.

It will be noticed that this issue contains few reports of trade conditions. It is this circumstance that causes us to write these few lines, just as we are about to go to press. We have no hesitancy in saying that there are unions—and not a few at that—at the present time, in the jurisdictions of which the contractors have more work than the

union can furnish the men to do it with. The bosses, despairing of obtaining efficient help from the unions, are casting about to get men. Whether these be union or non-union men is of small moment to the bosses in the present rush of work. They want men. And many of these contractors succeed in obtaining men from "out of town" who have never been union men, and are consequently ready to go to work and remain at it under conditions unbearable to the trade unionist. In this way many towns will suffer what they have never suffered before—an influx of non-unionists. And their number will grow for as soon as the first boss, having failed to obtain union men or enough of them, demonstrates that sufficient men can be "imported," other employers will follow his example.

The union that has more work in its jurisdiction than its members can well do, and seeks to maintain this condition by keeping quiet about it, need expect no sympathy when suffering the consequences of its selfishness.

If there is plenty of work in your town let it be known—send reports to the journal. Remember, that if your employers cannot find enough union men they will turn to the non union men in town, and not finding enough there, will hunt up men in the woods, who have never heard of a working card, or who, if they have, wish, for personal reasons, never to hear of one again.

The above is from the Bricklayers' official journal. The points are so well taken that they apply not only to bricklayers' unions but to all others.

Our selfishness as shown in many localities is evidenced when we allow our home city to remain under the caption "Places where trade is dull," in our official journal, when the very opposite is the case.

When we advise mechanics to stay away from our locality, we usually do so through labor papers, and consequently we only reach the organized workers, and while we do this, the employer, through the public press that reaches all classes, invites the great horde of non-union labor to come in our midst, and when we, as union men, failing to convert them to the necessity of trade organization, frequently go down with them and are compelled to submit to the exactions of unprincipled employers.

So-Called Suppression of the September "Carpenter."

I notice it is heralded North, East, South and West, with great display and flourish, to our members and the public at large, that the original issue of the September CARPENTER was suppressed by the present General Secretary-Treasurer (pro tem.) and the clerk in charge of same discharged because he attempted to insert an article reciting the sickness of P. J. McGuire and the low condition he was in at that time.

While I have all the respect in the world for my old-time friend, P. J. McGuire, who has done such noble work for the cause of "Labor" in the years gone by, still, in justice to myself and in justice to the 94,000 members of this organization, I feel it my duty to lay the facts clearly and plainly before them as they occurred.

In order to get our official journal, THE CARPENTER, out on time, I instructed the clerk to close it on the tenth day of each month, so that the printer might have ample time to issue it on the 15th, as per Section 28 of the General Constitution. The journal was completely made up for the month of September and submitted to the printer on time. The first three columns on the front page contained "Our Mail Bag Notes" and "Trade Movements for Better Conditions," with which I was perfectly satisfied.

On the 12th day of September, I left Philadelphia, Pa., for Dayton, Ohio, in answer to a call made by the American Federation of Labor in an endeavor to settle the trade troubles of that city. This clerk, knowing that I was going away, instructed the printer to hold up the printing of THE CARPENTER for a day or so. In the meantime he went to the home of P. J. McGuire, in Camden, N. J., and got that article

about "Being Dangerously Ill." He took out the original Trade Movement Notes in the third column at foot of first page and inserted the article he had obtained.

On my return to Headquarters, a few days later, I found out what had transpired during my absence, and immediately notified the printer that THE CARPENTER must be issued as submitted in the first instance.

If P. J. McGuire had sent for me, or made a request to have some such article published, I would have willingly and obligingly granted his request; but for a clerk in this office to do such a thing over my head secretly, and without my knowledge, was something that I could not tolerate as Editor of this journal. From this you can plainly see that THE CARPENTER, with the article, "P. J. McGuire Dangerously Ill," was not the original one as submitted to the printer for publication. In order to make this more clear, I herewith append a statement from Mr. Geo. W. Gibbons, who has done our printing for a number of years:

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1901.

MR. FRANK DUFFY, Secretary U. B. C. & J. of A.

The first page of the September CARPENTER was made up of Mail Bag Notes and Trade Movements, and ready to go to press, when part of the Trade Movements was lifted out by direction of Eugene Madden to make room for article regarding the illness of P. J. McGuire.

(Signed) GEO. W. GIBBONS,
Printer of CARPENTER.

In this article of P. J. McGuire's you will find, on reading it closely that it is misleading, inasmuch as it states that he would not be able to resume his official duties until the end of that month.

He knew perfectly well that he could not resume his duties as G. S.-T. until the charges were submitted to the members at large for their vote as to whether his temporary suspension should be made permanent or not.

If there is anything I love in life it is "fair play." I wish to see that spirit predominate in our organization. I want to be more than particularly fair to the man who has given the best years of his life to the advancement of Trade Unionism and the uplifting of laboring people. P. J. McGuire at least deserves that much. In return, all I ask is that I be accorded the same fairness by our members.

It is said that this transaction of having the September CARPENTER issued as first submitted to the printer cost the organization five hundred dollars. Allow me to once more correct a misstatement. It did not cost one half that amount.

From this it can be seen there are two sides to a story, that reports vary and that technicalities are used to place me in the light of being unfair and bigoted.

I leave it to our members to say whether a subordinate in this office should have the authority to hold up the printing of our journal for two days or more and insert any article he thought fit to publish without consulting me in the matter.

Frank Duggy
Secretary-Treasurer.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Marshall, Mo.	Ridgway, S. C.
Wilmerding, Pa.	Princeton, Ind.
West Roxbury, Mass.	Fulton, Ky.
Sandusky, Ohio.	Campbell Hill, Ill.
Fort Scott, Kan.	East Orange, N. J.
San Bernardino, Cal.	Sydney, N. S., Can.
Waxahatchie, Tex.	Jefferson City, Mo.
Glance Bay, N. S., Cape Breton.	Ennis, Tex.
	Decatur, Ind.

Localities Where Work is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression, and other causes, work is dull:

St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Leadville, Col.
Scranton, Pa.	Jasper, Ala.
Long Branch, N. J.	Independence, Col.
San Francisco, Cal.	Chester, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.	Dallas, Tex.
Winnipeg, Conn.	Jacksonville, Fla.
York, Pa.	New Orleans, La.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Waynesville, N. C.
Cannon City, Okla.	Sacramento, Cal.
Bridgeport, Conn.	

A Union not holding meetings at least once a month forfeits its charter and is not in benefit.

Where a member goes to work he should live up to the Union rules of the city he works in.

Attention!

It is the endeavor of the General Office to issue THE CARPENTER on the 15th of each month, in order that it may reach most all the Locals on the 20th. It must however, be understood that this depends largely on the promptness of the Local officers in sending in their reports, changes in names and addresses of officers, etc. We would, therefore, request the Local officers to forward to this office all matter to be published in the journal at such time that it may be in our hands not later than the 1st of the month. The observance of this specified time will guarantee the prompt issue of THE CARPENTER.—[Ed.]

THE G. S.-T., being desirous of having a list of the Local Unions represented in any and every District Council for publication the THE CARPENTER, under the names of the respective D. C.'s, the D. C. Secretaries will please forward a complete list of the Local Unions under their jurisdiction to this Office at an early date.

Calls on the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer.

In the course of the past two months numerous calls have been received by the G. P. and G. S.-T. to attend mass meetings, investigate death and disability claims and so forth. These calls have been promptly responded to, and either G. P. or G. S.-T. have visited the following localities: Buffalo, N. Y., Scranton, Pa., Washington, D. C., Worcester, Mass., Paterson, N. J., New York City, Ardmore, Pa., Jersey City, N. J., Newark, N. J., Pittston, Pa., and Wilkesbarre, Pa. In all cases satisfactory results have been achieved, and the mass meetings were well attended by the Brothers who received the addresses delivered by the General Officers with great enthusiasm.

IMPORTANT!

TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF ALL LOCAL UNIONS.

Officers and members of Local Unions having business with the General Office, should send all communications to Frank Duffy, who has been temporarily appointed General Secretary-Treasurer.

In order to avoid mistakes and unnecessary delays in the transaction of the business of this organization, all money orders, checks and express orders should be made payable to him and addressed to Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wm. D. McKee
General President.

When sending in a list of officers the Recording Secretary should give the street and number plainly or the Post Office box.

When Local Unions grant clearance cards, two months' tax should be sent to the General Office in order to avoid errors and mistakes.

Financial Secretaries are requested to see that the blanks sent with the quarterly circular are handed to the proper officials of their Local Union.

When sending tax to this office, the number of the Union should be given and the address of the Treasurer, so as to avoid having the mail go astray.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

STRATFORD, Can.—The carpenters of this city have been successful in their demand for an increase of wages; a 10 per cent. raise has been accorded to them.

HAMILTON, Can.—Local Union 18 has passed a resolution aiming at the extension of the organization and stricter enforcement of Union rules; a movement to that effect to be entered into next Spring.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—At a meeting held by Local Union 301 on November 11th, it was resolved to make a demand for eight hours at the standing rate of wages on January 1st. The day when the shorter work-day should take effect will be decided on at a later date.

FINDLAY, Ohio.—Local Union 822 intends to demand a reduction of hours to nine per day on April 1st. They are thoroughly disgusted with the ten-hour system and deem it about time to fall in line with their brothers in other localities where this system is long since a thing of the past.

TAMAQUA, Pa.—Local Union 874 is preparing for a movement to obtain the nine-hour day and an increase in wages. The Local will present a demand to that effect to the contractors on January 1st. It is to be hoped that they will meet with success, they at present working ten hours and the rate of wages being very low.

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Condition of trade being pretty fair in our vicinity, we have at our last four meetings debated on the question: Shall we demand eight hours and a ten per cent advance in wages next Spring? A majority of our members having voted in the affirmative, we are now making preparations for this move.

SOUTHBIDGE, Mass.—We are still out on strike for the recognition of our Union by the contractors. They claim that the strike is over; nevertheless we will hold out until we have gained our point. We demanded nine hours in July, but the contractors, while not acceding to this demand, accorded the nine hours to the scabs.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Prospects are good for eight hours and 35 cents an hour next season, and with a view to attain this end we are using all efforts to build up our Union more firmly and get all the outsiders to come into the fold. So far we have met with success, having initiated forty new members during the past month.

Carpenters, Beware!

There is considerable work here, but although certain concerns advertise for more men there is already more of them than the amount of work calls for. It must be understood that these advertising contractors do not employ union labor, and union men should be on their guard. We have now over 300 members, and new members coming in every meeting night.

LOCAL UNION 392,
Beaumont, Tex.

Colorado Springs Carpenters on the Onward March for the Past Three Years.

For the past three years Local Union 515 has been too busy to even write items for THE CARPENTER. At that time, with a membership of sixty-two (low tide), we began agitating unionism in earnest, organized a Building Trades Council, composed of all trades interested in building business, instituted an eight-hour day at same wages as for nine hours, keeping up the agitation and good work, till at present our membership is 550 or thereabouts. For several months the membership has shown above the 500 mark, and what is by far more interesting every man has been steadily at work.

On April 1st last we raised the scale to \$4.50 per day of eight hours, contractors granting the same without opposition, and we did not lose one hour's time. For a city of 25,000 inhabitants we feel proud of the showing made by Local 515, both in membership and in trade conditions.

The location of this city, near the great Cripple Creek mining district, tends to keep building operations on the move, this being the "residence" city for a great majority of mine owners and moneyed men engaged in mining. It also brings many mechanics here, pennyless as a rule, and often a class of men who want all the advantages of unionism without helping to keep up the good work. But by coaxing and forcing we manage to get the best of them. The few non-union men are cutting a sorry figure in skill as workmen and in numbers.

W. D., Local Union 515.

Do Justice to Colored People.

I desire to address THE CARPENTER on a subject of great interest to laboring people of the Southern States and colored people in particular. I would ask the question: Why are carpenters receiving less pay than bricklayers or other mechanics that are of no more importance than we are? I would say because they are prejudiced against the colored men who are very numerous here in the South, instead of joining with them in a common effort to raise their wages and better their condition generally. As for colored carpenters, I must say that they are placed in a very disagreeable position in smaller towns, where there is not a sufficient number of their race to form a union of their own. Thus, left on the outside, they often find it difficult to join a white men's union, even where they are known to be better mechanics than their white brothers. The bricklayers and stonemasons have long since found it to be beneficial to them to make common cause with their fellow-craftsmen and are faring well by it. Sometimes a colored man is allowed to join a union; the union accepts his initiation fee and dues, but the members would rather keep him off a job when they should assist him in securing one. I deem it about time that the color line should disappear and colored men permitted to work with a white carpenter on a job and also for the maintenance of union principles and rules.

M. N.

War Ships Should Be Built in Our Navy Yards.

The subjoined resolution, adopted by the American Federation of Labor, has been endorsed by our Local Union 564, of Jersey City, and the Federation recommends the same for endorsement by other Local Unions of the U. S.

WHEREAS, By the present method of employing labor in the navy yards, me-

chanics and laborers are no longer discriminated against by reason of their political proclivities, thereby eliminating all favoritism; there no longer exists any good reason why the building of vessels of war should not be prosecuted as economically and expeditiously in the various navy yards of the country as the same can be done by private contractors; and

WHEREAS, We feel satisfied that the assignment of a portion of this work to the navy yards would enable a larger proportion of the toilers of the country to participate in the benefits of the eight-hour day without corresponding loss to the government; therefore be it

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are earnestly requested to assist in having inserted in the next naval appropriation bill, authorizing the construction of war ships, a provision that some of the vessels provided for in such bill shall be constructed in the navy yards of the country.

S. WILLIAMSON, President.
J. W. LOGAN, Secretary.

Carpenters, Don't Listen to Siren Songs.

Attention is herewith called to notices published in Northern papers calling on carpenters to come to Beaumont, Tex., pretending that work is plentiful in that locality and steady employment and good wages are promised. As we learn from our Beaumont Local these notices and advertisements emanate from an unscrupulous concern whose intention is to lure carpenters to that city and use them for the bosses' interests and against the union men in their endeavor to uphold wages and shorter hours. We also learn that carpenters who have come to Beaumont, in response to the notices referred to, were put to work for a day or two, discharged and others taken in their places. So, keep away from Beaumont, Tex. There will be hard times in store for you if our warning is not taken heed of.

A Progressive Union.

In the estimation of *The Independent*, a labor paper published in Janesville, Wis., our Local 836 is perhaps the most progressive Union of that city. They have established a school of instruction on subjects interesting our craftsmen. After completing a series of instructions on roof construction, they now have taken up a series of instruction on architectural drawing.

Unsolitary Action of Mine Workers.

SHENANDOAH, Pa.

After struggling for over five months for the recognition of the Union in conjunction with the Plasterers and Masons' Local of the A. F. of L., and a nine-hour day at \$2.25 a day by placing the two local lumber firms on the unfair list, we were compelled to allow our members to work on any material obtained at these two yards. We have some of the United Mine Workers to thank for our failure in this movement as they did not do as their leaders had requested them to do, viz., to patronize none but union workmen and to purchase their material from yards other than these two on the unfair list. The business people of the town, with few exceptions have given union men their work and purchased their material out of town.

The bulk of the building done here this season consists of cottages for the foreign element of the United Mine Workers who seemed not to care who built their homes, for when spoken to

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about making a provision in their con-
tracts for the employment of no other
but union workmen, they shook their
heads, saying they did not understand.
Those that did understand would smile
and say, they would give their work to
whom they saw fit.

When we went out on strike rough
hemlock lumber sold at \$20 to \$22 per
M., but three days after the two firms
dropped to \$15.50 per M., as we could
obtain this grade from out of town and
delivered here for \$16 per M.

They built houses of \$600 value on
leased ground for \$100 down, the rent
amounting to \$7.50 until paid. Before
the strike, they wanted \$250 to \$300 down
and about \$20 per month until paid, so
you see they did not want unionism to
grow in our town. Had the United
Mine Workers, who are building here,
demanded Union workmen on their
houses, our strike would not have been
in vain, as they are the majority in our,
the Schuylkill county.

A Sad Case and an Object Lesson.

In the recent great fire at Market and
Twelfth streets, Philadelphia, where
twenty-three persons perished in the
flames, one of the victims was a member
of Local 277, who had joined the organi-
zation as recently as four months previous
to the time the fire occurred. Had this
unfortunate brother but joined the Union
six months before that time, his widow
would have been entitled to half the
amount of the death benefit from the
Brotherhood.

The family of the deceased brother,
consisting of wife and two children, hav-
ing been left in destitution and want
through the loss of the husband and
father, Local 277 has arranged for a prize
drawing for the benefit of the bereaved
family. While we sincerely sympathize
with the widow and her children in their
sad circumstances and affliction, we be-
lieve that this occurrence should serve as
an object lesson to all of our craftsmen
who yet stand aloof from their trade or-
ganization, and should teach them that a
delay in joining is sometimes culpable
negligence, suicidal indifference and even
a crime committed on themselves.

Claims for death and disability benefits
should be filled out complete. Card of
membership and doctor's certificate should
also accompany them. If these matters
are not attended to it causes delay in pass-
ing on the claims.

It is the duty of every member of the
Union to see that his tax is paid and
the receipt for same read at the meeting.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

A Sequel to Judge Dickey's (Brook- lyn, N. Y.), Decision.

In September last the ship-joiners, of
Brooklyn, N. Y., declared J. U. Robins
Company's shipyard on strike in sympa-
thy with the metal-workers, when twenty
of their members refused to go out and
to obey the strike order and therefore
were expelled by the Union. One of
these expelled members, Charles Winant,
thereupon successfully sued the Union
for reinstatement to membership, Judge
Dickey ordering the Union to re-accord
the plaintiff all rights and privileges of a
member in good standing. At the present
moment the remaining nineteen mem-
bers are following the same course, and
should Judge Madden, before whom these
cases will be tried, coincide with his col-
league, Dickey, and render a similar de-
cision, it will have a tendency of making
the infliction of punishments by trade
unions on members for scabbing and
other treasonable acts impossible and
their working rules null and void. It is
the indifference of the workingmen that
is to blame for outrages of this kind and
their frequent occurrence. Were they
alive to their interests no judge in the
country would dare to infringe on the
rights of organized labor as Judge Dickey
has done in the case of the ship-joiners
of Brooklyn.

Organizing in Porto Rico.

For the past two years there is consid-
erable dissatisfaction manifested by the
wage-workers of Porto Rico. When,
after the war, that country came under
the control of the United States of Amer-
ica, they expected the Constitution to
follow the flag, which is to say, that they
were in hope that the right to assemble
and organize themselves in trade unions
would be accorded them. In these an-
ticipations they, however, have been
sadly disappointed. Spanish rule is still
in force, the capitalists are resorting
to measures of the Tampa type, and hence
conflicts between the workingmen and
the local and other authorities are of fre-
quent occurrence. This action by the
American Federation of Labor in sending
an organizer, Mr. Iglesias, to that coun-
try, is therefore highly appreciated by
organized labor in America, and we hope
that Mr. Iglesias will be successful in his
mission, arouse our brothers in Porto
Rico to their own interests and effect a
thorough organization. Later news re-
ceived shows that Mr. Iglesias on his arrival
in Porto Rico has been summarily arrested
on some pretext or other. We can
readily see that the employers of that
country are anxious to maintain the pre-
vailing slavish conditions and intend to
lay every available obstacle in the way
of this organizer. Still, we trust that the
American Federation of Labor will not
allow itself to be handicapped in its
endeavor to extricate the wage-workers
of Porto Rico from the clutches of greedy
capitalists.

Advances in New Orleans.

In New Orleans, since the victory of
the machinists, the blacksmiths and
blacksmiths' helpers have secured the
nine-hour day and an advance in wages.
Street railway employes, without striking,
have changed their hours from twelve and
fourteen to ten and ten and a-half, and
wages have been advanced from 13½ to
18 cents per hour.

The street car strike at New Orleans
has been settled by arbitration and in a
manner unprecedented in the history of
organized labor. Should the motorman
who, as alleged, is the cause of all the
trouble, be found guilty by the Criminal
Court, he will not be re-employed by the
company, but if found not guilty he will
be reinstated.

Growth of Machinists' Union After the Strike.

Since the close of the machinists' strike
the membership of the International Asso-
ciation, with headquarters at Washington,
has increased from 64,000 to 80,000.

Machinists Returning to Work.

About 500 machinists employed by the
Fulton Iron Works at San Francisco have
returned to work after having been on a
strike for several months. The men de-
manded ten hours pay for nine hours' work.
It is understood that they re-
turned to the shops on a schedule of the
nine hours' pay for nine hours' work.

Meise & Gottfried and Hennard &
Berry, two other firms in San Francisco,
have also come to an understanding with
their men. Both firms have agreed to
2½ per cent. raise in wages to make up
for the deficiency caused by the reduc-
tion of hours.

UNFAIR FIRMS.

Don't Purchase Their Goods.

The Carborundum Company, of the
City of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been
placed on the unfair list by the American
Federation of Labor, owing to the fact that
this company had discharged a number
of men because they had joined a Union.
The products of this unfair concern take
the place of emery in its different forms
of manufacture. Carpenters and joiners
use considerable of it, and thousands of
homes use it as knife-sharpeners, razor
hones and in many other ways.

THE National Cash Register Company
Dayton, O., is still unfair. Its Registers
are cast and polished by scabs. The
Connecticut and Massachusetts State
Board of the American Federation of
Labor have endorsed our boycott. Do
not patronize places that purchase them.

An Appeal From the Rubber Workers

To the Members of Organized Labor:

WHEREAS, The Rubber Workers, of
Watertown, Mass., and vicinity, who
were employed in the Hood Rubber
Co.'s factory at East Watertown, Mass.,
have declared a strike against said com-
pany on account of unfair conditions
and obnoxious systems, and after trying
every honorable and fair means to effect
a settlement, and after agreeing to sub-
mit everything to the State Board of
Arbitration and abide by their decision,
all of which the Hood Rubber Co. de-
cidedly rejected; and

WHEREAS, The Hood Rubber Co.'s
goods are on sale in your vicinity, we
urge you in the interest of organized
labor and fair play to stop the sale of
their goods in your locality and send
them back to the jobbers or to the scab
factory which they are endeavoring to
fasten on the American people.

We objected to the padrone system of
hiring help and all the injustices and
unfair conditions that go with it, and
refused to work under the foreman who
fostered it.

As our union has no national organiza-
tion to carry on our fight to win, we ask

you for your moral support to help us in
our fight.

The Hood Rubber Co.'s boots and
shoes are marked on the soles and heels
"Hood Rubber Co." and "Old Colony
Rubber Co."

Yours fraternally.

RUBBER WORKERS' UNION 8622,
A. F. of L.

A New Form of Oppression.

Martin Murphy, a union man of Buffalo,
who was sued for damages for persuading
five scab moulders to remain away from
Cleveland, has been defeated in the courts.
Murphy is required to pay the scab mould-
ers \$560 as damages. The verdict, un-
less set aside by a higher court, estab-
lishes a new form of oppression, namely,
that those who are persuaded not to take
jobs vacated by men on strike may set
up the claim that they are damaged and
secure some of the hard-earned dollars of
union men if they have saved any.

New Labor Federation.

A circular has been issued to members of
Toledo, O., unions interested in outlining
the plans for the formation of a new fed-
eration of labor which is to combine the
railroad organizations on the roads that
run from the mines to the upper lake
ports to the mills and all the marine and
dock organizations. The circular points
out the folly of the labor organizations
fighting their battles in isolated groups.

It also points out that all the railroads
and boat lines engaged in the lake ore
and coal trade are combined for mutual
profit and protection, and that the work-
ers in this field should do the same if they
hope to be able to cope with situations
that may arise.

The circular has been sent to all the
officers of the unions of the proposed
federation, and at the close of navigation
a meeting will be called at Cleveland to
form the new federation. It is under-
stood that the officials of the Marine
Engineers' Beneficial Association are at
the head of the movement. Among the
marine organizations to be included are
the constituent bodies of the Interna-
tional Longshoremen, the Lake Seamen's
Union, the Masters and Pilots' Associa-
tion, the Tug Firemen and Linemen's
Protective Association, on the marine end
of the great labor combine. On the
other side will be the unions of men en-
gaged in mining ore and the five power-
ful railway organizations.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The seventeenth annual session of the
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada
was held at Brantford, Ont., from the
17th to the 20th of October, inclusive.
The attendance of delegates was larger
than at any previous meeting of the Con-
gress. Credentials of eighty-seven dele-
gates were presented, and eighty-one
representatives were seated. This list
included representatives from sixteen
Trades and Labor Councils, from two
local Federations of Trade Unions, from
three District Assemblies and ten Local
Assemblies of Knights of Labor, from
thirty-four Local Unions and from two
Federal Unions chartered by the Con-
gress. Fraternal delegates were all pres-
ent from the American Federation of
Labor and from the International Jour-
neyman Tailors' Union of America. A
feature of the Congress was the marked
regularity with which the members at-
tended its meetings and the business-
like method and dispatch which charac-
terized its proceedings.

Among the various resolutions passed
by this Congress affecting Canadian labor

affairs, we mention the one in regard to the increase in the amount of tax imposed on Chinese entering this country:

"That, whereas, the Chinese and Japanese Exclusion Acts passed by the British Columbia Legislature have been disallowed by the Dominion government, and, whereas, white labor is being driven out of that province by this class of cheap foreign labor, be it therefore resolved that we demand the establishment of a \$500 per capita tax upon all Chinese entering Canada, believing that this will remedy the evil to some extent, but realizing that the true solution of the problem is the enforcement of a minimum wage per hour which will force employers of labor to pay the same wage to all workmen irrespective of race or color."

The following resolution urging that union men abstain from joining military organizations was introduced, and, after considerable wrangling, adopted by an equal majority:

"Resolved, that whereas, the militia has been called out to aid monopolists in the fight against organized labor in recent strikes at Vancouver, B. C.; London, Ont.; Valleyfield, Que, and other places, therefore we urge all union men to abstain from joining military organizations excepting when this country be invaded."

Provision was also made tending to the inauguration of a Canadian Union Label.

Chinese Exclusion Again in Politics.

It is evident that the battle against unrestricted immigration, which was won twenty years ago after raging for a dozen years, will have to be fought all over again. There is an impression at Washington that the American people have forgotten all they learned between 1869 and 1882. The Geary Exclusion act expires next May, and there is a systematic effort, encouraged by the Treasury Department, to prevent its renewal.

Two arguments are advanced for reopening the floodgates. One is that the law cannot be enforced; the other that it interferes with our Chinese trade.

As to the first point, there is no doubt that any law we can pass will be evaded, especially when its enforcement is in unfriendly hands. But the framers of our exclusion laws had no thought of attempting any such impossibility as the absolute stoppage of every dribble of Chinese immigration. They knew that nothing could prevent the importers of Chinese labor from smuggling some coolies and some slave girls into the country. What they hoped to do was to dam the appalling flood that threatened to swamp the white population of the Pacific coast and turn the fairest States of our Union into Chinese provinces. And that they have accomplished.

Up to 1880 the census figures showed a steady increase in our Chinese population. In that year there were 105,465 Chinamen in the United States. In the fiscal year 1881 11,890 more arrived, and in 1882, 39,579. Had no measures been taken to check the deluge that would have been only the beginning. But in 1882 the Miller Restriction Act was passed, and the next year Chinese immigration fell off to a few hundreds.

The census of 1890 credited us with a total Chinese population of 109,776, showing that notwithstanding all the notorious leaks in the laws, they were answering their purpose in holding the Yellow Peril at bay. There were manifestly considerably fewer Chinamen in the United States in 1900 than there had been in 1882, before the enactment of the first restriction law.

In 1892 the Geary Exclusion Act was passed, and it has regulated the subject ever since. Its results may be seen in the census returns of 1900, which show that the Chinese population of the United States, not counting Hawaii, has declined from 109,776 in 1890 to 93,283.

In California there were only 45,753 Chinese in 1900 against 72,472 in 1890, 75,132 in 1880 and probably at least 100,000 in 1882.

In Nevada the numbers have declined from 5,416 in 1880 to 2,833 in 1890 and 1,325 in 1900.

In Oregon and Washington, where the chief smuggling operations occur, there has been a slight increase, the former having 10,397 Chinese in 1900 against 9,540 in 1890 and 9,510 in 1880, and the latter 3,629 in 1900, 3,260 in 1890 and 3,186 in 1880. But even there the Chinese population is practically at a standstill, while the white population has almost quadrupled.

In short, the exclusion policy has been effective. And that is why the persons interested in unlimited supplies of cheap labor want it abandoned.

As to the matter of trade with China, it is a trivial affair in any case compared with the preservation of the soil of this Republic for American civilization. But such as it is it is not injured by our exclusion policy. We exported to China and Hong Kong goods to the value of \$13,574,090 in the fiscal year 1882, just before the passage of the first restriction law, and \$14,998,561 the year following. In the nine months ending with September, 1901, our exports to the same regions, notwithstanding the disturbed condition of China, amounted to \$19,359,990.

Trade is not usually a matter of sentiment. It goes where the best returns can be had for the buyers' money. But if it were a matter of sentiment then we should have claims on China's custom such as no other country could match. We were China's only friend among the nations of Christendom when the army of the allied powers was marching on Peking. We stood between her and the frenzied demand of Europe for vengeance.

We have proved that our exclusion policy is not based on hostility to China.

The Chinese ought to be able to understand our desire to keep our country to ourselves, as it is precisely what they are trying to do in Asia.

Americans never had such privileges in China as the Chinese have in America, even under the Geary law. We have sent a few hundred of our people to China and have admitted a hundred thousand Chinese to the United States. The Americans in China are confined to a few cities, mostly seaports. The Chinese in America are spread over every State and Territory in the Union.

No reasonable American would complain if China should object to the influx of a hundred thousand Yankees. We believe that every country has a right to protect the integrity of its own national existence. We have enough trouble with our negro problem in the South without piling on top of it a Chinese problem in the West.

There is a delusion in some quarters that the opposition to Chinese immigration is purely a matter of the labor unions. It has even been said that the people of the Pacific coast are not really united in favor of the exclusion policy, but that those who favor the admission of the Chinese are afraid to express their sentiments lest they should incur the resentment of organized labor.

Those who hold this belief evidently never noticed the vote that was taken on this subject in California and Nevada

just before the restriction law was passed. In 1879 the people of California were asked to express their sentiments on this subject at the polls. With the protection of the secret ballot, when no walking delegate could know how anybody voted, California cast 154,638 votes against Chinese immigration and 883 in its favor. The next year a similar test was made in Nevada, and the vote was 5,114 against the admission of the Chinese and 13 for it.

These figures would be repeated today.

"Monkeying with the buzzsaw" is commonly considered a hazardous experiment, but any political party would find it a hygienic exercise compared with reopening the issue of unrestricted Chinese immigration.—*New York Journal*.

LABOR NEWS FROM FOREIGN PARTS

Wages in Great Britain in 1900.

In his annual report for 1900 the Commissioner of the Labor Department of the British Board of Trade, says the following:

"Not only did the general level of wages in the United Kingdom stand higher at the end of 1900 than in any other year for which statistics exist, but the rate of increase during last year was unprecedentedly high. If we confine ourselves to the industries for which it is possible to obtain definite statistics, we find that no fewer than 1,112,684 work-people, or about one-seventh of the total employed, received advances during the year amounting to no less than £212,000 per week, while only 23,010 sustained decreases to the unimportant amount of £2,800 per week. The net weekly rise of £209,000 compares with £91,000 in 1899 and £81,000 in 1898."

"As in the two previous years, by far the larger amount of the increase is accounted for by the rise of miners' wages, which rose on the average nearly 4s. 5d—rather more than a dollar—per week in the course of the year and accounted for £168,000, or 80 per cent. of the total weekly increase of wages. Taking into account the various dates at which the changes came into operation, it is estimated that the additional amount disbursed in wages during 1900, occasioned solely by the increase of wages recorded in this report, apart from any change in the number of the working population, was not less than £6,000,000."

An Australian Labor Holiday.

The first Monday in October of each year forms a public holiday in Sydney and the surrounding country, the occasion being the celebration of the eight-hour system in the various industrial occupations of the city. The holiday is observed by all classes of society, thousands finding their way to the numerous pleasure resorts on the mountains, by the seaside or on the shores of Sidney harbor and the picturesque streams and creeks running into it. The crowd is a well dressed, happy-looking one; and Young Australia, from the babe in arms to the romping boy or girl, is strongly represented. There is no disorder, little or no drunkenness; nothing, indeed, to mar the bright and genial character of the popular festival. The principal feature of the day is the procession of trade unions, in which the principle of the eight hours is enforced. It invariably forms a most imposing display.—*John Plumer*.

Conditions and Union Tactics in New Zealand.

I have just received a letter from a member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, of Wellington, New Zealand, wherein he reports that trade is good in that country, and that the New Zealand carpenters get better pay, work less hours and live better than those in any other country. They work five days and a-half a week, eight hours per day and receive six days' pay. How long shall we American mechanics tolerate these strikes and lockouts? Why not copy New Zealand tactics and use the ballot-box and elect workmen to office like the New Zealanders have done, with the result of elevating labor and helping all around by wiping out that curse—strikes and labor disturbances. X.

Critical Times for British Trade Unions.

Times are becoming critical for British trade unions; their existence is endangered through the decision of the House of Lords in the Taft Vale case, which holds the Unions responsible, with full liabilities for the actions of their officials. Numerous concerns, against which strikes have been ordered, have obtained injunctions against picketing of their works and have entered law suits for damages against the respective Unions. One of these cases now pending is directed against the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners. The Unions in general are greatly alarmed by the disastrous effect of the ruling of the House of Lords, and are now considering various plans for the averting of conflicts with the law, and even contemplate a removal of their headquarters to some other country.

Carpenter Strike Ended.

The carpenters of Dusseldorf, Germany, who recently went on strike for better conditions, have resumed work after a compromise having been agreed upon with the employers. Considering the present stagnation of business all over Germany more could not be accomplished at the present time.

Trade Unions in Spain.

In a review just published by the United Trade Unions in Spain, it is to be seen that during the year ending with September, 1901, the trade organizations in that country have considerably increased in numbers as well as the various Local Unions have increased in membership. The National Federation, which is one of three now existing in Spain, comprised in September, 1900, 126 local organizations and a membership of 26,088. In September last 198 Unions with 31,558 members were represented in the federal body. Thirty of these Unions are located in Madrid, the Spanish Capital, numbering 10,736 members. Within a year, up to September, thirty-four strikes had occurred. In twelve cases the demand was an increase of wages, in nine a reduction of hours, in eight cases the grievance was discharge without cause and the remainder for various other grievances. Twelve strikes have been completely successful, six were lost and the rest are still undecided, the men involved still being out and holding the fort.

ARE you a member of your union and fighting for the right and to attain justice?—*American Federationist*.

HE who will not fight for the right is equally guilty with the wrongdoer.—*Ex.*

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

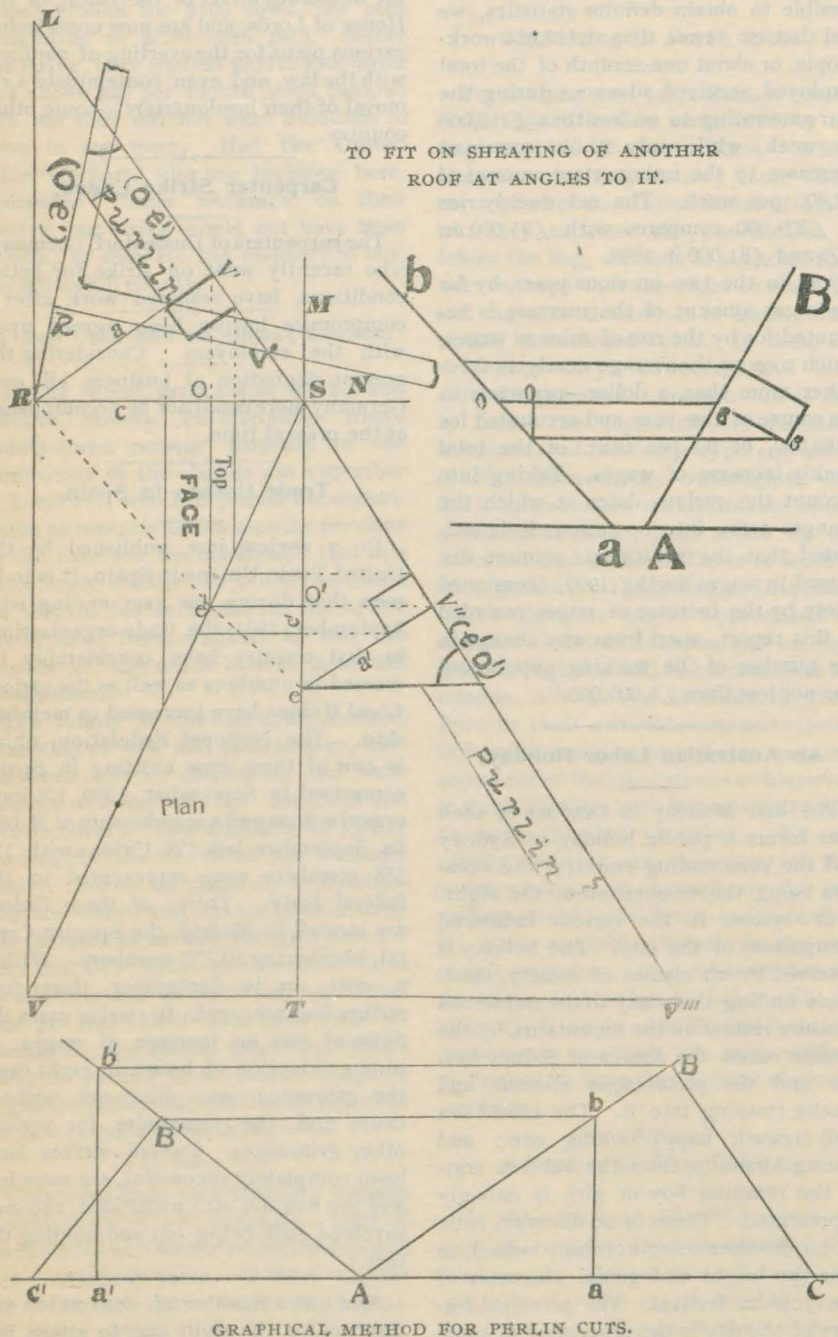
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Graphical Method for Purlin Cuts.

G. D. INSKIP.

LET V , R , S , T , be the plan of the two intersecting roofs. $T V'''$ = the height of roof, $R L$ being made equal to it from any point on either rafter as V' , drop a perpendicular cutting $V S$ in e' , also $S V'''$ at V'' . At this point draw a' , cutting base $T S$ at e . Consider the triangle $T S V'''$, then if the section of roof, $R S L$, was continued through the base line $S T$ and the section $T S V'''$ was in position, it is evident that the points V''' and V' will be perpendicular to e' , and that any plane as a' square with $S V'''$ will meet the base line $T S$ at e , then the true position of purlin face cut will be on plan e' , $e o'$, because $e' o'$ is the length of a rafter and $e o'$ is the run, consider the triangle e', o', e to get the cut $e' e$ it is evident that the proportions are $e' o'$ to $o' e$, the former giving the angle.



Then $e' o'$ is constant, does not change, but $o' e$, as the roof increases in pitch, $e' o'$ (cut to $e V'''$) is the cut across purlin face running parallel with plate $S N$.

Consider the triangle T, S, V''' if it was continued along the plate R, S . Similar conditions will prevail, that is, $R o' e'$ will be the plan of the purlin face cut, and $R V'$ will be the rafter length, $o' e'$ the run which gives the cut. Then it is evident that the face cut on any purlin to fit on sheathing is obtained in like manner as the edge cut of purlin, only that the inclination of edge and face is different. To prove this take a pitch of equal rise and run and let the intersecting roof be any pitch it is very clear that the face cut and edge cut of purlin will be the same. The edge cut of purlin at V' is $V' S$ to $S O'$, edge cut of purlin at V'' is made by the proportion $V'' S$ to $O S$.

The application of square is shown with the proportion $o' e'$ cut to $R V'$ across face of purlin.

PURLIN CUTS—ANOTHER METHOD.

The second figure in the right-hand corner illustrates the method in a very simple way. Let $a b$ be the pitch of one roof, the purlin is to cut on the sheathing at right angles to it. The shape of purlin is shown, and from its corners draw lines parallel with base till they cut the incline $a b$. It is evident that $O O$ will be the distance traveled in by the purlin 6.6. Then the proportion $O O$ to 6.6 will be the cut on face purlin.

Note—Any distance can be taken as 6.6, and the distance $O O$ can be found for the other proportion. The level run, as $O O$, will always be the cut proportion or figure on the square.

edge of a board, and from A draw the pitch of both roofs, as $A B$ and $A b'$, and at any point on $A B$ draw a line square with it as $B C$. From B draw a line parallel with $c' C$, cutting pitch $A b'$ from b' . Drop a perpendicular to a' , then the distance $B C$ to $A a'$ will be the proportion to use on the square for the face cut of purlin. $A a'$ will give the cut, or in trade parlance, $A a'$ on the tongue and $B C$ on the blade. Tongue gives cut. The lower lines $c' B'$, $b a$ give the same results when purlin is to fit on slope $A B$.

Roof Pitch.

From F. T. H., Collingwood, Ont.

I am afraid your talented contributor, G. D. Inskip, of Philadelphia, has gone into the hair-splitting business in his definition of roof pitch. While two-thirds may be a "ratio," yet the expression "two thirds pitch" is a term rather than a "ratio." It is true that the word pitch and its attendant qualifications does not mean the same thing in every place, yet the carpenter in most places understands a two-thirds pitch to mean that the peak of the roof is to rise two-thirds of the distance from outside to outside of walls, above the level of the wall-plates; therefore, a building having a span (mark, I say span) of 30 feet from outside to outside, to be covered with a roof having a $\frac{2}{3}$ pitch, will have its peak 20 feet above the level of the wall-plates. So much for the term—so little for the ratio. Among the learned quidnuncs, the pitch of a roof is not known by "ratios" or quarters, thirds or half pitches. If we examine the leading dictionaries we learn that the pitch of a roof is expressed in angular measurement in parts of the span. It is also designated by the proportion which the rafters bear to the span, and what is known in some places as common pitch, the rafter is $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the span. The so-called Gothic pitch is formed by having the rafter the length of the span, which, when in place, forms an equilateral triangle, as shown in Fig. 1. The Eliza-

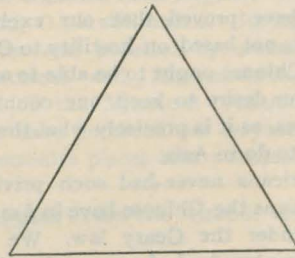


FIG. 1—GOTHIC PITCH.

betan or knife-edge pitch is formed by having the rafters longer than the span, as shown in Fig. 2. There are other definitions found in dictionaries; for instance, we are told that the Grecian pitch produces a roof the angle of which is from twelve to sixteen degrees with the

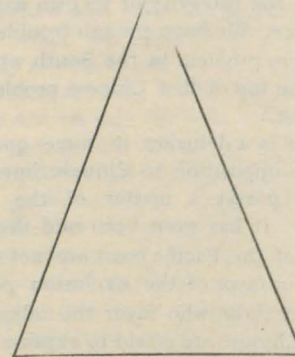


FIG. 2—ELIZABETHAN PITCH.

horizontal, as at Fig. 3, and that the Roman pitch results in a roof the angle of which is from twenty-three to twenty-

eight degrees as seen in Fig. 4. Another way of expressing "pitch" is based upon

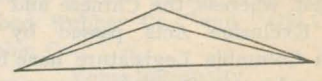


FIG. 3—GRECIAN PITCH.

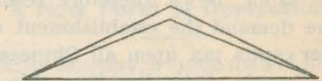


FIG. 4—ROMAN PITCH.

the length of the rafter in parts of the span. Thus, if the span is 30 feet, and the length of the rafter is 20 feet, the pitch would be said to be $\frac{2}{3}$ pitch. From all this it is evident that, as yet, there is no generally accepted rule for defining the "pitch" as relating to the length of the "rafter," either by "ratios" or otherwise. It is quite evident that the pitch of a roof, as now understood, relates rather to the slope it possesses than to any relation it has to the span or the rise, therefore it is best to follow custom most generally accepted by the actual workman, and call a two-thirds pitch the one formed by raising the roof two thirds above the level of the plates. This seems the most reasonable way, and will, sooner or later, be universally adopted because of its external fitness and the readiness of being understood, as may be gathered from the following: Suppose we have a building having a 24-foot span to roof, a one-quarter pitch would be 6 feet rise, or 6 inches to 1 foot of run of rafter. The

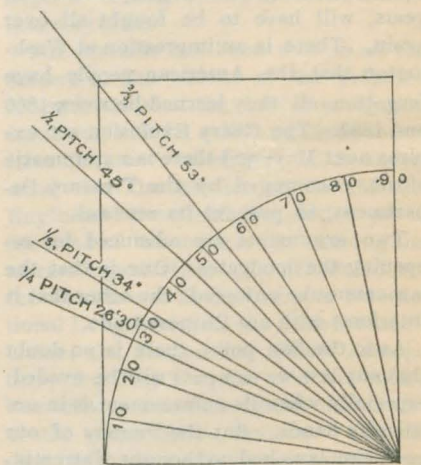
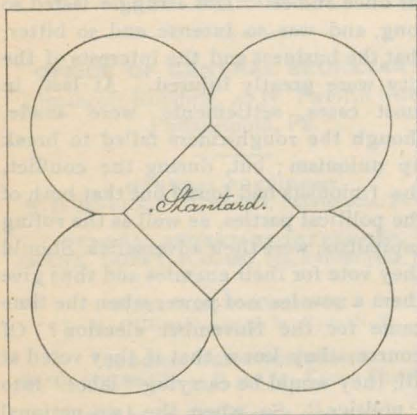


FIG. 5—DEGREE METHOD OF "PITCH."

same run applies to all pitches; thus, 6 inches to 1 foot is one quarter pitch; 8 inches to 1 foot is one-third pitch; 12 inches to 1 foot is one half pitch, and 16 inches to 1 foot is two-thirds pitch, and so on. This is easily understood by the workman, and is as easily executed, if the operator understands how to use the steel square, and nearly every workman does nowadays. The method of defining the pitch of a roof by using degrees is troublesome, and not in keeping with modern progress and will not work handily, as the relation between the horizontal and the perpendicular is not easily defined for the following reasons: Pitches of roofs are determined by a fractional part of the span, and by inches of rise to the foot of run of the rafter, and the reason that a one-half pitch is an angle of 45° is because the rafter happens to form a right angle, but it does not prove that we must divide the 45° angle to find the other pitches, but even if it did that would be no reason for using the terms—"a pitch of 45° , or a pitch of $26^\circ 30'$ " for a half pitch or a quarter pitch, as would be the case, as shown by the diagram Fig. 5, if we adopted the degree method instead of the reasonable one now in use.

Cluster Columns.

From Fred. W. Biermaas, Germantown: Information asked by Krips. of Scranton, Pa., as to how to put together cluster columns, I send this sketch and explanation which I think will enlighten him.



Cluster Columns.

The sketch, as will be seen, consists of a centrepiece or standard. This standard must have as many sides as there are columns in the cluster to properly fasten the columns to.

Blind Dovetailing.

From "Young-un," Newark, N. J.:

I would very much like to learn how to make the various kinds of "blind dovetails," and put the work together complete if some one of the older brethren would publish a description of the manner in which the work is done. I am sure other young readers besides myself would appreciate a lesson or two on this subject.

Hanging Doors.

From P. R., Streator, Ill.:

We have a man here in town who boasts of being able to fit, hang and put on all hardware, twenty doors in eight hours, and guarantee them to be well hung and well trimmed. I have never seen him do the work, nor have I met any one who has seen him do it. Is there any brother who reads this paper that can tell me if it is possible for a man to do this amount of work? I find all I can do is to hang, fit and trim ten or twelve doors, and I don't consider myself very slow, either.

Perlin Bevels.

From J. W. K., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Will some kind brother who knows describe a method of obtaining the side bevels for purlins? The method should be one that can be applied to any case, as for example, when the side of a roof is at a different pitch to the front.

Flooring.

From M. H. A., Pontiac, Ill.:

I wish to lay a wooden floor over a concrete one, the flooring to be laid close to the concrete. How is this done? The concrete is not yet put down.

Design for a Bar.

From James McD., Hannibal, Mo.

I am asked to build a bar and counter, the bar to be about 20 feet, long and the counter about 26 feet, and am in want of a nice design for same. There are to be mirrors in the back and a shelf or two in the centre. If some one who has built a bar of this kind will publish a design in THE CARPENTER, he will confer a favor on an old reader, and will, no doubt, benefit some of the younger readers.

Mantel Designs.

From Wm. T., Council Bluffs, Ia.

I would like to get a design for a low priced mantel for a parlor, the mantel to be built of pine and to have a small mirror in plain overmantel. I would also like one for dining room; this will have no overmantel, but may have carved moulding under shelf. Designs will be appreciated.

A Talk with the Mill Men—Information Concerning Belting.

No rules can be given which will apply to all cases. Circumstances and conditions must, and will, modify them. Belts, for instance, on machines which are frequently stopped and started, and shafting belts must be wider, to be able to stand the wear and tear and to overcome the starting friction, than belts which run steadily and uninterruptedly. For belts, however, running under ordinarily favorable conditions, the rules given below may be regarded as a safe and reliable average.

The average thickness of average belts is 3-16ths of an inch, and when made of good ox-hide, well tanned, their breaking strength per inch of width has been determined as follows:

In the solid leather . . . 675 lbs.
At the rivet holes of splices . . . 362 "
At the lacing holes . . . 210 "

The safe working of tension is assumed to be 45 lbs per inch of width, which is equal to a velocity of about 60 square feet per minute, per horse-power, which is safe practice for single belts in good condition.

C=circumference, in inches of pulley.
D=diameter
R=revolutions per minute "
W=width of belt in inches.
H=horse-power that can be transmitted by belt.

Then:—To find the horse-power that a single belt can transmit, the size of the pulley and the width of the belt being given

$$\frac{H=C \times R \times W}{144 \times 60} \text{ or } \frac{H=C \times R \times W}{8640}$$

or to simplify the process, substituting D for C, and dividing the constant 8640 by 3 1416, the proportion of the circumference to the diameter, the formula would be:

$$\frac{H=D \times R \times W}{2750}$$

The horse-power, diameter of pulley and width of belt being given, to find the number of revolutions necessary:

$$\frac{H=D \times R \times W}{1925}$$

The horse-power to be transmitted, and the size of the pulley being given, to find the number of revolutions necessary:

$$\frac{W=H \times 2750}{D \times R} \quad \text{Double Belt.} \quad \frac{W=H \times 1925}{D \times R}$$

The horse-power, diameter of pulley and width of belt being given, to find the number of revolutions necessary:

$$\frac{R=H \times 2750}{D \times W} \quad \text{Double Belt.} \quad \frac{R=H \times 1925}{D \times W}$$

In these rules it has been assumed that the belts are open, the pulleys of equal diameters, and the arc of contact is the semi-circumference. If, however, the pulleys are of different diameters and the arc of contact is less than the semi-circumference, the rules must be modified accordingly.

If the belt is crossed, and the arc of contact is greater than the semi-circumference, of course more power could be transmitted by the pulleys; but only by increasing the tension so as to overtax the belt.

By multiplying the constant for the semi-circumference, by the ratios of friction and pressure in the third column of the following table, the constant for every case likely to occur in practice are obtained.

When the arc of contact of the smaller pulley is:

Degrees.	Circum.	Ratio.	Constant
90 or $\frac{1}{2}$	25	2.21	6080 . . . 4250
112 $\frac{1}{2}$	312	1.72	4730 . . . 3310
120	333	1.6	4400 . . . 3080
135	375	1.4	3850 . . . 2700
150	417	1.24	3410 . . . 2390
157 $\frac{1}{2}$	437	1.17	3220 . . . 2250
180	5	.5	1 . . . 2750 . . . 1925
to	$\frac{1}{2}$	.75	

In closing this subject here, I wish to say that while considerable more could be said concerning Belts and Belting, still as this is written as an article of information to the mill men and not as a whole book on the treatise of belting, I will close here.—W. O. Viarillas in the Mechanic.

When is Machine Moulding Economical?

All kinds of castings are not profitably adapted to machine moulding. Those of very large dimensions are generally excluded, notwithstanding that the capacities of moulding machines have been greatly increased in recent years. Castings of great depth and intricacy are ill-suited to this method. But work having a considerable amount of detail, provided it is shallow, is eminently adapted for the machine. It is not easy to state the case in general terms. But fairly deep work, provided it is plain, is much better lifted by machine than by hand, for reasons previously given. But a machine will lift only vertically, while some patterns have to be drawn out at an angle, or with a special twist, or drawbacks or loose rings of sand will modify matters so much that the machine would rather complicate than simplify moulding. Work with middle parts is not adapted for machine moulding. Cylindrical sections are highly adaptable. The best of all is that which is shallow and easy to ram and deliver, and the highest economies are obtained by the grouping of numerous small pieces on one plate. It is obvious that for work in which the making, setting and fixing of cores occupies more time than the actual moulding of the pattern, the economies of machine moulding are not so great as that in which the conditions are reversed.

Though it is true that the more highly specialized the work of a foundry is, the greater are the economies effected by machine moulding, yet too many firms make the mistake of thinking that machines are economical only when a large volume of work has to be done. A few dozens of moulds will often pay for putting the pattern on a machine, for, like the turret lathe work, when a firm gets into the system, the time occupied in fixing up a given job tends to diminish.—Joseph Horner in Cassier's Magazine.

French Veneering.

From G. E. Harris, Leominster, Mass.

I think the article on veneering by Brother Biermaas in the November CARPENTER is very good and will be of great value to an amateur who might wish to do a job of that kind.

I do not quite agree with Brother Biermaas or the "Editor" in some respects. Brother Biermaas says in cutting veneer "use a sharp chisel;" the Editor says "use a sharp tooth-plane iron," but I think that better than either is a good sharp saw-knife.

In cleaning the veneer Brother Biermaas cautions us against trying to plane the veneer, and recommends the use of a scraper, which I think is the only practical tool known to the craft.

The use of a tooth-plane for cleaning veneer, as recommended by the "Editor," would be worse than a plane, and it is impossible to do a good job with a plane.

The only tool for cleaning veneers is the scraper. After the work is well scraped, use coarse sandpaper, then medium and fine, and you will have a job fit for any piano-case which was ever made.

An Attack on the Eight-Hour System, and An Able Defence.

The subjoined article and the prompt reply to the same have appeared in a recent issue of the Worcester, Mass., Telegram. We recommend them to our members for careful perusal, as it will enable them, when coming in contact with any of our antagonists, to refute their arguments as to labor's rights, and to manfully defend the position of organized labor.

Editor The Telegram.

When I pass a building in construction at nearly 8 a. m., and nothing is being done, it sets me to thinking; sun up two hours; two hours past breakfast; an ideal morning to work and not a brick laid or stick of timber turned. Where are the men thus wasting valuable time? Lined up before a bar on Mechanic street drinking beer, some of them are. When I again pass the building at a little past 5 p. m., I do some more thinking; sun two hours high, two hours before supper time, an ideal afternoon to work, and not a brick being laid or a stick of timber being turned. Where are the men who can afford to waste this valuable time? Lined up before the bar in some rum resort, some of them are.

This waste of precious time is very far-reaching. It is a terrible handicap in the race for the world's trade. What a tremendous loss to the wealth-creating power of our country. The workman is losing two hours' time each day. The contractor's tools, horses, etc., are idle that amount of time. The interest on the money they are worth is rolling up. The builder is paying interest on the money he has borrowed all this extra time. He is anxious to get the roof on and building enclosed before cold weather. He is nervous as he sees the bright days passing and so little being done. But not a man on the job will strike a blow over the eight-hour dead line. Was anything ever so pigheaded and foolish? Was ever any trust formed more tyrannical and exasperating? Some of these men, who have wasted these bright hours, will be calling on the city for coal and flour the coming cold winter.

Said one contractor: "I only get about seven hours' work out of my men. My foreman is a union man, and does no hustling among the men for more work. The men get on the job about 7 o'clock in the morning and sit around, smoke and tell stories until 8, and then seem to do about as little as they can during working hours. The men laugh in their sleeves, and say: 'What's the use of hustling? The boss dare not turn us off, and we get just as much pay for 8 hours as 10; the union is a blamed good thing.'"

Not so fast, not so fast, my friends; water will always find its level in time; it never runs up hill unless the power of a vast ocean is back of it, and the flood is always followed by the ebb. A towline hitched to the moon cannot always be depended upon. Getting something for nothing is a very old game, and has been worked by thieves since the flood, but somehow it has never been a paying game in the end. The socialists are not yet in power, and you will have to do something for your money several years yet. The men who do business and put out their money, will not always accept and pay the same for half a day's work as for a whole one. This is as sure as

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER, 1901.



water is wet. They are doing so now to some extent, but it is under pressure. The figures an honest contractor, who intends to pay his bills, would have to make under this short hour and full pay steal would frighten any sane investor.

Worcester is growing in population, and if the carpenters and other mechanics employed in building would work 10 hours like the machinists, business in the building line would be booming in spite of the high cost of materials and the nincom-poops in the city government. But not a building of any size is in sight, nor will there be for months to come. Men are not obliged to do business, and they certainly will not always do it for fun. Several new buildings have been put up on land it seemed ruinous to hold longer as unproductive property, and the venture looks to me like a desperate last resort, and more thousands dumped in a hole. It is not so much the amount of pay, as the amount of gall in these fellows' anatomy. For a good bricklayer, 45 cents an hour is not unreasonable, but why not work 10 hours these bright days, get \$4.50 a day and push the job along. A good ambitious carpenter is worth 35 cents an hour; why should he lose 70 cents a day for the sake of belonging to the union? Life isn't long enough to justify a man in lugging a lot of lazy beer-guzzling bums on his back and ruining his prospects in life.

No, boys, this getting something for nothing racket won't last in this country; it is too much like a 16 to 1 dollar.

J. W. HALL.

REPLY TO J. W. HALL.

M. Wood Defends the Eight-Hour Work-Day System.

Editor The Telegram:

J. W. Hall says in yesterday's *Telegram* that the time has not yet come when men get something for nothing. If I understand Mr. Hall aright, he is making a dive at the eight-hour system, or, more properly speaking, the carpenters' and masons' unions.

He enters complaint because the law or custom does not compel them to work ten hours instead of eight hours for the paltry sum of from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. It's quite evident that Mr. Hall is neither a mechanic nor a laboring man.

Were he a wage-earner he would possess a more sensitive feeling and a keener appreciation for toiling, struggling humanity, than to bunch the entire craftsmen, or the majority at least, among the bums of the city, whose spare time is spent in soul-destroying dens.

But let me say, Mr. Hall, that human nature is about the same the world over, and there is about as much difference between the character and habits of mechanics as there is between real estate speculators and brick block owners. Some of the latter class at least are grasping, penurious, narrow-minded and soulless, destitute of those finer sensibilities so characteristic and admired in true Americans.

But we cannot reasonably look upon all landlords alike and place them in the category of the soul-stinted things we call men. No, indeed, there are noble exceptions in all walks of life, and the man who follows the plow or supports his family with pick and shovel, if sober,

industrious and honest, is worthy of the esteem of all good citizens.

And the two hours' wasted time over which Mr. Hall grieves so much is by many tradesmen devoted to the acquirement of useful knowledge, which has fitted the carpenter, the mason and laborer to fill useful, prominent positions in the world. Doubtless not 5 per cent. of the carpenters of Worcester ever enter a drinking saloon, and to cast a slur upon the craft is unbecoming one whose financial interests have been greatly benefited by the bone and sinew of Worcester.

There is a fraternity scattered over this broad land which in its exercises, in referring to a twenty-four hour day, divides it into three equal parts—eight hours for labor, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation. Some people are not obliged to work to keep the wolf from the door. They don't have physical exercise enough to keep their blood in good circulation; hence they become spleeny and dyspeptic, and everything not to their liking sours them, and they must spit their spleen or bust.

If many who object to the eight-hour system were obliged to work or go hungry, they would be among the first to cry out against the ten-hour day's work. To brand an eight-hour worker as seeking something for nothing is far fetched and simply exhibits a lack of knowledge as to what constitutes a day's work.

It has been proven time and again that a faithful, honest, sober, industrious mechanic will turn off as much work in eight hours, taking it through the year, as one who works ten hours each day, and will not be regarded by his employer as a thief trying to get something for nothing.

M. WOOD, Worcester, Mass.

IN CASE OF FIRE.

How to Act When Menaced by This Dangerous Element.

In case of fire if the burning articles are at once splashed with a solution of salt and nitrate of ammonia an inflammable coating is formed. This is a preparation which can be made at home at a trifling cost and should be kept on hand. Dissolve twenty pounds of common salt and ten pounds of nitrate of ammonia in seven gallons of water. Pour this into quart bottles of thin glass, and fire grenades are at hand ready for use. These bottles must be tightly corked and sealed to prevent evaporation, and in case of fire they must be thrown near the flames, so as to break and liberate the gas contained. At least two dozen of these bottles should be ready for an emergency.

In this connection it is well to remember that water on burning oil scatters the flame, but that flour will extinguish it. Salt thrown upon a fire if the chimney is burning will help to deaden the blaze.

If a fire once gets under headway, a covering becomes a necessity. A silk handkerchief moistened and wrapped about the mouth and nostrils prevents suffocation from smoke. Failing this, a piece of wet flannel will answer.

Should smoke fill the room, remember that it goes first to the top of the room and then to the floor. Wrap a blanket or woolen garment about you, with a wet cloth over your face, drop on your hands and knees and crawl to the window.

Bear in mind that there is no more danger in getting down from a three-story window than from the first floor if you keep a firm hold of the rope or ladder. Do not slide, but go hand over hand.

The Wonders of the Month of November.

JOHN SWINTON.



HERE were three or four wonders in the past month of November. They were visible as far East as Connecticut and as far West as California.

It is possible that some of the readers of THE CARPENTER may disapprove of these wonders, yet, "all the same," as the Chinese say, they are worth looking at.

I feel sure that nobody in San Francisco will feel offended when I say that the prettiest of all the wonders was seen at the Connecticut town of Ansonia. That is the place where they had such a rumpus about injunctions a few months ago, and where a "judge" named Gager (don't forget his name!) in order to defeat a strike of the machinists, issued an injunction that went so far as to prohibit even "persuasion," and where a certain worker at the carpenter trade boldly violated this infamous injunction, after which he was arrested, imprisoned on the charge of "conspiracy" and held under bail. It was a contemptible piece of business on the part of Gager (don't forget his name!) and the working people of Ansonia got very much excited about it.

So, when election time came around last month, this bold carpenter, whose name is Stephen Charters, was put up for the office of Mayor and was elected, for a wonder. He will hold office for the next two years. He carried the town by a majority of more than 400, though the Gager or "gagger" party has ruled it for many years.

But now, sir! this was carrying labor into politics!

Well, don't let us wrangle about that just now. The question is how would you have voted if you had been in Ansonia? Look at that monstrous injunction against which Stephen Charters protested like an old-time Connecticut Yankee; look at the injunctionist Gager; look at the petty despotism that he set up in Ansonia; look at the workmen who had their tongues tied by Gager, and look at the cause represented by the carpenter candidate. Have you any doubt which side you would have taken in this case, even though you may think that "labor" ought to be kept out of "politics?" Don't let us argue about the two ways to Jerusalem. Which side would you have taken in the Ansonia election, the Gager side or the Charters' side?

For some years past, many workmen have been anxious to know how a stop could be put to these abominable injunctions. Ansonia has shown how. Vote out the politicians who support them. Throw the ballot at the head of the judges who issue them. Warn the party responsible for them. Put up the danger sign in front of the officeholders and in front of the bench!

I am not dragging labor into politics. But it got in at Ansonia, and to good purpose. I think that Mayor Charters, the blacklisted journeyman carpenter, whose trial for conspiracy was set for next month, will do credit to himself in the Mayor's office.

I say again that, taking all the circumstances into account, the Ansonia election was the most interesting wonder of the past month. Even Brother Backward can smile at it.

"It is a long lane that has no turn."

There was another wonder of the first magnitude, in San Francisco last month,

Everybody knows of the great strikes which shook that city during summer time in which the longshoremen, the teamsters, the machinists and some other workmen were involved. The capitalist rough-riders had determined to break up union labor and to make an end of unionism, for once and all. The struggle lasted so long, and was so intense and so bitter, that the business and the interests of the city were greatly injured. At last, in most cases, settlements were made, though the rough-riders failed to break up unionism; but, during the conflict, the Unionists had found out that both of the political parties, as well as the ruling capitalists, were their adversaries. Should they vote for their enemies and thus give them a new lease of power when the time came for the November election? Of course, they knew that if they voted at all, they would be carrying "labor" into "politics." So, when the two national parties nominated their tickets, the Labor Union party nominated its own ticket representing labor unionism. Its candidate for Mayor was a wage-worker, the President of the Musicians' Union, the leader of an orchestra in a theatre, an old-time Unionist, and a native Californian, Eugene E. Schmitz. He carried the election. He was successful after a severe campaign. He was elected Mayor of the chief city of the Pacific coast. The Mayoralty chair of San Francisco will next year be held by a tried and an intelligent friend of labor.

Now, laying aside all theories, how would you have acted in this election? Would you have voted on the side of the capitalist leaders who had been trying for months to trample out unionism in San Francisco? And would you have thus voted for the reason that "labor" should not go into "politics?"

The election was a wonder.

I wish it to be clearly understood here by the readers of THE CARPENTER that I am not now speaking for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. I have no right to speak for that great and powerful body, the membership of which includes men who hold all kinds of political opinions. I am merely making note of a few of the recent events that I have called wonders, and asking such questions concerning them as cannot be offensive to any intelligent man, whatever his politics.

But I fear that THE CARPENTER has not space to spare for me to speak of sundry other wonders of the past month. The workmen of Bridgeport nominated and elected an intelligent stoker called a "coal shoveller," as Mayor of the town, and he is already in office. An undertaker's assistant was elected Mayor of Jersey City by the decisive vote of labor. And perhaps a dozen minor elections in which labor took a distinctive part last month have resulted favorably to it.

In past times, there have been events in various parts of the country that bore a resemblance to those here spoken of; but I do not know of any of them that was as striking or as suggestive as the election of a carpenter at Ansonia or the election of a musician at San Francisco. There were wonders in November.

UNIONISM knows no creed, is wedded to no political belief, nor will it tolerate either. Its teachings are for the betterment of social conditions, and every intelligent man who has given the matter thorough consideration is a union man. We do not say that every union man is the most intelligent in the community, but we do assert that he becomes so by his association. He is a better citizen and workman for being a unionist.

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of the
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[All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to
the Secretary of the G. E. B.]

No Reconciliation Between Capital
and Labor Under Present Laws.

N. M. HENBERG, LOCAL 118,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

GR EAT men of the literary type are off and on, playing tag with this question, How can Labor and Capital be reconciled? The question inclines us to believe that there is something which must have made us enemies, or a reconciliation would be out of the question. When the question, which is also a problem, has been mapped out by masters capable of mastering it, and suggesting remedies for a reconciliation have touched upon this tender subject, they have always avoided the real point at issue by pointing out to labor how the interests of both are identical, and furthermore that the relations are no more and no less than—"brothers!" Well, well! How strikingly convincing is the comparison—one has all and the other nothing; or to be as plain as our language allows, the stronger has robbed the weaker one. So much for the relationship. Stick a pin there! For the labor let us speak first. What means Capital to Labor? It means something which labor is not in possession of; something which labor itself has created, but which has been greedily shelved by human nature's desire for profits. Consequently capital is no more nor less than profits, and profits every time. And who lays the claim upon all profit? Of course, we must admit, the investor; or, in other words, the big brother, who so gleefully, for every dollar produced, hands out to brother labor seventeen cents as a token of acknowledged relationship (statistics will show this) to show that the interests of both are identical, and to buy back the other eighty-three cents with it (!).

Well, now, says perhaps you, my dear reader, should anyone be so foolish as to invest his money without profit? Where one dollar is invested, should not the investor rightly be entitled to the eighty-three cents profit?

The laboring class has nothing to invest. Its laboring power cannot be turned into stocks or shares. It comes upon the market with the only thing in its possession, namely, its laboring power, the only goods to offer, and that goods,

my dear reader, is perishable goods which cannot be stored away till the value goes up. The steam in the human boiler must be kept up at all times that the possessor may be able and ready for use should his powers be bought by the profit-seeking investor. It can easily be seen that the laboring power, whether idle or in use, consumes something, and must consume something in order to be of market value.

It so happens that the laboring power, through scientifics and inventions, is at our present times replaced by modern machinery, etc., which is solely owned by capital, and which does away with human power to a very great extent. At branches of trades where skill and human power formerly were sought and needed, we may find that the machine has taken its place; under such circumstances it is plain that labor must undersell its power because it is forced to for reasons shown; and furthermore, the skill of olden days is partly, if not altogether, in that machine, and the only requirements needed is the power by which to operate the machine. Our present times of such great prosperity have made labor power goods and as such it is put on the market pitifully offering itself for sale to the highest bidder. But alas, what do we find? Labor is, in order to land its goods, met in competition by that very class which has those perishable goods which cannot be stored away until the prices go up; and what can labor do? What must it do? It has to sell or perish. In order to protect our (mutual) interests we organize, and organize we must; in that respect we try to imitate brother capital in so far that we try to beat capital with capital, the success of which we will come to later on. Labor organizations are being called by capitalists the "Labor Trust," a name which we feel inclined to believe ought to frighten capital. Do you think so? Do you believe so? I, for one, am obliged to answer, No! Why? For the very reason that labor has no backing; labor owns no supreme courts nor judges and, therefore, when labor asks for justice and more of the profits it is continually beaten down by those institutions and their representatives. We may take a true example—the labor law of the State of New York, such as the eight-hour law, and the prevailing rate of wages law. When it came to enforcing that law it was knocked out by the supreme court of that State and a judge picked out to write the opinion of that court; we may observe the decision right here, my dear readers, as follows. It was, of course, as usual, unconstitutional because it prevented a private employer from buying labor at the market rate; and as to the prevailing rate of wages law, it was declared that it violated the fundamental law of the land—the freedom of contract—that is to say, the unlimited freedom of exportation of labor by capital, the right to buy labor goods, human goods, from the cheapest and therefore most nearly starving seller. Labor is to be subject to the terrible cut-throat competition of the labor market, and absolutely to be marked as goods. By being declared unconstitutional in one State it is so in all, because labor is considered goods all over the land; consequently labor would have to go to the Capital at Washington and amend the Constitution of the whole country.

It was the same with chattel slavery; it was recognized by the Constitution of the United States; the negroes were classified as goods, and although the Northern States, one after another, passed laws prohibiting it within its borders, the Supreme Court of the United States declared it unconstitutional in 1857 in the whole country.

So much for the labor laws as enacted and enforced at present; they are defective and inefficient, whether purposely so I will not venture to say, nor may we draw our own conclusions, but study the question and rest there.

As promised, I shall try and go back to where I left off, on the success of labor organizations. Our Brotherhood, at the present time, is a good many thousands strong—and so is a good many other trade unions—and getting stronger every day, and it shall; we make demands, we win, and we lose. We, as men of the working class, the class ignored all the year round, with, perhaps, a couple of exceptions, one day out of the three hundred and sixty-five, and one day out of one thousand and four hundred and sixty when we "stick" together and by certain actions express what is known as the will of the people, the voice of the people, and some more names. I say we, the working class, (this, if you please, does not include the idle class,) on all the rest of the days do not "stick" together but continually scab one another, not unknowingly—which would be excusable—but knowingly do so; and how do we do it? Perhaps you, my fellow workingman, will demand an explanation. Very well, you shall have it. You know the carpenters are organized, the painters, the tinsmiths, the plumbers, the printers, the tailors, the street car conductors, the motormen, the railway engineers, the firemen, and a good many other trades and callings; anyway, this will be enough of a combine to explain to you how we "scab it." Now for our illustration:—To begin with, the carpenter is making a demand somewhere; he goes out on strike; some distance away you will find the material to be used, that he should put up; the railway engineer hauls the material to the place and perhaps some scabs to put it up; he is a man of organized labor, is he not? Most of them are, and, perhaps, he may sometimes bring the pickets who are to—keep you away from the job, and to see that the work is done by the scabs and to keep you at a reasonable distance until your stomach commences to squeal, and your master well satisfied that he has you subdued; the picket might be either a Pinkerton, a sheriff, or a militiaman; no difference. Is that railway engineer a scab? He certainly is. We cannot get away from that fact; and so the illustration can be applied to all other crafts or callings; it is a continual scabbing all the year round.

The poor miner, who is all the time being starved into submission by brother capital, receives the same assistance from the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers and Firemen, not only by bringing scabs along to run the mines, but by burning scab fuel, perhaps; and it is a pity that the steam from that coal—which cannot but produce scab steam—could not brand him with a good scald forever as a scab. But, say you, that is going to extremes; in the first place the engineer or fireman has no affiliation with the trades mentioned, and his position must not, nor can it be used in such a manner as to put the public in general to inconvenience should he not run his engine and a tie-up take place on the road; why the public could not travel, nor even get coal or eatables through such an act. It would be out of the question to do such a thing; he must do his duty; the public cannot be made to suffer for a striking carpenter, or a striking miner, or any other dissatisfied working body of men. If such be the case, that the will of the people cannot be brought to bear upon the case, then organization of the working class is not a success, but simply a body of men wanting to be fooled.

Now, in conclusion, let us say that there can be no reconciliation between labor and capital in any other way than through the will of the majority of the people; through proper and not fake legislation. Let there be questions and debates of economics in our Unions. Let there be light, and there will be light.

The Walking Delegate.

FRANK DUFFY.

IT IS not an uncommon thing to hear the "Walking Delegate" condemned and ill-spoken of by everybody with whom he comes in contact. He is the most abused man in the Labor World. The bosses find fault with him because he enforces working rules and working conditions, and the workmen do likewise when he calls a strike on a job—because they lose time. If he follows the instructions given him by his superiors it is wrong, and if he don't it is wrong also. He is expected to be a paragon of perfection, polite, agreeable, educated and gentlemanly—capable of performing things impossible. If he succeeds in the undertakings, without causing trouble to anyone, he is a good fellow. If he fails he is no good, he is a skate—he sold out and he did a hundred and one things that no one else would be blamed for. What on earth do we want? A human being without human nature? If such is to be the make-up of our Walking Delegates of the future, I am afraid that we will be doomed to disappointment.

The "Walking Delegate" is our representative. He looks out for our interests and welfare—sees that the hours of labor per day are observed and the regular rate of wages paid; enlists the sympathy of other trades in our behalf; fights our battles day in and day out; collects our wages from unscrupulous employers, who "forgot" that Saturday was pay-day, and does scores of other things to protect us in our daily toil. If this is true then the Mayor of a city, the Governor of a State, or the President of the United States stands in the same relation to their constituents as the Walking Delegate does to Labor Organizations.

Whoever heard of these political leaders receiving half the abuse and annoyance as does the Walking Delegate. He has enough to contend with—long hours, hard work and arduous duties—without getting our condemnation in the bargain. Instead of being on the warpath—out for his scalp, we should exercise patience, give encouragement, show friendship, lend assistance, and so fortify ourselves and our representative that when the fight comes for better working conditions we will be thoroughly prepared to meet it.

The Better Way.

If kindness and justice are the source
Of all that's good in life,
Then why not all adopt this course
And thus avoid all wrong and strife?

It would be better for us all
To help each other as we should;
Then let us heed the humane call
To shun all evil and practice good.

If joy and plenty we wish complete,
With peace and love for every one,
We must co-operate—not compete—
And thus our duty will be done.

—Mrs. E. J. Longley.

When sending tax to this office, the number of the Union should be given and the address of the Treasurer, so as to avoid having the mail go astray.

Die Politik in den Gewerksvereinen.

Es ist allgemein bekannt, daß die meisten Gewerksvereine dieses Landes einen Paragraphen in ihren Constitutionen vorsehen haben, welcher Debatten über politische Parteienfragen in ihren Versammlungen verbietet. Zur Begründung ihrer ablehnenden Haltung solchen Fragen gegenüber machen sie geltend, daß eine Erörterung derselben Uneinigkeit in ihren Reihen hervorrufen würde. Noch vor zwei Jahrzehnten wurde diese Haltung als die weiseste und korrekteste anerkannt: doch im Laufe der späteren Epoche, nachdem sich eine Anzahl klassenbewußter Lohnarbeiter zu selbstständiger politischer Tätigkeit emporgerafft hatte, hat die Stellung der Gewerksvereine zu politischen Parteienfragen viel Staub aufgewirbelt, und Angriffe aller Art sind auf sie gemacht worden. Wir halten es daher für wohl angebracht, einmal die Umstände und Verhältnisse, mit denen die Gewerksvereine in Hinsicht auf derartige Fragen zu rechnen haben, klar zu legen und zu untersuchen, ob und in wie weit ihre ablehnende Haltung geboten ist; oder in anderen Worten, ob die Gefahr, die sie in einer Teilnahme an den politischen Wahl-Bewegungen dieses Landes erblicken, eine nur imaginäre oder wirklich vorhandene ist.

Die Gewerksvereine haben die Aufgabe und Pflicht, alle dem Gewerbe Angehörige, insofern sie Lohnarbeiter, der Ausbeutung unterworfen sind und daher ihre Interessen gemeinschaftliche sind, unter ihrer Fahne zu vereinen, und zwar ohne Unterschied ihrer politischen, religiösen oder anderen Ansichten. Arbeiter von ihrer Gewerks-Organisation ausschließen zu wollen, weil sie Republikaner, Demokraten, Prohibitionisten, Populisten oder dergleichen sein mögen, wäre thörichtes Beginnen. In unserem Bestreben, unsere ökonomische Lage zu verbessern, bedürfen wir der Mitwirkung aller Gewerksgenossen ohne Ausnahme. Wissen wir doch nur zu gut, daß, wenn es zum Kampfe mit unseren Arbeitgebern kommt, oftmals ein einziger Scab genügt, nicht nur um Andere seinesgleichen zum Verrath an unserer Sache zu ermuntern, sondern auch sogar Bresche in unserm eigenen Lager zu machen.

Die Gegner der ablehnenden Haltung der Gewerksvereine in politischer Beziehung gestehen auch zu, daß diese in der Aufnahme der Mitglieder im vorher erwähnten Sinne nicht wünschenswert sein dürfen. Hierin sind beide einig; nur in ihren Schlussfolgerungen gehen ihre Meinungen auseinander. Nachdem wir also darüber klar sind, daß die Gewerksvereine es mit einer sehr gemischten Mitgliedschaft zu thun haben, ist es weiter notwendig, die Parteizugehörigkeit ihrer Mitglieder, ihre Rationalität und auch die Lokalität eines jeden einzelnen Gewerksvereines in's Auge zu fassen.

Wir nehmen bei unseren hier folgenden Erörterungen speciellen Bezug auf unsere eigene Organisation, die Bruderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners, weil wir über diese am Besten informiert sind und weil nicht selten andere Gewerksvereine, was ihre Zusammenlegung anbetrifft, merklich von dem unsrigen abweichen.

In unserer Bruderschaft ist das englisch-redende Element überwiegend, wenn auch das deutsche der Hälfte unserer Gesamtmitgliedszahl sehr nahe kommt. Unsere Lokal-Union, gegenwärtig über 900 an der Zahl, sind über die ganzen Ver. Staaten und Canada verstreut. Viele derselben befinden sich in kleineren Städten und Ortschaften, woselbst die Gewerkschaftsbewegung kaum noch Fuß gefaßt und die Ziele des modernen Klassenkampfes, der Lohnarbeiter größerer Städte, noch unbekannt sind. Die Arbeiter-Literatur, die den Arbeitern dieser Orte in englischer Sprache geboten werden muß, woran es ja noch bedenklich mangelt, hat sie noch nicht erreicht. Eine unabhängige politische Partei der Arbeiter als Klasse kennen sie, wenn es gut geht, vom Hörensagen. Sie wissen nur von dem Vorhandensein einer demokratischen, republikanischen oder, wie vornehmlich in den nordöstlichen Staaten, von einer prohibitionistischen — und in den westlichen von einer populistischen — Partei.

Man muß schon eine beträchtliche Kenntnis der ökonomischen und politischen Verhältnisse dieses Landes, sowie seines Erziehungswesens besitzen, um sich die Fähigkeit, mit welcher sich die große Masse der Arbeiter im Allgemeinen an die bürgerlichen Parteien anklammern, erklären zu können. Diese Kenntnis fehlt aber, beispielsweise, dem größten Theil der nicht englisch-redenden eingewanderten Arbeiter. Und aus dem einfachen Grunde, weil sie sich zu wenig bemühen, die Landessprache zu erlernen, um mit ihren englisch-redenden Klassengenossen Meinungs-Austausch pflegen und ihre Denkungsweise studieren zu können.

So unbegrifflich es dem klassenbewußten Arbeiter auch erscheinen mag, so ist es doch

eine unumstößliche Thatsache, daß die große Masse außer, aus hier oben angeführten Ursachen, deshalb hier der republikanischen, dort der demokratischen Partei angehören, weil sie, man möchte sagen von Kindheit an, in dem Glauben erzogen wurden, daß sie nur von der einen oder der anderen dieser Parteien, je nach dem Falle, ihr Heil in jeder Beziehung zu erwarten haben. Auch die Schule spielt in der Partei-Gruppierung eine nicht unbedeutende Rolle. In ihr werden die Väter der Republik, die von unseren heutigen sozialen und politischen Zuständen keine Ahnung haben konnten, verherrlicht und als Erlöser gepriesen, die sociale Frage aber gänzlich ignoriert. Meinungen und Ansichten, die man sozusagen mit der Muttermilch eingesogen hat, lassen sich mit Argumenten nur schwer bekämpfen; es bedarf hier wirkamerer Befreiungsmittel, an denen, wie Jeder, der die Augen offen hat, weiß, es in letzter Zeit nicht fehlt und auch in der Zukunft sicherlich nicht mangeln wird.

Am allerwenigsten wird es aber gelingen, die gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeiter für die Beteiligung an einer selbstständigen politischen Lohnarbeiter-Bewegung zu gewinnen, wenn man sie von oben herab in überhebender, hofmeisterischer Weise behandelt, sie Reaktionsäre, Labor-Faktis u. s. w. tituliert, wie es ein Theil der socialistisch gesinnten Arbeiter gethan hat. Selbst der Vorwurf, daß die Gewerkschaftler aus selbstsüchtigen Motiven, das heißt, um gut bezahlte Aemter zu erlangen, den bürgerlichen Parteien nachlaufen, ist, wenn auch nicht immer, so doch häufig unberechtigt. Von dem Standpunkte eines republikanischen oder demokratischen Gewerkschaftlers aus betrachtet, ist die Erlangung eines politischen Amtes durchaus nicht verwerflich, sondern ganz und gar und sein konstitutionelles Recht. Sie können von ihrem Standpunkt aus nicht einsehen, warum nicht auch sie als Arbeiter, und gerade deshalb, den „besten Mann“ stellen könnten, nach dem bei jeder Wahl ja so begehrt wird. Man muß sich unbedingt, im Geiste wenigstens, in eine Gewerksvereins-Versammlung, unter Beteiligung der oben geschilderten Elemente, versetzen können, um sich den Aufbruch, den eine Diskussion politischer Parteienfragen hervorrufen würde, vorstellen zu können. Wo dies geschieht, wird man das Verbot solcher Diskussionen begreifen. Bei Conventionen oder anderen Delegaten-Zusammenkünften wäre die Wirkung noch viel schlimmer, da die Erwählung eines Delegaten, der zugleich auch thätiges Mitglied einer bürgerlich-politischen Partei ist, so lange er im Gewerbe als Lohnarbeiter betthätig ist, nicht verhindert werden kann.

Es ist gewiß bezeichnend, daß in früheren Jahren Gewerks-Conventionen und dergleichen häufig während des kühlen Herbstmonates Oktober und sogar Anfangs November abgehalten wurden, daß man aber die Erfahrung machte, daß dieser Zeitpunkt, so kurz vor den Wahlen liegend, ungünstig gewählt war, indem das Interesse der Delegaten u. zw. von Partei-Politik beherrscht, die Gemüther zu erregt und in Folge dessen die Geschäfte der Zusammenkünfte beeinträchtigt wurden. Auf Grund dieser bitteren Erfahrungen werden jetzt die Conventionen in den Monaten August, September oder Dezember abgehalten, in einer Zeit, die den Wahlen und ihren Einflüssen mehr entrückt ist.

Als fernerer Beweis, daß die Befürchtung der Gewerksvereine, die Diskussion politischer Parteienfragen könne ihre Existenz gefährden, nicht unbegründet ist, wollen wir an die Organisation der Schuhmacher erinnern, den Orden der Crispiner. (Dieser Orden war benannt nach dem heiligen, oder Sankt Crispinus, einem Schuhmacher in Spanien, von dem die Sage verbreitet ist, daß er die Ketten geplündert und aus seinem Erlöse den Armen Schuhe gemacht habe und dafür heilig gesprochen worden sei.) Dieser Orden war während der Jahre 1870 bis 1872 eine starke, achtunggebietende Organisation, die aber, nachdem sie der Partei-Politik Thür und Thore geöffnet hatte, in Streit und Haber und Zerplitterung endete und schließlich zu Grunde ging.

Wir behaupten, daß jeder klassenbewußte, ehrliche und aufrichtige Gewerkschaftler den Zeitpunkt, wo die Gewerksvereine, ohne Gefahr zu laufen, ihre Existenz zu untergraben, sich partei-politisch betheiligen können, freudig begrüßen wird. Unter obwaltenden Umständen aber hält er es für seine Pflicht, Vorsicht zu üben. Uebrigens können wir konstatieren, und ist ja auch zur Genüge bekannt, daß eine gewisse Politik, wie sie sich aus der Erörterung ökonomischer Fragen, wie die Erlassung von Arbeiterschutz-Gesetzen, auch jetzt schon unbeanstandet in den Gewerksvereinen besprochen wird, und wenn die Wahl ihrer Mittel in dieser Richtung sich als eine schlechte erweisen sollte, so werden sie um so eher auf sicherere Bahnen gedrängt werden.

Der Kampf der Arbeiterklasse gegen ihre Unterdrücker ist ein ökonomischer Kampf. unsere Mittel zuweisen politisch, und sie wer-

den nothgedrungen immer mehr politisch werden, je mehr sich die Uebermacht der kapitalistischen Klasse geltend macht. Wie heißt es doch in der Vorrede des Statutes der alten Internationale?

„In Erwägung: Daß die ökonomische Unterwerfung des Arbeiters unter den Aueigner der Arbeitsmittel, d. h. der Lebensquellen, der Knechtschaft in allen ihren Formen zu Grunde liegt, dem gesellschaftlichen Elend, der geistigen Verkümmern und der politischen Abhängigkeit!“

Daß die ökonomische Emanzipation der Arbeiterklasse daher das große Endziel ist, dem jede politische Bewegung als Mittel unterzuordnen ist.“

Es ist Karl Marx, der hier spricht und seine Worte verdienen die Beachtung nicht nur aller gewerkschaftlich, sondern auch aller socialistisch organisirter Arbeiter.

Wir glauben, im Vorgehenden den Standpunkt, den die Gewerksvereine gegenüber politischen Parteienfragen einnehmen, genügend erläutert und gezeigt zu haben, wo der Hebel anzusetzen ist, wenn Wandlung geschaffen werden soll.

Falsche Taktik.

Ueber Zweck und Ziel der Gewerkschaftsbewegung herrschen noch immer irriige Ansichten, nicht allein bei den nicht organisierten, sondern auch bei organisierten Arbeitern. ihre Ohnmacht erst ausfinden, wenn der Arbeitgeber ihre Löhne beschneidet und dazu noch die Arbeitszeit verlängert. Mit der Zeit sehen aber die meisten dieser Individuen ein, daß die Macht eines einzelnen Arbeiters gegen die des Arbeitgebers eine Null und das Motto „Einigkeit macht stark“ doch kein leerer Wahn ist. Sind sie erst bei dieser Erkenntnis angelangt, dann hält es nicht mehr schwer, sie zum Beitritt zur Organisation zu bewegen. Hier ist oder wäre nun der Platz, wo sie vollends zu tüchtigen Soldaten der großen Armee der organisierten Arbeiter ausgebildet werden sollten. Es ist ein feststehender Grundsatz der modernen Arbeiterbewegung, daß eine Gewerkschaft nichts unverfügt läßt, um alle Arbeiter ihrer resp. Branche zu ihren Mitgliedern zu zählen und daß künstliche Barrieren zur Erleichterung des Beitritts nicht aufgebaut, wo solche existieren, niedrigergerissen werden müssen. Die Zeit ist vorbei, daß eine Gewerkschaft mit einer wahnwitzig hohen Aufnahmegebühr einen Wall um sich errichten kann, in der egoistischen Absicht, die Arbeitsgelegenheit ausschließlich für die Leute, welche augenblicklich der Union angehören, auszunutzen. Organisationen, welche derartig vorgehen, erreichen gerade das Gegentheil von dem, was sie erstreben. Die der Organisation künstlich ferngehaltenen Arbeiter müssen auch leben und das endliche Resultat ist, daß ihre Zahl sich so vermehrt, daß ein Arbeitgeber es riskieren kann, den organisierten Arbeitern der betreffenden Branche Trotz zu bieten. Vereinen sich gar noch die Arbeitgeber, dann läßt die Kriegserklärung nicht lange auf sich warten. Können dann die organisierten Arbeiter vor die von ihnen zurückgewiesenen Kollegen hintreten und von ihnen verlangen, sich nicht zu Streikbrechern herzugeben? Müßen sie sich nicht selber sagen, daß sie es unter den Umständen ebenso machen würden, wenn man ihnen den Beitritt zur Organisation erschwerte, resp. unmöglich gemacht hätte?

Der Zweck der Organisation, bessere Löhne und Arbeitsbedingungen zu erringen, ist also nur dann auf längere Zeit zu erreichen, wenn möglichst alle Arbeiter einer Branche zur Union gehören. Die Frage, ob für alle Mitglieder der Union Arbeit beschafft werden kann, hat damit nichts zu thun. Die Union wird durch systematische Reduzierung der Arbeitszeit dafür sorgen, daß die Zahl der Arbeitslosen verringert wird. Wenn dies nicht immer vollständig durchführbar ist, dann hat die Organisation die Aufgabe, durch Schaffung eines Arbeitslosen-Fonds den momentan feiernden Mitgliedern unter die Arme zu greifen. Wenn es nun vorkommt, daß eine Gewerkschaft sich weigert, neue Mitglieder aufzunehmen, weil sich zufällig etliche Mitglieder außer Arbeit befinden, dann muß eine solche Organisation auf das Verwerfliche aufmerksam gemacht und vor den Folgen ernstlich gewarnt werden. Ueber kurz oder lang wird das Sprichwort „Alles was schaff macht schartig“ auf eine solche Organisation anwendbar sein und die Reue kommt dann gewöhnlich zu spät. Es ist einmal unter dem heutigen System eine Unmöglichkeit für die beste Gewerkschaft, für alle ihre Mitglieder permanente Plätze zu verschaffen. Aber deshalb darf keine Organisation einem Manne, der sich nicht eines Verbrechens schuldig gemacht oder als Streikbrecher sich hergegeben hat, einfach die Thür vor der Nase zuschlagen und zu ihm sagen: „Wir wollen Dich nicht haben, denn wir haben arbeitslose Mitglieder, die wir zuerst unterbringen müssen.“

Es ist uns zwar nicht bekannt, daß eine einzige Organisation fortschrittlicher Arbeiter besteht, welche einem Arbeitgeber einen bestimmten Arbeiter aufdrängen will. Die Organisation begnügt sich damit, wenn der Arbeitgeber Unionleute beschäftigt und ihnen den Unionlohn bezahlen will. Mehr kann unter den heutigen Umständen eine Organisation nicht verlangen — was darüber ist, ist falsche Taktik. (Phil. Tagbl.)

Anfangs November sind unsere Lokal Unions 309, Cabinetmakers, und 476, Maschinennarbeiter, in New York in eine Bewegung eingetreten zur Erlangung einer wöchentlichen Arbeitszeit von 44 Stunden und 18 Dollars Minimal-Lohn. Die bisherigen Arbeitsstunden betrugen 49 pro Woche und der Minimal-Lohn 17 Dollars. Die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit auf 44 Stunden bringt Cabinetmaker und Maschinen-Arbeiter in dieser Beziehung auf die gleiche Stufe der Carpenters, welche schon seit September 1899 die 44 Stunden Zeit mit Zuneigung der Samstag Halb-Feiertage eingeführt haben. Hierbei ist zu bemerken, daß der Halb-Feiertag seit erwähntem Zeitpunkt ebenfalls beobachtet wurde und ferner, daß auch acht der Cabinet-Firmen nur 44 Stunden arbeiten ließen. Diese Bewegung hat neuerdings frischen Geist und Kampfeslust unter den Shop-Arbeitern in New York entfacht und einem baldigen Siege, auf der ganzen Linie, wird mit Zuversicht entgegen gesehen. Obige Forderungen wurden selbstverständlich auch auf die Barfittur-Shops ausgedehnt. Die betreffenden Firmen haben dieselben, insofern es die outside-Arbeiter betrifft, auch bereits bewilligt, nur ihre Shop-Arbeiter sind seit drei Wochen am Ausstande, an dessen Erfolg nicht gezweifelt wird. Während wir dies schreiben, haben 20 Cabinet-Firmen sämtliche Forderungen bewilligt. Um Hilfe seitens des N. Y. District Councils haben die beteiligten Kollegen bis jetzt noch nicht nachgesucht, dieselbe wird ihnen aber gewährt werden, sobald es erforderlich ist.

Wie wir im November „Carpenter“ berichteten, wurden 60 Mitglieder unserer Bruderschaft von der Firma Brunswid, Balke & Collender ausgeschlossen, weil sie sich weigerten, der Amalgamated Wood Workers Union beizutreten, deren Organisator einen Vertrag mit der Firma abgeschlossen hatte, welcher unter anderem bedingte, daß alle Angestellten obiger Firma der Amalgamated Wood Workers Union angehören müssen. Die Firma Brunswid, Balke & Collender ist eine der widerhaarigsten aller Cabinet-Firmen, mit welcher die Cabinetmakers schon manches Scharmittel auszufechten hatten. Wie erklärt sich demnach die Bereitwilligkeit, mit der diese Firma für die Amalgamated Wood Workers in die Bresche sprang? Einfach dadurch, daß der Organisator letzterer Union der Firma Zugeständnisse machte, welche zu machen unsere in Frage kommenden Lokal-Unions unter ihrer Würde fanden. Die Firma Brunswid, Balke & Collender hat ihren Zweck erreicht — eine Union der Amalgamated Wood Workers ist etabliert, und wenn auch nur in unbedeutendem Maße, Zerplitterung unter den New Yorker Shop-Arbeitern hervorgerufen worden. Die Amalgamated Wood Workers haben die Arbeit der Firma unter ihre Fittige genommen, indem sie ihr ihr Union-Label verlieh. Der Organisator aber, der bei diesen Manövern der Firma als brauchbares Werkzeug diente, wird seines Lohnes nicht entgehen und die ganze Affäre demonstriert wieder einmal auf's Eklanteste die Schädlichkeit des Bestehens mehrerer Organisationen ein und desselben Berufszweiges.

Die Am. Fed. of Labor hat kürzlich entschieden, daß sich Schiffszimmerleute der Bruderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners anschließen müssen.

Es ist allen Mitgliedern zu empfehlen, nie zu vergessen, daß, wenn eine Lokal-Union drei Monats-Beiträge an die General-Office schuldet, die Mitglieder der Erstes aller Ansprüche an Letztere verlustig gehen. (Siehe Sect. 111 der Gen.-Konstitution.)

Wenn eine Lokal-Union Freikarten (Clearance Cards) ausstellt, so muß sie von dem Empfänger 2 Monats-Beiträge im Voraus erhalten und davon die Kopfsteuer für die betreffenden Monate sofort an die General-Office einbringen, wodurch Hindernissen und Irrthümern vorgebeugt wird.

Unsere deutsch-redende Lokal-Union 612, Union Hill, N. J., hat Vorkehrungen getroffen zur Einführung der Kranken-Unterstützung. Eine Konstitutions-Vorlage ist dem Gen.-Präsidenten zur Sanctionierung zugegangen. U. N. 612 beabsichtigt, das Kranken-Benefit mit dem 1. Januar 1902 in Kraft treten zu lassen.

Ein Wort über Lohnarbeit.

(Uebersetzt aus "Les Temps Nouveaux.")

Gegenwärtig ist die Arbeit nicht ein Austausch von Dienstleistungen, wie uns die National-Ökonomen glauben machen wollen, sondern sie ist eine Frohn, die für ein Almosen verrichtet wird.

Alles, was existiert, ist von einer Anzahl Menschen occupiert worden. Diejenigen, welche dabei ausgeplündert wurden, sind, um leben zu können, gezwungen, bei jenen Räubern Betteln zu gehen. Sie suchen sie auf und sprechen: „Gnädiger Herr, wenn Sie so gütig sein wollen, so geben Sie mir doch, bitte, eine Kleinigkeit, damit ich heute nicht Hungers sterbe. Dafür will ich mich auf das Angestrengteste bemühen, zu Ihrem Wohlbehagen beizutragen. Was soll ich thun? Soll ich Bretter zersägen, Kohlen graben, Ihre Pferde füttern? Meine Arbeitskraft steht Ihnen zur Verfügung.“

Und wenn dann der Ausgeraubte vom frühen Morgen bis zum späten Abend sich gequält und abgemüht hat, hält er beim Anbruch der Nacht die Hand auf, und sein Räuber wirft einige Pfennige hinein. Der Ausgeraubte dankt ganz ergebenst und sucht darauf sein Lager auf, um schnell einige Stunden zu schlafen und mit dem Frühroth des nächsten Tages diese Existenz auf's Neue zu beginnen.

Das ist es, was die Schönredner der politischen Bankette mit dem Glase Champagner in der Hand die edle und befreiende Arbeit nennen.

Für mich ist die Arbeit nur dann etwas Berechtigtes, wenn sie ein freier Austausch von Leistungen unter Gleichgestellten ist. Aber sind jene Beiden als Gleichgestellte zu betrachten, dieser hochmüthige Mann und jener demüthige, dieser peinlich sauber erscheinende Mann und jener schmutzige, dieser wohlkultivierte Mann und jener schlechtgekleidete, dieser unterrichtete Mann und jener unwissende, dieser Mann, dessen Dasein auf gesicherter Grundlage ruht, und jener, der ohne die Almosen des anderen verhungern müßte?

Man sage nicht, daß von den Ausgaben des Reichthums der Arme seinen Verdienst hat, sondern man sage, daß diejenigen, indem sie dieselben zwingen, für sie zu arbeiten, von allem Besitz genommen haben, es anderen Menschen unmöglich machen, zu leben, indem sie dieselben zwingen, für sich zu arbeiten, oder sonst zu verhungern.

Der Arbeitslohn wird durch das Gesetz von Angebot und Nachfrage bestimmt. Da nun das Angebot ein viel größeres ist als die Nachfrage, so zahlt der Unternehmer dem Arbeiter den möglichst niedrigen Lohn, und der Arbeiter sieht sich gezwungen, sich den erbärmlichsten Bedingungen zu fügen.

Dies ist jedoch nicht wörtlich richtig, denn wenn der Unternehmer einen Arbeiter oder Angestellten findet, welcher intelligent, thätig und besser ausgerüstet ist als die anderen, so zögert er nicht, einem solchen aus eigenem Antriebe am Lohn zuzulegen.

Das ist unzweifelhaft richtig, aber auch hierin offenbart sich das Gesetz von Angebot und Nachfrage. Da ein geschickter Angestellter eine seltene Sache ist, die viel verlangt und wenig angeboten wird, so wird es doch klar, daß man einen solchen besser entlohnt, um ihn festzuhalten. — Demnach wäre doch aber das Gesetz von Angebot und Nachfrage ein sehr gutes und gerechtes, denn es läßt dem Verdienste seine Belohnung zutheilen werden!

Keineswegs! Es ist nicht gut und gerecht, denn was der Unternehmer an dem geschickten Arbeiter belohnt, ist nicht seine Nützlichkeit, sondern seine Seltenheit. Geseht den Fall, es seien alle Angestellten oder Arbeiter in gleicher Weise befähigt und geeignet, dem Kapitalisten Alles zu leisten, was er fordert, so würde ihr Lohn nicht einen Pfennig steigen, und der Lohn Derjenigen, die gestern selten waren, es aber heute nicht mehr sind, würde auf das Niveau der anderen herabsinken. Bei Licht besehen, sind es nicht seine Kenntnisse und seine Ueberlegenheit, die man dem kenntnißreichen und intelligenten Angestellten bezahlt, sondern es sind die Unwissenheit und Inferiorität seiner Kameraden. Er kann seine bevorzugte Stellung und seinen höheren Lohn nur unter der Bedingung aufrecht erhalten, daß seine Arbeits-Collegen in dem Zustande der Inferiorität ihm gegenüber beharren. Es ist also sein Interesse, sie in ihrer Unwissenheit zu belassen, sie zu hindern, daß sie sich aus derselben emporarbeiten, ja, sie sogar noch tiefer in dieselbe hinabzudrücken. Auf diese Weise ist er unter dem Druck der Verhältnisse der Feind und Unterdrücker seiner ehemaligen Freunde geworden, und so erklärt sich auch die Arroganz der Emporkömmlinge und die brutale Geschäftigkeit der Zwischenhändler und Unteroffiziere.

Es ist also erwiesen, daß ein Kapitalist einem Lohnarbeiter niemals mehr zahlen wird, als er gezwungen ist, ihn zu zahlen.

Wir können versichert sein: Fänden sich aus diesem oder jenem Grunde Arbeiter, die sich ihm für umsonst anbieten würden, so würde er ihr Anerbieten mit Eifer und Begeisterung acceptiren.

Der ganze Unterschied zwischen dem antiken und dem modernen Lohnsystem ist der, daß man früher die Sklaven kaufte, während man sie heute mietet.

Nun ist es aber völlig nebensächlich, ob es sich um Sklaverei auf einen Monat, eine Woche, einen Tag, eine Stunde oder auf Accord handelt, denn in jedem Fall ist während der Zeit der Vermietung der Mieter der Eigenthümer der Muskeln des Gemieteten.

Aus diesem Grunde streben wir nach einer Gesellschaft, in welcher Niemand sich die Arbeitskraft des Anderen aneignen kann, und in welcher Niemand in die Versuchung zu gerathen braucht, seine Arbeitskraft zu verdingen, um leben zu können.

Chicago „Borbo“.

Ausland.

Der Deutsche Holzarbeiter-Verband giebt, wie wir dem in Hamburg erscheinenden „Correspondenzblatt“ entnehmen, einen Gewerkschafts-Almanach heraus, welcher bereits im 3. Jahrgange erscheint. Sein Inhalt bietet außer dem Kalendarium, das insbesondere im historischen Theil sehr sorgfältig bearbeitet ist, Aufätze über Theodor Vor, den Vorkämpfer der Holzarbeiter- und Gewerkschaftsbewegung, über internationale Holzarbeiterkongresse, über das Dezzennium des deutschen Tischlerverbandes, ferner statistische Mittheilungen über die deutschen Gewerkschaften im Jahre 1900, über Ein- und Ausfuhr in der deutschen Holzindustrie, Auszüge aus dem Statut und den Reglementen des deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes, sowie aus dem Vereins- und Verammlungsrecht, ein kleines originelles „Verikon des gewerblichen Rechtes“, endlich das Wichtigste aus den Versicherungsgesetzen und eine Reihe technischer Notizen. Zur Aufstellung eines geordneten wöchentlichen Haushaltungsblatts regt ein recht praktisch ausgearbeiteter tabellarischer Fragebogen an. Das Verichen, von Th. Leipart bearbeitet, hat sich in den Holzarbeiterkreisen bereits zahlreiche dauernde Freunde gewonnen, das beweist der rege Absatz. Die vorjährige Auflage wurde in Höhe von 14,000 abgesetzt. Der Preis beträgt 50 Pfennige.

Ueber die gegenwärtige Krise in Deutschland sagt der „Grundstein“, das in Hamburg erscheinende Organ der Maurer und Berufsvereine: „Die wirtschaftliche Depression, unter der das gesamte Geschäftsleben Deutschlands, in erster Linie mit dem Baueisen, leidet, hat in der letzten Zeit abermals eine erhebliche Verstärkung erfahren. Es scheint, als setze die Krisis nunmehr mit voller Macht ein. Zu den Arbeitsstößen, Betriebserschütterungen, Arbeiterentlassungen und Lohnreduktionen treten alle die weiteren schlimmen Erscheinungen, welche das Anwachsen der Ungunst der Verhältnisse erkennen lassen: Zahlungseinstellungen, Zahlungserschwierigkeiten, Nachsuchen von Moratorien u. w. Die Kreditverhältnisse haben sich von Tag zu Tag verschlechtert. Das allgemeine Mißtrauen, das in hohem Maße erweckt worden ist durch die Zusammenbrüche von Banken, durch die Katastrophen bei industriellen Gesellschaften, durch die zahlreichen Fälschungen und Veruntreuungen, die zu Tage getreten sind, hat eine starke Erschütterung des Credits bewirkt. Was das bedeutet für unser ganzes wirtschaftliches Leben, ergibt sich daraus, daß dasselbe auf den Kredit aufgebaut ist. Wird doch im Gegensatz der Geldwirtschaft früherer Perioden unsere Zeit von vielen Nationalökonomen die Zeit der Kreditwirtschaft genannt. Mit Kredit ist die Basis unseres wirtschaftlichen Lebens erschüttert. Man kann in der That in einem gewissen Sinne von einer Kreditkrise sprechen. Das trifft kaum auf ein anderes wirtschaftliches Gebiet so sehr zu, wie auf das Baueisen. Mehr als auf jedem anderen kommt auf diesem der Kredit als ausschlaggebender Faktor in Betracht. Hier wird ohne Kredit, und zwar einem sehr weit verzweigten Kredit, der alle für den Bau nothwendigen Werthe und Leistungen—Grund und Boden, Materialien, Arbeitslöhne u. s. w.—umfaßt, so gut wie nichts geleistet. Der Kredit ist die Seele des Baueisens.“

Wie elend die Geschäftslage im Baueisen gegenwärtig ist, läßt sich u. A. sehr deutlich erkennen aus einer gewaltigen Steigerung des Unwesens der Unterbietungen bei Sub-

missionen. Schon unter sogenannten „normalen“ Verhältnissen ist dieses Unwesen bekanntlich sehr arg.

Ueber die Dauer der Krisen schreibt Richard Calver in der „Leip. Volksztg.“:

Man streitet gegenwärtig häufig darüber, wie lange wohl die jetzige Krise dauern werde. Unseres Erachtens ist diese Frage nicht zu beantworten und wir halten namentlich alle darüber aufgestellten Theorien für eine kindische Spielerei. Auch aus der Geschichte der Krisen ist ein Erfahrungssatz nicht abzuleiten, der für die Gegenwart irgendwie maßgebend sein könnte. Die behauptete Verstärkung der Krisen ist auf Grund der Erfahrungen gleichfalls nicht zu behaupten. Im Uebrigen verzeichnen wir hier die Perioden der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung während der zweiten Hälfte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts nach ihrem Auf- und Absteigen:

1857—1862....	6 Jahre Niedergang
1863—1866....	4 Jahre Aufgang
1867—1870....	4 Jahre Niedergang
1871—1874....	4 Jahre Aufgang
1875—1879....	5 Jahre Niedergang
1880—1883....	4 Jahre Aufgang
1884—1888....	5 Jahre Niedergang
1889—1890....	2 Jahre Aufgang
1891—1895....	5 Jahre Niedergang
1896—1900....	5 Jahre Aufgang

Die Arbeiter Oesterreichs agitiren in ganz energischer Weise für die Einführung der Altersversicherung und Wittwen- und Waisen-Versorgung. Unter Anleitung der Social-Demokratischen Partei haben sie nachstehende Forderungen an Regierung und Parlament gestellt:

1. Gesetzliche Fürsorge für alle gegen Lohn und Gehalt beschäftigte Personen (Arbeiter, Beamte, Dienstboten in Industrie und Gewerbe, Bergbau, Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Handel und Transport, Hausindustrie, freien und öffentlichen Berufen), sowie für Kleingewerbetreibende und Kleinbauern, durch Ausdehnung der Kranken- und Unfall-Versicherung auf dieselben, durch Einführung der obligatorischen Alters- und Invaliden-Versicherung und der Wittwen- und Waisen-Versorgung.

2. Gewährung vorübergehender Unterstützungen und dauernder Renten in ausreichender Höhe in möglicher Anpassung an das Arbeits-Einkommen der Versicherten unter Statuierung eines Existenz-Minimums. Bei der Invaliden-Versicherung, Wittwen- und Waisen-Versorgung ist, wie bei der bestehenden obligatorischen Kranken- und Unfall-Versicherung von der Einführung einer Carenzfrist abzusehen.

3. Ausgiebige Beitragsleistung durch den Staat, ohne die weder Invaliditäts- und Alters-Versicherung, noch Wittwen- und Waisen-Versorgung durchführbar ist. Was bisher für Privatbahnen und Schiffahrtsgesellschaften, für mächtige Industriezweige und kapitalsträchtige Bevölkerungsschichten geschehen ist, muß endlich der gesamten arbeitenden Bevölkerung zu Theil werden.

4. Sicherung der erworbenen Ansprüche bei eintretender Arbeitslosigkeit, entweder durch Schaffung eines eigenen Fonds zur Zahlung der Beiträge oder angemessene Erhöhung der laufenden Prämien.

5. Schaffung einer einheitlichen und einfachen, den Zwecken der Versicherung entsprechenden Organisation, für die eine weitgehende Selbst-Verwaltung durch die Versicherten die grundlegende Bedingung ist. Das Ziel dieser neuen einheitlichen Reorganisation des Versicherungswesens soll sein, daß die Grundlage örtliche Kassen bilden, die bei vorübergehender Erwerbs-Unfähigkeit Unterstützungen gewähren, während sie, zu territorialen Rassenverbänden vereinigt, die dauernden Renten bei der Invaliditäts- und Alters-Versicherung, bei der Wittwen- und Waisen-Versorgung sichern. Die Versicherten wählen ihre Vertreter auf Grund des allgemeinen und direkten Wahlrechtes. Die Rück-Versicherung, sowie die Vereinheitlichung und Zusammenfassung des ganzen Versicherungsgebietes hat durch einen Reichsverband und durch die Errichtung eines Reichs-Versicherungsamtes zu erfolgen.

6. Gewährung weitgehenden Einflusses an die Versicherungs-Institute bei Erlassung von Verordnungen zur Verhütung von Betriebs-Unfällen und Berufs-Krankheiten; ebenso Theilnahme dieser Institute an der Ueberwachung der Fabriken, Werkstätten und Arbeitsplätze.

Zur Begründung dieser Forderungen sagt die „Wiener Arbeiterzeitung“:

Was ist auch der alte Arbeiter? Nach einem Leben voll Arbeit und Entbehrung, nach einem Leben ohne Freude bricht ihm der Abend voll Sorge an. Glücklich zu preisen sind die Auserwählten, die das Brod des Versorgungshauses essen können. Die anderen müssen betteln, von den Wohlthaten

ihrer selbst nichts besitzenden Kinder leben oder sie haben die Wahl zwischen dem Strid und dem Schubwagen! Und die Wittwen der Arbeiter? Welches Loos blüht ihnen? Im besten Falle das harte Loos, von schlecht-gezahlter Arbeit sich und ihre Kinder kümmerlich ernähren zu können—sonst ist auch ihnen und ihren Kindern, die selten genug Anspruch auf öffentliche Erziehung in Waisenhäusern haben, freigestellt, die Brotkrumen von den Tischen der Besitzenden bettelnd aufzulesen, mit dem Schubwagen Bekanntschaft zu machen oder den Leiden durch Selbstmord zu entrinnen. Wer sind die Mütter, die zu nächstlicher Stunde am Donau-Ufer aufgegriffen werden, sammt den Kindern oft den Wellen entrissen werden, wer sind sie, als die Arbeiterwittwen, denen schließlich und endlich kein anderer Ausweg bleibt als der Weg in die Donau.

Es ist das Loos vieler Tausender, das Loos Hunderttausender, das Loos der unteren Millionen.

Die herrschende Wirtschaftsordnung, die die sich auf die Ausbeutung der arbeitenden Klassen gründet, erfüllt auch nicht einmal ihre einfachsten Pflichten gegenüber den Arbeitsunfähigen und überläßt sie dem Elend. Schon die vorübergehende Erwerbs-Unfähigkeit und erst recht die dauernde Invalidität, hervorgerufen durch Alter, Krankheit oder Unfall, macht den Arbeiter hilflos und bringt über ihn eine furchtbare Summe entsetzender Leiden. Die Wittwen und Waisen der Arbeiter werden der jedem menschlichen Gefühl widersprechenden barbarischen Armenpflege überlassen. Die heutige Kranken- und Unfall-Versicherung hat diesem schmachvollen Zustande nur für einen Bruchtheil der Arbeiterklasse, und für diesen nur in kläglich unzureichender Weise, entgegenwirkt. Die überwiegende Masse der Arbeiterklasse (in Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Heimarbeit, in freien und öffentlichen Berufen, Dienstboten) ist nicht einmal bei vorübergehender Erwerbsunfähigkeit des gesetzlichen Schutzes theilhaftig; die gesamte Arbeiterklasse entbehrt der Versicherung für den Fall der Invalidität und des Alters, die Wittwen und Waisen der Versorgung beim Verlust des Ernährers. Sie alle bleiben der österreichischen Armenpflege, das ist dem Bagabundengeißel, dem Schubwagen, dem Hunger und Elend preisgegeben.

Nachdem die Gesetzgebung auf dem Gebiete der Arbeiter-Versicherung durch viele Jahre absolut nichts gethan hat, ist es endlich an der Zeit, daß in Erfüllung der vielfachen, von Regierungen, öffentlichen Corporationen und politischen Parteien gemachten Versprechungen im Wege der Gesetzgebung den schwersten Uebelständen möglichste Abhilfe geschaffen werde.

Ein Sonnenstrahl.

Von Ernst Preczang.

Auf dunklem Hofe ein Sonnenstrahl!
Wie ein verstoßener, scharer
Diebsblick stiehlt er sich heimlich und schmal
Um das alte schwarze Gemäuer.

Er tanzt auf der rauchig-schmutzigen Wand
Und lugt in die blinkenden Scheiben
Und will auf der Näherin fleißige Hand
Mit goldenen Lichtern schreiben.

Er wandert hinab, wo der Schuster sitzt
Und klopft an das ärmliche Leben,
Und läßt um den Nacken, zur Arbeit gebückt,
Sein sonniges Leuchten schreiben.

Im Hofe sitzt der Näherin Kind
Still spielend auf niedriger Schwelle—
Nun greift's nach dem Sonnenstrahle ge-
schwind

Und verfolgt ihn von Stelle zu Stelle.

Es jubelt und lacht und läuft mit dem Schein,
Noch werden die bläulichen Wangen,
Und jauchzend ruft es: „O Mütterlein!
Ich habe die Sonne gefangen.“

Doch bald, und es klettert der irrende Schein
Zum Dach, und es fliehet die Helle,
Das Kind sitzt wieder im Dunkeln, allein
Auf der kalten, einsamen Schwelle.

Es schaut empor, so fragend und bleich
Mit träumendem Angesichte—
Es träumt von einem sonnigen Reich
Mit ewigem, goldenem Lichte.

Wo die Blumen auf grüner schimmernder
Flur,
Wo Früchte und Beeren stehen,
Und wo in lauter Strahlen nur
Die kleinen Kinder gehen.

Aus finst'rem Eck der Abend stirbt:
Ein feiner Regen tropft.
Die Nähmaschine ruht und schnarrt:
Der fleißige Schuster klopft.

Der Dämmerung grauer Schattenschweif
Schleicht um das Kind herbei—
Das träumt von seinem Sonnenstreif
Und lächelt still dabei.

Appel Aux Compagnons Canadiens Francais.

C'est avec plaisir que je constate, que le journal officiel de notre organisation, donne l'hospitalite a toute les langues, qui veulent entretenir les membres interesse a notre belle cause. Et c'est sous cette bienveillante hospitalite, qui je viens causer avec vous. Je voudrais en meme temp dire beaucoup.

Serait-il indiscret de vous demander, si chaque 'un de vous, lisent et mettent en pratique, tous les bons avis que ce journal donne a chaque mois. Si vous me repentez oui je termine la ces quelques lignes, sans vous en dire d'avantage. Mais etant dans le doute je continu en vous invitant de penser serieusement aux obligations et engagements que vous avez pris pour appartenir a la Fraternite Unis des Charpentiers et Menuisiers. Je n'ai pas besoin de vous enumerer tous vos promesses, pourvu qu'il vous importe de vous rappeler qu'il faut assister aux assemblees et faire au moins votre petite parte de travail. Canadiens Francais qui avez toujours su marcher d'un pas ferme, vers le progres des choses que vous avez entrepris, laisserions nous la une cause particuliere deja si avance?

Deja plusieurs efforts ont ete couronne de succes il n'est pas encore temps de s'arreter un moment d'ans l'hesitation. Quand les capitaliste dechene leurs tempetes d'esclavage contre nous en nous faisant payer les effets necessaire a notre subsistance autant que leur volonte nous impose.

Poursuivons donc encore notre but en faissant encore un effort pour propager notre belle organisation, le but est si noble. Fondons de nouvelles sucursales exclusivement compose de notre metier pour nos propres interets et acceptons avec courage et enthousiasme notre part de travail. Disons a nos famille et nos espouses qu'il nous faut leurs concours en leur demandant de ne pas acheter des marchandises qui ne porte pas l'etiquette ou marque de l'union. De cette maniere, vous combattrez ceux qui apres avoir defendue vos anneess de vigours, se refusent de vous donner de l'emploi, ou ne le font que pour un salaire moins eleve quand votre age devient un peu plus avancee.

N'est-il pas penible de constater de tel choses de nos jour ou l'on serais tentee de s'ecrier que la civilisation a atteint son plus haut degres. Apres avoir depensee votre sante et vos forces pour de tel gens on ne veut plus de vous parce que vous etes considere inferieur a votre voisin qui a quelques anneess de moins que vous.

Cette pensee devrait etre assez, pour vous determiner sans borne, et votre epouse qui partage votre sort oublirait elle de vous insister a ne pas prendre cette marchandise vermoulu, penserait elle de vous laisser aller aux assemblees en s'imposant le petit sacrifice d'une partie de carte chez un voisin. Soyez donc toujours persuade, que c'est en assistant aux assemblees que vous donnez votre suport a vos officiers, qui ne peuvent rien sans votre concours. Suivez le vouloir de la majoritie avec respect en vous soumettant de plus strictement au reglement.

Je comprend pourquoi vous ne prenez pas part aux assemblees et ses debats, cela ne vous interesse pas. Pourquoi? La raison est que vous vous amusez a parler pendant que l'on discute les chose au lieu de chercher a vous instruire et d'ameliorer vos connaissances sur la maniere de traiter vos interets vous preferez sortir et retourner chez vous, et vous etes demander de servir comme comite ou Delege au D. C. ou B. F. C. vous refusez car vous ne vous pensez pas assez competent a remplir la charge.

Vos connaissances restent stationnaires, la raison est que vous avez peur de faire rire un autre plus ignorant que vous, en vous adressant au President, pour dire a vos compagnons de travail votre opinion sur tel ou tel sujet. Vous preferez grogner apres les Assemblees hors de la salle.

Chers amis, soyons donc plus interessees pour notre propre interet prenons donc part au debats au moins en portant attention et ensuite lire notre Journal attentivement; surtout les questions qui concernent notre metier. En politique il faudrait vous dire que un mot, esperant que le temps n'est pas eloigne ou nous verrons tous les organisations se ranger sous une seule banniere comme, un seul homme dans une cause commune celle de faire triompher les principes pour les quel nous combattons.

En terminant, laissez moi vous dire que sur quatre Union Local des Charpentiers que nous avons ici a Worcester L' Union 408 des Canadiens Francais, ne se laisse surpasser en rien et maintient le but pour lequel elle a ete fonde.

O. EMOND,
Local Union No. 408.

La Convention de Scranton, considerant et reconnaissant que, a peu pres la moitie du nombre de nos membres, sont de la langue allemande, et sur demande des delegees de ceux ci, a decide que deux pages de notre journal soit assignee aux articles, rapports, etc., en langue allemande. Nos membres de la langue Francais cependant, etant peu nombreux, et pas de demand pareil ayant ete presente, nul provision a ete faite par cette Convention a leur egard. Neanmoins nous inserons l'article ci dessus avec plaisir et feront de meme quand ce soit, si l'espace de ce journal le permettra.

L'absence d'accents ci dessus est inevitable cette fois.

GERANT.

Where is William N. Mills?

Any Brother who can give any information as to the present whereabouts of William N. Mills, a member and Financial Secretary of Local Union 837, Lebanon, Ill., will please communicate with the General Office without delay.

Words of Wisdom.

DESPAIR is sometimes as powerful an inspirer as genius.

HE who has resolved to conquer or die is seldom conquered; such noble despair perishes with difficulty.

ALWAYS give the benefit of the doubt to the person who is only suspected of doing a wrong.

SOME of the best lessons we ever learn we learn from our mistakes and failures. The error of the past is the wisdom and success of the future.

CHEERFULNESS is the rubber tire on life's vehicle. It breaks the jolt whenever prudence and industry have been unable to remove the stones from the road.

"WE owe it to the unborn that we shall leave this earth in good order, if not better, than we found it. To-morrow we go—let us remember our brothers and sisters who shall live here when we are gone. And if our simple actions now shall make life's burdens lighter for them—lessen their cares and add to their joys—we shall not have lived in vain."—Morrison.

MONEY \$\$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.
During the month ending NOVEMBER 30, 1901.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$168 80	142—\$12 40	285—\$1 00	427—\$61 20	20			
2—80 00	143—2 40	286—26 20	428—19 60	19			
3—43 40	144—16 60	287—4 20	429—62 30	62			
4—90 10	145—11 90	288—38 80	430—50	50			
5—61 15	146—75 70	289—30 40	431—12 80	80			
6—22 10	147—19 70	290—11 45	432—69 55	69			
7—208 00	148—52 65	291—24 60	433—23 20	23			
8—147 40	149—7 40	294—6 80	434—7 40	7			
9—53 20	150—10 80	295—10 50	436—12 60	12			
10—180 60	151—23 40	297—22 80	437—2 80	2			
11—80 20	152—21 90	298—4 95	438—26 45	26			
12—67 50	153—7 60	299—28 20	439—5 30	5			
13—10 70	154—19 60	300—19 80	440—48 50	48			
14—15 20	155—24 70	301—29 60	441—42 60	42			
15—16 50	156—4 20	302—8 20	442—4 40	4			
16—6 00	158—9 80	303—20 40	443—25 40	25			
17—7 00	159—26 60	304—28 80	444—34 40	34			
19—181 80	160—5 00	307—101 40	446—3				
20—17 20	161—10 40	306—6 00	448—20 60	20			
21—27 15	162—12 00	309—216 40	449—25 00	25			
22—176 80	163—14 05	310—10 70	450—12 00	12			
23—44 60	164—14 50	311—20 80	451—18 00	18			
24—24 40	165—56 20	312—5 80	452—3 40	3			
25—39 20	166—13 80	314—9 60	453—47 60	47			
26—52 05	167—63 05	315—4 60	454—17 40	17			
27—24 80	168—19 00	316—28 40	455—4 40	4			
28—64 80	169—59 60	317—11 00	456—8 00	8			
29—78 80	170—5 60	318—3 25	457—5 00	5			
30—90 90	171—30 60	319—12 20	458—5 60	5			
32—35 80	172—31 95	320—6 20	459—16 40	16			
33—161 05	173—2 00	321—19 10	460—7 80	7			
34—19 80	174—18 80	322—63 50	461—4 30	4			
35—9 00	175—12 60	323—2 40	462—4 20	4			
36—93 80	176—38 00	324—6 40	463—6 00	6			
37—25 40	177—39 40	325—42 60	464—37 00	37			
38—6 40	178—7 60	326—3 80	465—34 40	34			
39—14 60	179—24 80	327—16 15	467—13 20	13			
40—13 60	180—29 20	328—25 60	468—30 40	30			
41—7 40	181—98 65	329—8 00	469—9 05	9			
42—21 95	182—4 80	330—6 60	470—52 80	52			
43—56 95	183—65 80	332—37 00	471—37 00	37			
44—11 80	184—31 00	333—10 20	472—10 00	10			
45—31 50	185—3 60	334—13 70	473—25 40	25			
46—9 60	186—20 80	335—30 65	474—6 85	6			
47—55 80	187—13 00	336—13 40	475—14 00	14			
48—4 00	188—12 20	337—3 60	476—68 80	68			
49—26 80	189—58 25	338—43 40	477—9 44	9			
50—38 15	190—71 50	340—52 20	478—50 40	50			
51—16 40	191—23 20	341—11 60	480—5 40	5			
53—4 50	193—27 90	342—2 80	481—27 80	27			
54—12 80	194—9 00	343—3 40	482—22 35	22			
55—165 00	195—9 00	344—3 40	483—115 20	115			
56—22 80	196—32 35	345—4 40	484—4 20	4			
57—8 60	197—21 50	346—5 60	485—5 60	5			
58—109 40	198—133 00	347—4 40	486—29 80	29			
59—21 20	199—89 60	348—18 70	487—12 50	12			
60—16 00	201—8 55	349—67 00	488—5 00	5			
61—80 80	202—64 10	350—57 00	489—17 25	17			
62—105 60	203—20 00	351—18 80	490—20 00	20			
63—33 20	204—2 40	352—10 80	492—91 40	91			
64—38 80	205—30 92	353—24 25	493—30 50	30			
65—25 10	207—12 80	355—38 60	494—26 40	26			
66—8 60	208—3 00	356—16 00	495—22 00	22			
67—19 20	209—32 60	357—6 00	496—17 00	17			
68—3 40	210—49 80	358—5 20	497—37 20	37			
69—14 05	211—121 80	359—20 60	498—32 80	32			
70—10 20	212—12 10	360—14 80	500—11 85	11			
71—5 81	213—9 60	361—53 60	501—8 00	8			
72—50 00	214—8 40	362—4 00	502—16 20	16			
73—125 70	215—8 00	363—18 25	503—6 40	6			
74—23 00	216—11 45	364—8 20	504—18 40	18			
75—66 35	217—19 00	365—45 15	505—4 40	4			
76—63 25	218—38 70	366—5 20	506—3 80	3			
77—32 80	221—3 20	367—15 00	507—9 80	9			
78—21 90	222—24 10	368—9 80	508—14 60	14			
80—31 20	224—70 45	369—17 55	509—40 30	40			
82—3 30	225—22 60	370—8 10	510—10 40	10			
84—11 90	226—11 40	371—4 20	511—9 20	9			
85—59 07	227—23 40	372—7 20	512—6 60	6			
87—136 60	228—26 25	373—6 40	513—45 55	45			
88—50 40	229—24 80	374—49 20	514—2 40	2			
89—8 00	230—17 60	375—131 15	515—119 90	119			
90—41 70	231—24 20	376—11 20	516—5 40	5			
91—16 30	232—7 40	377—26 15	517—8 20	8			
92—16 35	234—7 40	378—7 60	518—10 00	10			
93—45 95	236—10 80	379—10 00	519—4 50	4			
94—8 00	237—16 00	380—14 60	520—7 50	7			
95—11 40	238—21 80	381—22 00	521—21 40	21			
96—38 00	239—21 00	382—12 30	522—50 40	50			
97—35 25	240—44 40	383—8 20	524—11 60	11			
98—50 40	242—38 40	384—19 05	525—4 86	4			
99—13 20	243—2 20	385—9 20	526—19 40	19			
100—22 40	244—3 20	386—50 60	527—6 00	6			
101—3 60	245—21 40	387—17 00	528—9 00	9			
102—17 20	246—24 40	388—27 80	529—5 00	5			
103—33 80	247—26 07	389—10 60	530—4 80	4			
104—45 00	248—8 60	390—48 00	531—10 20	10			
105—6 00	249—25 80	391—24 05	532—50 40	50			
106—61 60	250—11 20	392—65 90	533—4 40	4			
107—13 00	251—8 60	393—15 20	534—18 70	18			
108—6 20	252—16 35	394—42 20	535—7 00	7			
109—59 15	253—6 60	395—14 80	536—18 55	18			
110—60 00	254—19 20	396—26 20	537—8 60	8			
111—55 75	255—16 40	398—4 80	538—5 80	5			
112—102 20	256—30 40	399—2 80	541—43 60	43			
113—4 90	257—96 00	400—2 80	543—8 90	8			
114—67 80	258—20 40	401—23 60	544—10 20	10			
115—72 40	259—20 85	402—19 20	545—7 00	7			
116—16 40	260—46 00	403—10 40	546—9 00	9			
118—32 70	261—7 65	404—9 85	547—31 20	31			
119—45 80	262—38 50	405—5 65	548—26 20	26			
121—12 20	264—11 80	406—5 20	550—45 45	45			
122—31 40	265—11 20	407—3 20	552—4 60	4			
123—9 40	266—19 20	408—42 60	553—9 00	9			
124—23 15	268—67 80	409—18 50	554—18 40	18			
125—60 50	269—13 70	410—8 80	555—11 60	11			
126—15 80	270—8 20	411—8 60	556—8 50	8			
127—47 00	271—11 40	412—4 80	557—14 60	14			
128—7 60	272—24 50	413—44 65	559—17 00	17			
129—31 75	273—26 15	414—11 40	561—27 20	27			
130—14 30	274—29 00	416—48 20	562—26 30	26			
132—47 00	275—11 40	417—16 20	563—60 00	60			
133—17 60	276—69 65	418—3 20	564—27 20	27			
134—50 00	277—121 60	419—41 00	565—4 00	4			
135—23 69	278—23 70	421—8 00	566—16 00	16			
136—29 65	279—17 40	422—10 00	567—25 20	25			
137—32 20	281—85 60	423—71 80	568—3 40	3			
138—24 40	282—15 30	424—8 50	569—17 00	17			
139—31 60	283—13 70	425—15 95	570—5 00	5			
141—22 80	284—19 90	426—117 50	571—17				

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Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased Brother,

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286	339	Mrs. Allie J. Taylor	50 00
287	375	Simon Bickermann	200 00
288	390	Alix Robillard	50 00
289	457	John Erickson	200 00
290	459	John McNamara	200 00
291	473	David Ackerman	200 00
292	482	Simon H. Van Ness (dis.)	400 00
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294	539	Mrs. Minnie Sanders	25 00
295	687	Mrs. Caroline Zaske	50 00
296	699	Mrs. Charlotte Scott	25 00
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301	652	Elias Todd	200 00
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The L. S. Starrett Company, who are among the advertisers of this journal, are erecting a new plant of which contracts were recently signed and excavation begun. The new structure will consist of several buildings, viz.: Two main buildings taking the form of a carpenter's square, the office building forming the northerly side and the machine building the westerly side on Crescent street. This new plant is expected to be completed by April 1st and to be occupied at that date. Through the efforts of Mr. L. S. Starrett the company has become the leading business concern in the City of Athol, its name and product having become famous all over the world.



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 242. " —(Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
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 63. BLOOMINGTON—S. Cunningham,
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 70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th
 Place, Chicago Ill.
 894. CAIRO—Robt. L. Riley, 2205 Holbrook ave.
 930. CAMPBELL HILL—H. L. Hoffmeister,
 Campbell Hill, Jackson Co.
 841. CARBONDALE—Nathan D. Brown.
 787. CARLINSVILLE—Chas. Bellin.
 293. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 N. ave. B.
 588. CARTERSVILLE—Z. C. Holland.
 367. CENTRALIA—M. C. Welsh, 429 S. Maple st.
 41. CHAMPAIGN—Wm. T. Jewell, 408 W. Green.
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 13. " —R. O. Behnke, 568 1/2 Ogden ave.
 21. " —(French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center av.
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 419. " —(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings.
 504. " —(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry ave.
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 205. COLLINSVILLE—M. J. Dooner.
 269. DANVILLE—W. S. Ochiltree, 212 E Williams
 742. DECATUR—A. M. Dillow, 1648 N. Water st.
 928. DIVERNON—Oscar Scott.

790. DIXON—William Keith, 1104 W. 6th st.
 510. DUQUOIN—E. E. Burbank.
 169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
 378. EDWARDSVILLE—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
 363. ELGIN—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
 62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen
 st., Chicago, Ill.
 480. FREEBURG—Henry Schick.
 719. FREEPORT—D. W. Wagner, 240 West st.
 360. GALESBURG—C. J. Johnson,
 879 Washington ave.
 141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
 805. HAVANA—E. E. Everist.
 581. HERRIN—Will Burgess.
 461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
 904. JACKSONVILLE—Wm. Robinson,
 Richard st.
 174. JOLIET—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
 496. KANKAKEE—J. H. F. Zahl, 180 Merchant av
 KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Wm. J. McNeil.
 434. " —11569 Dearborn st.
 154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winkup, 630 N. Elm st.
 647. LA GRANGE—Geo. Howard.
 250. LAKE FOREST—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
 346. LA SALLE—William Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
 837. LEBANON—Wm. N. Mills.
 538. LINCOLN—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
 505. LITCHFIELD—Emery Small.
 613. MADISON—George Watson, Venice, Ill.
 689. MAKANDA—T. J. Cover.
 508. MARION—R. E. Davis, Box 196.
 789. MARISSA—Samuel Nairn.
 765. MASCOUAT—Edward Hoerd.
 347. MATTISON—J. L. Powell, 817 N. 22d st.
 873. METROPOLIS—B. P. D. Schroder.
 241. MOLINE—J. C. Fulmer, 1505 20th ave.
 80. MORELAND—H. J. Sharpe,
 2449 Ohio st., Chicago.

280. MT. OLIVE—Fred Becker.
 604. MURPHYSBORO—J. F. Slaughter, 607 N. 15th.
 671. NEW BADEN—Julius Hummel.
 582. ODIN—T. D. Stroup.
 566. OAK PARK—Gus. Franks, Woodbine ave.
 745. O'FALLON—J. F. Wittig.
 661. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deelen st.
 648. PANA—W. L. Wright.
 644. PEKIN—Geo. P. Chase, 515 So. 3rd st.
 183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
 733. PERCY—W. C. Fisk.
 195. PERU—James F. Newfield.
 728. PONTIAC—L. E. McCombs, 314 S. Plum st.
 189. QUINCY—F. W. Buscher, 1125 Madison st.
 792. ROCKFORD—Richard Ulen, 914 S. 3rd st.
 166. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 906 14 1/2 st.
 798. SALEM—Jos. M. Morrow.
 199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham,
 8023 Edwards ave., Chicago.
 479. SPARTA—H. L. Cooper.
 16. SPRINGFIELD—John R. Holmes,
 509 S. New st.
 631. SPRING VALLEY—D. F. Dilts.
 159. STAUNTON—A. M. Gockel.
 685. STERLING—A. H. Hess.
 495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske,
 1112 S. Bloomington st.
 748. TAYLORVILLE—Terry Rape.
 807. TOLUCA—Peter J. Senninger.
 448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demorest, 719 County st.
 903. WINSTANLEY—Raymond Tojo,
 2118 Cleveland ave., E. St. Louis P. O.
 418. WITT—John Durston.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—Clarence Noble.
 352. ANDERSON—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
 694. BOONVILLE—C. H. Bohrer.
 431. BRAZIL—E. D. Wilder, 115 S. Franklin st.
 483. CLINTON—J. L. Oliver.
 949. DECATUR—W. E. Russell.
 565. ELKHART—G. A. Sauer, Box 262.
 652. ELWOOD—R. H. Mount, P. O. Box 824.
 90. EVANSVILLE—Geo. J. Kissler,
 1308 E. Maryland st.
 232. FT. WAYNE—I. E. Allen, 178 E. Lewis st.
 160. GAS CITY—F. M. Thomas.
 908. GOSHEN—F. F. Schrock, 419 Queen st.
 599. HAMMOND—H. B. Easter.
 218. HARTFORD CITY—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
 INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary Dist. Council,
 H. G. Johnson, 15 S. Pine st.
 60. " —(Ger.) William Hoff,
 908 Sanders st.
 281. " —J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
 533. JASONVILLE—S. T. Emerson.
 734. JEFFERSONVILLE—Walter Lapy,
 718 Mechanic st.
 734. KOKOMO—J. A. Pease, Gen. Del.
 215. LAFAYETTE—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
 487. LINTON—Frank Flowers.
 487. MARION—L. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
 793. MONTEZUMA—Frank Wittenver.
 592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
 436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmon,
 203 W. Spring St.
 117. NORTH VERNON—Chas. Schwake.
 932. PERTU—Wm. Miller.
 619. PETERSBURG—W. D. Good.
 935. PRINCETON—Thos. W. Monroe, 325 Prince.
 912. RICHMOND—O. A. Hauk, 417 S. 9th st.
 803. RUSHVILLE—Wm. Wooling.
 413. SOUTH BEND—Chas. L. Hallowell,
 710 Laporet ave.
 703. SULLIVAN—Roy Houder.
 203. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2022 N. 10th.
 205. VINCENTES—A. C. Pennington, King's H'tl.
 812. " —John W. Hurst, 804 N. 7th st.
 508. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

- CHICKASHA—J. G. Miller.
 443. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

788. ALBIA—H. C. McCormick.
 315. BOONE—M. L. Connett, 815 Arden st.
 534. BURLINGTON—Harry Chambers,
 623 Market st.
 308. CEDAR RAPIDS—M. Carpenter,
 389 4th ave., W.
 507. CENTREVILLE—Elwood Clark.
 772. CLINTON—Carl Soderholm, 1111 8th st.
 364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—C. H. Knight, 2503 S. 12th
 554. DAVENPORT—Ewald Riepe, Davis st., N. W.
 106. DES MOINES—A. H. Weeks, 1216 Laure st.
 678. " —(Mill) L. R. French, 205 10th st.
 425. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 290 7th st.
 284. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
 514. HITEMAN—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
 623. KEOUKA—C. P. Hultman, 1609 Fulton st.
 767. OTTUMWA—H. I. McCarrell.
 879. RED OAK—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
 552. WATERLOO—W. C. Eicleberg,
 cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
 753. ATCHISON—E. W. Munsell.
 942. FORT SCOTT—A. B. Stoner, 710 Clark st.
 123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill, Lock Box 796.
 138. KANSAS CITY—Geo. McMullin,
 836 Muncie Boulevard.
 535. " —Wm. Jones,
 730 Washington st.
 458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.

499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully,
 210 N. Fifth st.
 561. PITTSBURG—O. J. Stoker, 102 W. Adams st.
 158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 186 Grattan st.
 201. WICHITA—W. E. Youngmeyer,
 1223 S. Santa Fe ave.

KENTUCKY.

725. BOWLING GREEN—R. T. Carter,
 5th and Park sts.
 641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
 712. COVINGTON—C. Glattig, 1592 Kavanaugh.
 755. " —(Ger.) John W. Mautz,
 138 Trevor st.
 937. FULLON—L. H. Howard.
 851. HENDERSON—J. G. Nordgauer, 7 July st.
 442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Western.
 LOUISVILLE—Secretary District Council,
 Henry Bloemer, 2619 W. Madison
 103. " —M. L. Christian, 625 Fifth st.
 214. " —(Ger.) Mernard Kungler,
 1064 Mary st.
 811. MAYFIELD—Luther Cartwright.
 698. NEWPORT—George Bergman, 537 E. 2d st.
 809. OWENSBORO—J. W. Clark, 1211 Hall st.
 559. PADUCAH—Walter England.

LOUISIANA.

929. CROWLEY—John A. Wood, Box 582.
 874. JENNINGS—J. W. Hazen.
 808. MONROE—W. J. Lorraine, Box 353.
 NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
 F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
 76. " —F. Duhrop, 616 Cadiz st.
 551. " —(Col.) J. Burley,
 1525 S. Roberson st.
 739. " —M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch
 85. SHREVEPORT—W. J. Hirst, 715 Common st.

MAINE.

914. AUGUSTA—J. F. Spaulding.
 621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
 459. BAR HARBOR—N. W. Cheney,
 20 Holland ave.
 407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
 517. PORTLAND—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leland st.,
 Woodfords.
 787. SKOWHEGAN—Willis A. Bailey.
 348. WATERVILLE—N. H. Snitter, 8 Abbott st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Keenan, 206 Aisquith st.
 44. " —(Ger.) H. B. Schroeder,
 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

385. ADAMS—C. W. Wells, B. st.
 889. ALLSTON—Percy Maxner, 17 Mechanic st.
 878. BEVERLY—Albert W. Dodge, 40 Chase st.
 BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council,
 J. E. Potts, 67 Batchelder st.,
 Dorchester, Mass.
 33. " —D. H. Deegon, 1122 Dorchester ave.,
 Dorchester.
 624. BROOKLINE—Samuel T. Lays, 241 N. Ash st.
 438. BROOKLINE—James Keefe, 596 Tremont st.,
 Boston.
 441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass. ave.
 443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
 685. CHICOPPEE—Edmond Blanchette,
 87 Exchange street
 558. CLINTON—John F. Cain, 78 Willow st.
 892. DEDHAM—Reuben Carleton, Church st.
 386. DORCHESTER—James W. Lent, 23 Harbor
 View st., Dorchester.
 218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
 780. EVERETT—W. A. MacDuff, 17 Franklin st.
 223. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 203 Horton
 778. FITCHBURG—W. H. Howard, Jr.,
 169 Roulstone st.
 360. FRAMINGHAM—Thos. K. Hill,
 S. Framingham.
 570. GARDNER—Joseph E. Cornier, Box 15.
 910. GLOUCESTER—Dan. Favor, 24 Prospect sq.
 782. GREENFIELD—Wm. Lapoint.
 782. HAVERHILL—George A. Frost, Box 401.
 424. HINGHAM—W. D. Foley, Box 113.
 390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, Box 83, South End.
 656. " —W. J. Hillman,
 Merrick Lumber Co.
 400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
 802. HYDE PARK—Jas. Faulkner,
 419 Hyde Park ave.
 111. LAWRENCE—T. M. Kelley, 79 Willow st.
 370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
 794. LEOMINSTER—Frank I. Brown,
 15 Harrison st.
 49. LOWELL—J. T. Thomas, 754 Central st.
 688. LYNN—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
 625. MALDEN—Robt. V. Townsend, 8 Hillside pl.
 924. MANCHESTER—John Wildes.
 777. MEDFORD—George F. Hayden.
 760. MELROSE—Calvin Fletcher,
 89 Boardman ave.
 867. MILFORD—Fred O. Bent, 145 W. Spruce st.
 847. NATICK—Nels. J. Swanson, 15 Grant st.
 275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st.
 680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boiesner,
 1211 Centre st.
 193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
 351. NORTHAMPTON—J. E. Chabot, 19 Union st.
 784. NORTH EASTON—John Johnson, Box 17.
 846. NORWOOD—Peter D. MacDonald, 162 Lenox
 444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
 762. QUINCY—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
 846. REVERE—Jesse S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
 67. ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 11a Dana st.
 888. SALEM—Clinton A. Bishop, 90 Essex st.
 629. SOMERVILLE—F. X. P. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
 861. SOUTHBIDGE—Louis N. Langevin,
 14 Hook st.
 96. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring.
 177. " —P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
 862. WAKEFIELD—T. L. Brown, 8 Village st.,
 Reading, Mass.
 540. WALTHAM—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
 823. WEBSTER—J. W. Negas, Box 976.
 222. WESTFIELD—L. H. Andrews.
 708. WEST NEWTON—C. W. Lowell, 168 River st.
 938. WEST ROXBURY—A. W. Borden, 36 Beach.
 848. WEYMOUTH—John A. Ryan,
 East Braintree.
 821. WINTHROP—Fred. S. Campbell.
 855. WOBURN—Walter Hamilton,
 No. 16 Wyman st.
 WORCESTER—Secretary District Council,
 P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
 23. " —Alfred Anderson, 104 Summer st.
 720. " —(Fr.) J. A. Laflamme, 65 Orient st.
 877. " —(Swedish) Fred Peterson,
 11 Elizabeth st.
 " —(Mill) Chas. T. Gates Jr.,
 32 Coburn ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
 512. ANN ARBOR—Geo. Beneler, 631 2nd st.
 871. BATTLE CREEK—B. U. Parker,
 165 Battle Creek ave.
 116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
 893. BENTON HARBOR—G. W. Ayres.
 797. CHARLEVOIX—Jas. Saunders.

19. DETROIT—O. H. Mullin, 114 Beach st.
 303. " —A. Hank, 601 St. Antoine st.
 577. ELK RAPIDS—Robert Rex.
 643. FLINT—Newman Buck.
 335. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
 130. HANCOCK—J. M. Kelly.
 651. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
 297. KALAMAZOO—John Moser,
 1708 N. Pitcher st.
 341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
 173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
 100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Hanson, 302 Southern av.
 609. ONAWAY—Robt. Chappell.
 791. PETOSKY—W. J. Masters, Mitchell st.
 585. PORT HURON—C. E. Seebach,
 2340 Walnut st.

59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
 334. " —Wm. Schwartz, 403 N. Oakley st.
 46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell,
 227 Magazine st.
 226. TRAVERSE CITY—Ed. J. Hammond,
 406 Wadsworth st.
 603. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant,
 306 South Centre street.
 814. WYANDOTTE—H. Grasley, 55 Orange st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. 6th st.
 7. MINNEAPOLIS—John Franzen, 8236 Chicago
 548. " —(Millwrights) Henry B.
 Backman, 415 W. 26th st.
 930. ST. CLOUD—Henry Steckling.
 87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
 307. WINONA—Robt. Fry, 411 E. King st.

MISSOURI.

922. FARMINGTON—S. P. Counts.
 721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Feltz.
 607. HANNIBAL—H. W. Mangel, 247 Market st.
 945. JEFFERSON CITY—Chas. Schmidt.
 311. JOPLIN—W. E. Robbins, 922 Joplin st.
 4. KANSAS CITY—F. A. Crawford,
 218 Harrison st., Kansas City, Kans.
 48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
 934. MARSHALL—Silas Ashley.
 740. NOVINGER—Andrew Matter

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 8d st.
 659. "—(Ger.) John Lather, 219 Sherman.
 270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
 6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 78 Elizabeth st.
 453. AUBURN—S. L. Thompson, 58 Seward ave.
 614. BALDWINVILLE—John Forgar.
 24. BATAVIA—Gebhard Wassink, 19 Seaverplace.
 233. BINGHAMTON—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
 BRONX—Secretary of District Council,
 E. S. Odell, 921 Fleetwood ave.
 387. " T. J. Breslin, 3300 Park ave.
 464. " (Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.
 478. " H. H. O'Connor, 13 Ritter place.
 40. " KINGSBRIDGE—E. J. Morrison,
 7 River st.
 172. " WESTCHESTER—Sidney Baxter,
 Middletown road.
 212. " MT. VERNON—C. Lampus,
 29 S. High st.
 493. " "—Wm. T. Wood,
 37 Stevens st.
 503. " WILLIAMSBRIDGE—Charles Moder,
 12 4th st.
 BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,
 C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Marks ave.
 12. "—Geo. Frank, 56 Fifteenth st.
 32. "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) M. Jurgens,
 62 Grant ave.
 109. "—Ed. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
 126. "—M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor st.
 147. "—Martin Pearson,
 213 Pennsylvania ave.
 175. "—W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
 247. "—C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
 258. "—M. Spence, 211 Pulaski ave.
 291. "—(Ger.) Wm. Braun,
 283 Bleeker st.
 381. "—S. E. Elliott, 1366 St. Mark's ave.
 451. "—Wm. Carroll, 702 Bergen st.
 471. "—Fred. Small, 202 58th st.
 634. "—Robert Napier, 361 Hoyt st.
 639. "—Arthur C. Snell, 1220 8th ave.
 786. "—(Ger. Millwright)
 Henry Maak, 357 Linden.
 BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,
 R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
 9. "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
 132. "—(Mill) John Ehrhardt, Jr.,
 367 High st.
 355. "—(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
 374. "—R. A. White,
 450 Rhode Island st.
 440. "—Herman Gruner, 50 Eaton st.
 502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
 446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
 906. CEDARHURST, L. I.—Robert Graef, Wood-
 383. CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy, [merc. L. I.
 99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 302 Remsen st.
 640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Francke, 131 11th.
 700. CORNING—Gus Hammerstrom.
 503. DEPEW—J. M. Witherspoon, Box 617,
 Lancaster, N. Y.
 649. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
 466. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
 532. ELMIRA—H. Lewis, 509 W. 3d st.
 81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy, Box 38.
 323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
 714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 Locust st.
 673. FORT EDWARD—Geo. S. Brigham.
 754. FULTON—J. M. Blodgett, 123 S. 5th st.
 187. GENEVA—W. A. Maycock, 306 William st.
 229. GLEN FALLS—Clayton T. Sawn,
 21 Chester st.
 907. GREAT NECK, L. I.—Geo. V. Bullen.
 380. HERKIMER—W. H. Sasman, Mohawk.
 542. HORNELLVILLE—John Brennan,
 Park Hotel.
 149. IRVINGTON—E. Maitland, Box 151.
 357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. Moyulham, Box 366, Bay Shore.
 603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
 613. JAMAICA—Chas. Stout, Box 46.
 462. JAMESTOWN—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
 251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, 130 Clinton ave.
 727. LAKE PLACID—E. D. Marshall,
 Newman, Essex Co.
 635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss, Box 173.
 516. LINDENHURST—Geo. H. Curtis, Babylon,
 L. I., Box 393.
 501. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan,
 142 W. Monroe st.
 289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 90 Mulberry st.
 34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Wm. Götter,
 596 Broadway
 543. MAMARONECK—Alva Briggs.
 574. MIDDLETOWN—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
 646. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
 901. NEWBURGH—John Templeton, 150 Renwick.
 42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 5 Division.
 718. "—George Booker, 8 Oak st.
 507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—P. A. Anderson,
 Box 13, Corona.
 NEW YORK—Secretary of Executive Council,
 J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway,
 W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
 " Sec. of Dist. Council, D. F. Feather-
 stone, Poplar st., Westchester.
 51. " K. McLean, 165 E. 123d st.
 56. " (Pl'r Layers) C. G. Johnson,
 8 E. 77th st.
 64. " E. C. Glock, 44 Park ave.
 200. " (Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 111 E. 108th st.
 240. " T. Forrestal, 1491 Lexington ave.
 285. " (Framers) Wm. Larson, 110 E. 119th st.
 300. " (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska,
 442 E. 81st st.
 310. " D. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th ave.
 375. " (Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2nd ave.
 382. " John Lussen, 330 E. 83d st.
 457. " (Scan.) Ole Jensen, 219 E. 90th st.
 468. " W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
 473. "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave.,
 Jersey City, N. J.
 476. " George Tauber, 904 8th ave.
 497. " (Ger.) Ferdinand Meyer, 243 E. Tenth
 509. " Michael J. Gilroy, 235 E. 67th st.
 513. " (Ger.) Paul Reinhardt, 1501 Ave. A.
 575. " (Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
 707. " (Fr Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
 715. " Charles Camp, 114 Bradhurst ave.
 724. " J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
 774. " J. T. Nittk, 460 W. 20th st.
 322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 523 23d st.
 389. NORTH TONAWANDA—Wm. H. Newman,
 301 Falconer st.
 310. NORWICH—Jesse Faulkner, 88 S. Broad st.
 474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
 101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
 546. OLEAN—M. A. Foster, 144 12th st., N.
 747. OSWEGO—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk st.
 163. PEEKSKILL—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
 77. PORTCHESTER—A. Nelson,
 262 Madison ave.
 606. PORT RICHMOND—Wm. Houseman, 68 Col-
 umbia ave., West Brighton.
 203. POUGHKEEPSIE—R. H. Shaffer.
 QUEENS Co., Sec. of Dist. Council,
 F. Mittenzwer, Box 147, Corona, L. I.

- RICHMOND BOROUGH—Sec. Dist. Council,
 James N. Maine, 43 State st.
 West Brighton, S. I.
 72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
 179. "—(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
 231. "—Adam Fay, 28 Yale st.
 601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward F. Closs,
 Oceanus, N. Y.
 573. RYE—Julius Rosenquest, Box 283 Railroad.
 600. SARANAC LAKE—Edward Walker.
 412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
 146. SCHENECTADY—H. E. Bishop, Box 816.
 835. SENECA FALLS—Thomas Laughlin,
 8 Boardman st.
 853. SILVER CREEK—Wm. Cless.
 567. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Fargee st.
 SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council,
 J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
 15. "—(Ger.) Martin Ohman, Mary st.
 26. "—E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
 192. "—Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
 895. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, Box 294.
 78. TROY—James G. Wilson, 40 George st.,
 Green Island, N. Y.
 636. "—(Mill) P. F. Nash, 49 High st.,
 Green Island, Albany Co.
 918. TUPPER LAKE—W. C. Clark.
 389. TUXEDO—Fred. Slawson, Box 34,
 Sloatsburg, N. Y.
 125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
 278. WATERTOWN—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
 337. WHITESBORO—Joseph McWine, Box 42.
 53. WHITE PLAINS—Chester Lovett, 50 Grove.
 128. WHITESTONE—H. Sey.
 901. WOODHAVEN—Chas. S. Roberts, Atlantic
 and Grant aves., Chester Park, L. I.
 324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—John Fargeson.
 273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Mufie st.
 726. "—John Herdina, 54 Riverdale ave.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—G. C. Lumly.
 558. CHARLOTTE—R. T. Clark, 712 N. D st.
 530. HENDERSONVILLE—D. P. Kelley.
 744. KINGS MOUNTAIN—A. K. Falls.
 630. RALEIGH—Geo. T. Ray.
 831. "—Wm. Faulcom, 225 W. North st.
 595. SALISBURY—W. H. Crow.
 826. SPRAY—J. L. Gatewood.
 632. WAYNESVILLE—W. C. Phillips.
 899. WILMINGTON—Fred. P. Baldwin,
 808 N. 4th st.
 915. "—Harold H. Harris,
 612 Wood st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—G. W. Ewing, 115 Hill st.
 569. BARBERTON—E. E. Holderbaum.
 17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3688 Harrison st.
 170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
 489. BRYESVILLE—J. W. Dilley.
 245. CAMBRIDGE—E. W. Messick,
 916 Grant ave.
 143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel,
 525 N. McKinley ave.
 589. CHILLICOTHE—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
 CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council,
 J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
 2. "—J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
 209. "—(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 909 Gest.
 327. "—(Mill) E. G. Landherr,
 3212 Beresford ave.
 628. "—Geo. T. Petry,
 4131 Spring Grove ave.
 664. "—Stair B. C. Menkhous,
 1772 Westwood ave.
 667. "—D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st.,
 Station D.
 676. "—Geo. Frederick, 2008 Sanders
 J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
 692. "—C. Ostermayer, 83 Prospect st.
 CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council,
 11. "—Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
 14. "—Thos. W. Keller, 1140 Payne ave.
 39. "—(Boh.) Jos. Soukup, 82 Cabel st.
 393. "—(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker
 449. "—(Ger.) Henry Warwig,
 96 Riverside ave.
 61. COLUMBUS—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
 494. "—J. Nicholson, 157 E. 4th ave.
 863. CONNEAUT—John Orford.
 525. COSHOCTON—S. S. Wagoner, 320 N. 6th st
 DAYTON—Sec. Dist. Council,
 104. "—F. Collier, 308 Geyer.
 346. "—John Weyrich, 110 Best st.
 (Ger.) J. Wirth,
 cor. Fillmore and Pierce.
 328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. M. Newell.
 557. E. TOLEDO—Henry J. Conte, 421 Parker st.
 294. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Warner.
 822. FINDLAY—J. B. Anspach, 1221 Summit st.
 637. HAMILTON—A. W. Simmes, 729 Buckeye st.
 182. LIMA—Henry Herrod, 140 South River st.
 703. LOCKLAND—A. Matre, Reading, O.
 705. LORAIN—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
 851. MADISONVILLE—Thos. Devine.
 735. MANSFIELD—C. O. Winbiger, 131 E. 2d st.
 881. MASSILLON—Robert Letterling.
 336. MARIETTA—Edw. Stewart, 535 6th st.
 749. MT. VERNON—W. W. Martin,
 205 S. Mechanic st.
 136. NEWARK—Sherman R. Frisroe,
 69 William st.
 404. PAINESVILLE—H. C. Collier.
 650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
 437. PORTSMOUTH—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. 3d st.
 940. SANDUSKY—Fred. J. Simon, 218 Stone st.
 600. SPRINGFIELD—Wm. S. Eastwood,
 181 W. Clark st.
 186. STEUBENVILLE—F. B. Throckmorton,
 Cor. 5th and Slack sts.
 243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
 25. TOLEDO—E. G. McFillen.
 168. "—(Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
 405. WELLSVILLE—F. S. McClain.
 171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. E. Anderson, Forest ave.
 716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes,
 1821 Central ave.

OKLAHOMA TER.

763. ENID—F. D. Wheeler, 705 Monroe ave.
 913. GUTHRIE—R. A. Doty.
 902. LAWTON—Edw. M. Kurtz.
 276. OKLAHOMA—H. A. Kemble, Box 131.
 572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis, Box 316.

OREGON.

917. ASTORIA—F. E. Wright.
 536. BAKER CITY—W. L. Finch, Box 415.
 50. PORTLAND—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
 211. ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Willis,
 314 Danson st.
 237. "—(Ger.) A. Weizman, 60 Troy Hillrd.
 135. ALLENTOWN—O. C. Knappenberger,
 531 N. 8th st.
 900. ALTOONA—H. K. Haines, 3207 Walnut st.

833. BERWYN—Chas. D. Edwards.
 406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrigott,
 422 E. Broad st.
 773. BRADDOCK—Sylvester Miller,
 639 Washington ave.
 124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte
 500. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
 813. CARBONDALE—F. J. Love, 96 Cemetery st.
 571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart,
 Elliot, P. O. Allegheny Co., Pa.
 207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby,
 Fifth and Madison sts.
 845. CLIFTON HEIGHTS—Frank Quantin.
 587. COATESVILLE—Wesley Neilds.
 321. CONNELLSVILLE—L. P. Hoover, 608 Trump.
 768. DORRANCETOWN—G. R. Anderson,
 Luzerne, Pa.
 580. DUBOIS—James Smith, 220 E. Scribner st.
 239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
 501. EAST STROUDSBURG—Frank O. Phillips,
 Stroudsburg.
 421. ELWOOD CITY—M. Klingensmith, Box 755.
 409. ERIE—T. H. Mosher, 1020 Cherry st.
 483. FRANKFORD—Geo. A. Harper, 450 Paul st
 682. FRANKLIN—T. A. Nicklen, Third Ward.
 905. FREELAND—Jacob C. Naugle.
 122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
 462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
 298. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
 287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
 129. HAZLETON—Wm. H. McHore,
 103 S. Poplar st.
 288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr.,
 110 W. Tenth ave.
 843. JENKINTOWN—Wilson Hillegas,
 Glen Side.
 545. KANE—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
 208. LANCASTER—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake.
 677. LEBANON—Cyrus Snively,
 336 Shaffertown Road.
 255. MCKEE'S ROCKS—E. E. Gregg,
 Coraopolis, Pa.
 526. MCKEESPORT—O. D. Rhodes, 228 Pine st.
 556. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
 711. MT. CARMEL—Joseph C. Camp, 41 S. Poplar.
 415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
 246. NANTICOKE—A. A. Balliett.
 206. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
 383. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 68,
 Parnassus, Pa.
 897. NORRISTOWN—Robert Young, 439 Prospect
 avenue, Bridgeport.
 830. OIL CITY—S. M. Day, 12 W. 7th st.,
 South Oil City.
 PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dist. Council,
 W. E. Clark, 3903 Poplar st.
 8. "—Peter McLaughlin, 1808 Vine st.
 227. "—(Kensington) W. Neill,
 2575 Memphis st.
 238. "—(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
 277. "—Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th st.
 359. "—(Mill) Wm. Lewis,
 1236 Marlborough st.
 PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dist. Council,
 W. J. Kelly, 1212 Gibson st.
 142. "—H. G. Schomaker, 1206 Sherman ave.
 Allegheny.
 164. "—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rose st.
 185. "—(E. E.) F. A. Kinsey, 208 Dennesson av
 202. "—G. W. McCausland, 4038 Hoeveler st.
 230. "—W. J. Ritchey, 108 S. 17th.
 254. "—J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
 385. "—A. Paton, 254 Castor st.
 402. "—(Ger.) R. Linnert, 131 1/2, 12th st., S. S.
 401. PITTSBURG—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
 150. PLYMOUTH—Wm. Deitz, 67 Willow st.
 228. POTTSVILLE—Henry Gundrum,
 746 Water st.
 492. READING—F. L. Degler, 1128 Elm st.
 834. REYNOLDSVILLE—D. H. Northamer, Box 41
 145. SAYRE—F. J. Hohenback.
 563. SCRANTON—P. J. Conlon,
 Sloan ave. and Lincoln Hts.
 484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) Edw. W. Rech,
 742 Locust st.
 689. SEWICKLEY—Robert D. Reed, Box 46.
 37. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 244 S. 7th st.
 268. SHARON—C. F. Bastress, 15 Ridge st.
 709. SHENANDOAH—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal st.
 838. SUNBURY—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa ave.
 824. TAMAQUA—August Gabel.
 852. VERONA—James Davis.
 541. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain,
 17 N. Wade ave.
 248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
 93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton.
 102. "—A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
 665. "—(Mill) J. G. Steinhower,
 73 E. North st.
 430. WILKINSBURG—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
 691. WILLIAMSPORT—W. H. Irwin, 324 Locust st
 936. WILMERDING—C. R. Cockle.
 WYOMING VALLEY, D. C.—Roy E. Jacobs,
 301 N. Washington st.
 191. YORK—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
 342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Paquet, Box 183,
 Valley Falls, R. I.
 94. PROVIDENCE—David Bishop,
 220 Washington st.
 217. WASTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st
 801. WOONSOCKET—Jos. Gabory.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
 159. "—W. E. Mosiman,
 291 Rutledge ave.
 69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson,
 1523 Taylor st.
 140. "—J. P. Westbury, 1323 Lumber st.
 221. FLORENCE—J. W. Brown.
 697. GRANITEVILLE—(Col.) F. P. Oliphant,
 Warrenville, S. C.
 808. "—H. J. Parkman.
 875. MULLINS—Chas. M. McKay.
 876. "—(Col.) G. J. McQueen.
 689. ROCK HILL—J. B. Clyburn.
 947. RIDGEWAY—P. P. Jome.
 736. SUMTER—W. B. DeLorme.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.
 783. SIOUX FALLS—D. M. McDonald.

TENNESSEE.

759. CHATTANOOGA—W. H. Hathaway,
 837 E. 8th st.
 779. CLARKSVILLE—W. R. Lowe.
 259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hatton.
 225. KNOXVILLE—E. F. Vaughn,
 2417 Virginia ave.
 MEMPHIS—Dist. Council, Frank Welting,
 103 S. 2d st.
 152. "—(Col.) M. E. Stevenson,
 28 Nesbit ave.
 219. "—Thos. M. Edmonds,
 124 Robeson st.
 394. "—J. E. Wright, 159 Matt st.
 350. NASHVILLE—W. C. Stevenson, 515 Ash st.

TEXAS.

770. AMARILLO—A. S. Farley.
 300. AUSTIN—J. A. Cawfield, 97 Waller st.
 392. BEAUMONT—Wm. D. Miller,
 537 Sabine Pass ave.
 185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville
 781. CORNICANA—W. A. Loving, 1411 W. 5th ave.
 886. DALHART—Wm. Jackson.
 198. DALLAS—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
 371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
 544. EL PASO—S. Fisher, Box 631.
 788. ENNIS—E. B. Creech, Ennis, Ellis Co.
 339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
 506. GAINESVILLE—J. I. Siddall, 529 Gladys st.
 GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council,
 Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
 526. "—F. T. Bell, 2812 Ave. O.
 611. "—(Ger.) A. Stein, Jr.,
 2008 Mechanic st.
 572. GEORGETOWN—J. W. Barnett.
 758. GRAND SALINE—A. D. Robertson.
 856. GREENVILLE—W. H. Orr, 149 S. Texas st.
 663. HILLSBORO—Jas. P. Severns.
 114. HOUSTON—E. T. Hogan, 1810 Prairie ave.
 140. HUBBARD CITY—V. A. Broadway.
 140. LAMPASAS—Chas. Toolen.
 820. LOCKHART—S. P. Holmes.
 855. MARSHALL—W. F. Edmonds,
 801 E. Rusk st.
 445. MARLIN—H. Ely.
 662. MINERAL WELLS—W. H. Prague.
 686. WAXAHACHIE—R. B. Nall,
 Waxahachie, Ellis Co.
 873. PALESTINE—R. G. Berry, 406 Reagon st.
 520. PARIS—W. B. Hamilton.
 610. PORT ARTHUR—F. J. McKenzie.
 460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) T. Jaernig,
 1111 E. Commerce st.
 717. "—A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
 197. SHEKMAN—W. E. Harrington,
 311 W. Lost st.
 729. STEPHENSVILLE—Sam. Long.
 596. TAYLOR—J. T. Sudduth.
 555. TEMPLE—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
 602. TERRELL—A. Burry.
 379. TEXARKANA—H. Crabtree,
 Twentieth and Pine sts.
 622. WACO—T. E. Moore, 1801 N. 6th st.
 608. WEATHERFORD—T. E. Love.
 781. WEST—W. W. Park.

UTAH.

450. OGDEN—Robt. Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
 184. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracy, 576 Liberty ave

VERMONT.

481. BARRE—D. A. Cook, Box 145.
 683. BURLINGTON—E. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
 679. MONTPELIER—J. F. Collins, 24 Ridge st.
 590. RUTLAND—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln ave.
 263. ST. ALBANS—Morris Perry, 244 S. Main st.

VIRGINIA.

456. DANVILLE—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
 887. HAMPTON—J. R. Perfater.
 403. LYNCHBURG—W. K. Barger, 208 F st.
 373. NEWPORT NEWS—(Col.) P. R. Shell,
 150 18th st.
 396. "—R. W. Vaden, 1250 25th st.
 331. NORFOLK—B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.
 397. PETERSBURG—J. E. Barner, 431 Miller st.
 447. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey,
 628 London st.
 388. RICHMOND—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.
 683. "—(Mill) Jos. Keller,
 1113 W. Clay st.
 319. ROANOKE—T. H. Pettus, 321 4th st., S. E.

WASHINGTON.

883. ABERDEEN—E. Dix.
 562. EVERETT—J. W. Meese, 3002 Maple ave.
 775. GRAYS HARBOR—C. H. Gilbert, Hoquiam.
 756. NEW WHATCOM—T. W. Johnson, Box 341.
 528. REPUBLIC—Charles Coulson, Box 21.
 131. SEATTLE—H. Holkamp, 1817 1/2 7th ave.
 338. "—(Mill) J. H. Stafford, Latona.
 98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1029 Gardner av
 470. TACOMA—A. Mundren, 1416 S. Ninth st.

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435. CHESTER—J. W. Finley, Mercer.
 236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Stenley.
 428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman,
 608 Fairmount ave.
 702. GRAFTON—D. W. Fortney.
 302. HUNTINGDON—C. A. Burns, 525 Ninth st.
 800. PARKERSBURG—C. K. Pettit, 21st st.
 893. WELLSBURG—H. K. Gordon.
 3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

926. BELOIT—Jos. Lathers, 409 Euclid ave.
 776. FOND-DU-LAC—E. P. Brown, 154 Forest st.
 836. JANESVILLE—M. C. Mathews, 10 Dixon st.
 161. KENOSHA—E. F. Fechner, 756 Dayton st.
 290. LAKE GENEVA—C. M. Auld.
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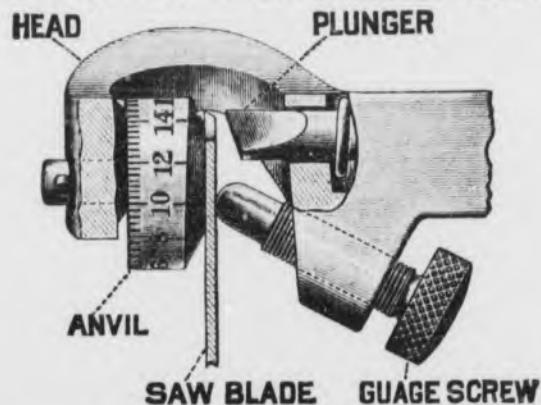


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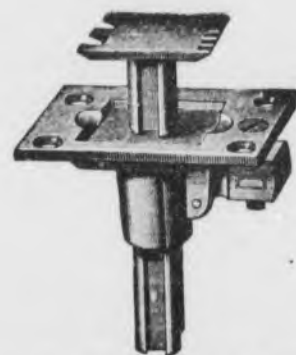


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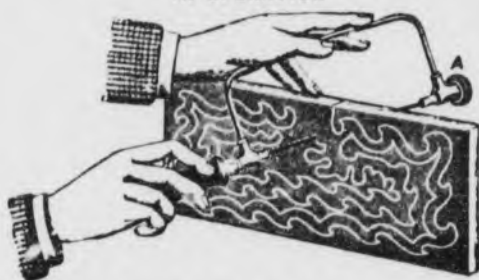
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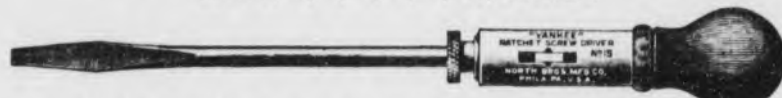
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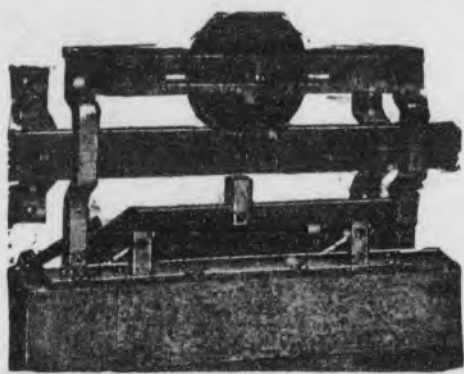
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